

PREFACE.

IN thanking our readers for the continued patronage which they bestow on the Gentleman's Magazine, we may presume that the principles on which it is conducted, and the materials of which it is formed, alike meet their approbation. Should it be thought that in some cases the information we impart, and the questions that are submitted for discussion, are more minute and unconnected than can justify the attention bestowed on them; it must be recollected, that the most finished and sumptuous edifice is built of materials that are *separately* of small value; and that our Magazine, like other works of a similar nature, may be considered as the quarry from which the workman may draw what is necessary for his purpose, and adapt it for his future combinations. If we do not look with too partial eyes on our own productions, we should say that the contributions which we have collected and presented to the public have materially increased in value and curiosity. No one, we think, will deny the interesting notices of literary and political characters, and the anecdotes with which they are accompanied, that come from our venerable correspondent at Cork; and we have to thank Mr. Bolton Corney for those critical and curious investigations with which he occasionally favours us, that show the industry of his research, and his love of accuracy and truth. To other correspondents we are under similar obligations; and in conclusion, we have to notice, with the highest approbation, the formation of such Societies as the Surtees, Camden, Percy, Granger, &c. which have commenced under very auspicious circumstances, been patronised by the most zealous promoters of literature, and which, no doubt, will be the means of bringing works to light, that will fill up many a vacant space in literature, and render many curious documents accessible that would have

cluded the inquiry, or proved too expensive for the resources of private individuals. It is our intention to notice the various publications which issue from them, and in the more important instances to present their peculiar merits to observation.

Jan. 1, 1841.

S. URBAN.

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BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

MR. URBAN,

Your Correspondent signing himself "PLANTAGENET," (June, p. 600), and approving of my suggestion for the rescuing of our monumental records from the destructive hands of Father Time and Farmer Churchwarden, "looks to me," as he says, for "a skeleton form" to be filled up by the returning antiquary. I confess I do not exactly see that any precise "form" is requisite. All we want is a Society—a General Topographical Society—with this condition, that, in the first instance, I should stipulate for the completion of the "Monumenta Anglicana." The establishment of this Society would afford funds; I then think that by the employment of intelligent persons to be paid, and by the help of amateur contributors, we should be enabled to collect, and even print the necessary matter. That necessary matter would amount, in my opinion, to all heraldic details—the position of the monument, its form, whether mural tablet or altar tomb, &c. &c. and the inscription; and with respect to this latter it must be left to the judgment of the transcriber to reject or not the eulogistical portions and the poetry. For myself, I should generally be governed by the age of the monuments, and, if erected within the last hundred years, by the merit of the inscription as a composition.

Yours, &c. L.

W. H. B. remarks: "In Bosworth's smaller Anglo-Saxon Grammar, page 10, it is remarked that "the syllable *cyre*, *ypre*, or *ýpre* affixed to the names of animals to denote the female kind, is either a complete word, or the fragment of a word *once* probably signifying *woman*;" the Dutch, I may add, also employ the syllable "ster" in the same manner in their language. It seems to me, that these peculiarities may be both traced to the Sanscrit "*stri*," which signifies a female."

ANSELM observes, "In the May number is a letter on the memory of Jortin, in which the writer argues, that his character has been traduced, from being implicated in the Calvinistic controversy. It not necessary, however, to be a Calvinist, in order to rate Jortin extremely low. None could be a stronger Anti-Calvinist than the late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Lloyd, and none could rate Jortin lower than he did. In his public lectures, as Regius Professor of Divinity, he mentioned Jor-

tin's Remarks on Ecclesiastical History, as a book to be read in the course of theological study; but at the same time he said he was far from recommending Jortin as a writer, and spoke in very disparaging terms of his *flippancy*. I am sorry that I did not preserve a note of what he said, but the words attracted great attention, and perhaps some of your readers may be able to furnish you with fuller recollections. Your correspondent speaks of Methodism, as if it were a convertible term with Calvinism, which it is not, for *Wesley* was a decided Anti-Calvinist. Nor did Mr. Rose belong to the *Calvinistic party*."

MR. URBAN,—The controversy respecting the proper mode of spelling Shakspeare's name, is likely to have the good effect of bringing forward autographs of various eminent persons, and also interesting documents connected with their names, such as the account of Wickcliffe's expenses, which was given in a recent number. I am in possession of a deed, signed by the unfortunate Sir E. B. Godfrey, whose mysterious death caused a great sensation in the reign of Charles II. It is dated 1666. He signs his name EDM. BERRY GODFREY, whereas in history he is generally styled *Edmundbury*. Whether he spelt his name Edmund or Edmond does not appear, as that name is abbreviated in the signature, and (curiously enough) it is written both ways in different parts of the deed. The first and last instances, however, are Edmund, with an *u*, so that the others may possibly be the deviations. The deed itself does not contain any thing of general interest.

Dunkeswell, Devon,

Yours, &c.

May 6th, 1840.

J. T. M.

CYDWELL says, "In Galignani's Guide through France, p. 482, we are told that Morlaix is the birth-place of *Albert the Great*. The reader will naturally ask who was the person distinguished by such an appellation? It is, however, altogether a mistake. The person intended was a Dominican monk, whose Christian name was *Albert*, and his surname *Legrand*, which is translated by M. Galignani as if it were a title. He lived in the 17th century; his writings are principally *Lives of Saints*, which are stigmatised as a tissue of fables, by the two learned Benedictines, Lobineau and Morice."

The former communication of F. R. A. had been mislaid, but is recovered, and we shall be happy to insert both letters.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AN APOLOGY FOR CATHEDRAL SERVICE. 8vo. Bohn, 1839.*

“MERRY sang the monks in Ely, when Canute the King was sailing by,
Row ye knights, and make the land, and let us hear these *friars* song.”

That the song of these friars is well-nigh mute, and that a new race of monks with deaf ears and cracked voices has filled the seats of their tuneful predecessors, is the plaintive subject of this very pleasing and well-written volume. Canute the Great would never have stopt his royal barge to listen to those reverend gentlemen who now kneel on the plump cushions of the stalls of Ely; nor would a later poet, who possessed by a rich inheritance, such a deep love and knowledge of religious music as has filled his song with harmonies unknown before, have spoken of this present choir

“In service high and anthem clear,
As may with sweetness thro’ mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all Heaven before my eyes.”

Saint Augustine (as one of our favourite writers† of the present age assures us) attributes a power and efficacy to sacred music which we think should, in all thoughtful and pious minds, give it a foremost place in the sanctity of a believing heart: “Verumtamen (he says) cum reminiscor *lacrymas meas quas fudi* ad cantus ecclesiæ tuæ, in primordiis recuperatæ fidei meæ, et tunc ipsum cum moveor non cantu sed rebus quæ cantantur cum liquidâ voce et convenientissimâ meditatione cantantur, magnam instituti hujus utilitatem rursus agnosco.” Sir Thomas Browne says, “He much distrusts the *symmetry* of those heads which declaim against all Church music.” And Beveridge thus speaks of those who delight in this branch of devotional exercise, “Their souls become more harmonious, being accustomed so much to harmony and so averse to all manner of discord that the least jarring sounds either in words or notes, seem displeasing to them.” Deaf as the adder to the influence of such “airs divine,” our present legislators,—when they began to demolish the Cathedral choirs, seem to have forgotten the admonition of the ancient legislator, which yet came closely home to their case, “Negat enim

* We have to make our *apology* to the author of this volume for having delayed so long to have expressed our admiration of it; but for some time the only lamp we could use was the “lamp of Hesperus;” nor could we sympathise with Pandæus when he cries out “What a pair of *spectacles* is here!”

† Need we mention the author of the “Broad Stone of Honour,” and “Moris,” &c. works much to be loved by all, for they are imbued with the very soul, as I spirit, and eloquence of the Fathers of the Church. v. Augustini Confess. x. c. 33.

Plato (says Tully) *mutari posse musicas leges sine irrotatione legum publicarum.*"

It cannot be denied that most sad inroads and wild forays are making or proposed to be made on the existence of all the Cathedral choirs throughout the land, diminishing the grandeur of the ancient worship, and stopping one source of those ceremonials which were the appropriate ornament of the majestic shrines through which they resounded; while senators and churchmen are alike seen,

" driving
Their traffic in that sanctuary, whose walls
With miracles and martyrdom were built."

Alas! who is of heart so cold, who does not feel and lament the sad decay of *Cathedral piety* in the present day! who does not observe the change which time has made in the golden opinions once held by men, of the reverence due to the Service of God, if he compares the present and the former days, as he stands before the western door of the mother church in a cathedral town, when the bell is summoning the saints on earth to prayer! A solitary prebendary (shall we say twain?) is seen stealing along in *single* blessedness to his seat (for his family is enjoying undisturbed repose), and a few tottering old crones and wrinkled beldams, with some wretched inmates of the almshouse, creep along to while away a few hours of the time, which age has made to them so desolate, and which moves on such heavy and irksome wheels. How different from this was the day, when those huge ashlar buttresses, those massive and gigantic pillars saw not the marble pavement on which they stood, for the crowds of multitudinous worshippers, who listened breathless with awe, as pealing down the vaulted roof the voice of lament, the picture of that sorrow which followed sin, came deep into their hearts,

" Stabat mater dolorosa
Juxta crucem lacrymosa
Dum pendebat Filius."

and then, filled with the warmest feelings of love and faith and trembling hope,* that countless throng of worshippers, as with the voice of one man, was heard again,

" Fac ut ardeat cor meum
In amando Christum Deum
Ut sibi complacere."

while, when the solemn and august ceremony was closed, behold how different was the scene!

" The portals sound, and pacing forth,
With solemn steps and slow,
High Potentates and Dames of royal birth,
And mitred Fathers in long order go," &c.

But we must break off, though loth—our business is to express such sentiments as these, not in our own, but in our author's superior language and higher fancy; and yet we cannot so praise the scholar like elegance, the various reading, the keen remark, the quiet humour, the well-chosen quotations, the sound argument, which support and adorn the work;

* "Where they alike in trembling hope repose." Gray.

without bearing witness also to the feelings of sincere piety, and to the churchman's well-grounded faith, that give a strong and steady lustre to the whole. Nor would we overlook that modesty, the true accompaniment of talent and learning, in these days so rare, which has been willing to impart the fruits of its wisdom without gathering the fame, and which has come to the lists prepared for a hard encounter, yet wearing no name or blazon on its shield. Whoever thou art, *quocumque gaudes nomine*—in thy many accomplishments, in thy modest reserve, and in thy spirit of gentleness and grace, we shall hope, beneath thy jealous and well-closed vizard to recognise thee once and again. And now let us begin our labour of love.

After quoting an observation of a traveller, "That the genius of our Cathedral Service and that of the Roman Catholic Church is essentially different; in the one all is holy, abstracted, and sublime; in the other, human passions are awakened, the eye and the ear administer to voluptuous sensations;" our author has some remarks in a note as regards the introduction and use of painting and sculpture* in consecrated places, which are worthy of consideration. The writer whom he has quoted observes of a foreign Cathedral that it is a place which it is possible to visit without being reminded of one's frail mortality; a temple of art where female forms full of softness and vitality rather lead the mind to an enthusiasm for beauty than contemplations on death." (*Musical Rambles in Germany*; p. 5, 26, 60.) Such appropriate cogitations may lead us to forgive the trustees of that fabric for refusing to have St. Paul's *beautified* with pictures; just as the common-place character of much of the statuary placed there at the cost of the nation, may incline us to leave the encouragement of the arts to the wise patronage of individuals.

"No Heathen would have dared
To strip Jove's statue of his oaken wreath,
And hang it up in honour of a man."

Is it quite clear that because the Gentile doctrine of Anthropomorphism is exploded, Christians are justified in setting up graven images of one another in temples dedicated to the worship of the Most High? If we must have statues in our Churches, surely in the life of every truly great man, (and none else deserve statues anywhere,) some moment may be found that would give the sculptor an opportunity of *carrying on* the feeling with which rightly-tuned minds are impressed on entering a sacred place. The *old statuary* in churches always did this, either by the action it expresses or by the prostrate position which is adopted. True! and so did, though in another manner, the statuary of later times, till the beautiful and appropriate allegorical figures were dismissed; Faith and Hope were found too *expensive*; the quarries of Carrara could not furnish enough unspotted marble for Chastity; the addition of Temperance added a thousand pounds to the charge; and thus the naked, unsupported man was severed from the

Yet, as in the windows of churches and over the altar, painting is introduced without offence, where should the limit, if limit is required, be? A statue is now under Mr. Chantrey's hand, of Mrs. Siddons, the cost of which is to be defrayed by subscription. It is intended to be placed in Westminster Abbey, and we have heard a subscriber propose that it should be *reclining*, and in an attitude of devotion. Mrs. Siddons was a truly religious woman, and in the duties of life blameless. The Bible was her chief book of study, indeed it was always on her table or in her hands.

protection of the holy family of Love. In the great Mätropolitan Abbey, there may be now seen statues by eminent artists of Mr. Canning and Mr. John Kemble; the one apparently declaiming on „the currency, and the other studying Coriolanus.

On the cause of the neglect of the Cathedral service our author thus observes, (p. 13.)

“How can it have come to pass, that a form of worship which can plead so great antiquity, which seems adapted to satisfy the craving of man’s nature, and whose proper character, in our own land, is stamped with such dignity, should be so much less attractive than it was a century ago? It should be borne in mind that during the intervening period the weekday service of the Church has fallen into general neglect. In answering the question faithfully, however, it must be acknowledged that for many years the particular service in question has not been upheld with the attention and dignity which befit and belong to it, and for which such generous provision has been made. It must be confessed that in some conspicuous places of the land, whose example cannot have slight influence, it is far from having been conducted so as to be attrac-

tive. It is often (not in these places only) so managed as to repel those who are prepared to be enraptured with it, but who, understanding its requirements, and aware of the ample means that exist for fulfilling them, cannot witness, without a sinking of the heart, the performance of maimed rites. This may be strong language; it is used much more in sorrow than in anger; but men cannot contend coldly and without passion for things which they hold dear and precious; and as what is here undertaken is not a defence of a negligent and inadequate performance of the service, but a defence of the service itself, when supported as it ought to be, it is impossible to overpass the causes which have led to its decline. Nothing shall be advanced that cannot be substantiated, but neither harsh nor flattering personalities shall be indulged in.” &c.

Among the causes which have led to the change here lamented, one prominent one is mentioned by a writer so long ago as 1763.

“For the sake of truth (says Dr. Brown, in his Essay on Poetry and Music) we must observe that in the performance of Cathedral music a separation hath taken place fatal to its true utility. The *higher ranks* of the church do not think themselves concerned in its performance. It were devoutly to be wished that their musical education were so general as to enable the clergy, of whatever rank, to join the choir in the celebration of their Creator in all its appointed forms.” This passage was printed in the year 1763, when it may be presumed the declension which it deplors had been very rapid, for at the Coronation of George the First the Litany was chanted by *two Bishops*, a precedent which the well-known taste of George the Third assures us would not have been departed from at his accession, if the episcopal bench had enabled him to follow it. Cathedral statutes take for granted that Capitulars have a knowledge of music, or appointments to musical stations in the Church would not have been left in their hands; but if they should not have enough, the statutes still provide against the want of it being very mischievous, by enjoining “that the *minor canons* and lay clerks be men whose skill in singing shall be acknowledged by the judgment of those who are cunning in the art of music in the same Church.” This provision is made in the Rochester statutes,

by which, according to Browne Willis, those of all the Cathedrals of the new foundation may be judged; those of the old concur with them. The same inference as to the acquaintance of the higher clergy with music, may be drawn from the statutes of collegiate foundations, e. g. at the Royal Chapel of St. George, the Dean and Canons of Windsor “may command the teachers to bring the boys before them that they may be heard and tried whether they profit in grammar and *music* as they ought to do.” * * * “Unacquaintance with music on the part of modern dignitaries, coupled with some forgetfulness of their statutes, has often led to the appointment of clergymen to priest vicarships and minor canonries, who were not exactly intended by nature to hold them. The consequence of this is dismal. In such cases the general effect of the service is injured, even when the choir is otherwise excellent: for the exquisite unity is impaired which marks Cathedral service when accordantly performed throughout, and which imparts to it a charm, somewhat like that which consistency gives to the life of a good man. The same cause has, at some Cathedrals, (few but too many) altogether destroyed that unity by leading to a connivance at the priest’s portion of the service being read parcelwise instead of being chaunted. It is true that, by this means, we escape

those awful digressions from the key, in which unmusical minor canons are wont to indulge; but the remedy is an illegal one, and the statutes of these very churches prohibit its employment, for, since they require that the priests elected to minor canonicis shall be able to chant the service, it follows that to chant it, is their duty. If the subject were not of too high a nature, we might be amused at the contrariety of opinion, which may be come to upon the same point by different indi-

viduals. Of two contemporary dignitaries in the same chapter, one had arrived at the conclusion, that, though the *Litany* might be chanted, it was improper to chant the rest of the service; while the other had persuaded himself that, though the rest of the service might be chanted, it was improper to chant the *Litany*! With this striking disagreement in one respect, it is not difficult to discover perfect concord in another—damnant *quod non intelligunt*.”

Another very just remark of the author's follows on the same subject.

“This want of knowledge of music, itself an evil, is the parent of other evils. Ignorance of the way in which the service ought to be done, begets indifference as to the way in which it is done, and leads to an acquiescence in that slovenly attendance in the choir on week days, which is the reproach of so many of our cathedrals. Capitulars may be reminded without disrespect, that the music performed in the week is the same as that performed on Sundays, and requires for its due effect the same number of voices. An adherence to the statutes would secure this constant uniformity. They make no distinction on this point between one day and another, but injoin that *all* the members

of the choir be constantly engaged in divine worship. The absence of a congregation is sometimes pleaded as an excuse for this imperfect execution of the service. A dishonourable apology! The service was established for the glory of God, not merely to delight a congregation. If it be so reverently performed as to draw one, and to remind us of that text—*Mince House shall be called a House of Prayer for all people!*—so much the better. But if the people stay away, still let the peculiar servants of the sanctuary be at their post; content with the certainty of His presence, for whose glory they were appointed.”*

That there did exist some little time past, a strong feeling in the community, (though not participated in all by the parochial ministers of the church,) against cathedral dignities, is not to be denied; for they imagined that they beheld only a rich and slothful Prebendary, an empty stall, an imperfect service, an antiquated ceremony, and a desecrated church. If this has not altogether passed away, we believe it to have been somewhat diminished, together with other feelings of animosity towards the establishment; and we agree in the opinion of the author of this work, that “the vituperation so frequently lavished on the higher members of cathedrals, would cease altogether, or become forceless, if the glorious service entrusted to their care, were every day upheld with the stateliness it deserves; if they would bear in mind the words of one of the most profound men of their order, that—“in the worship of God all significations, short of the utmost that can be done, are dishonourable.”† But we will indulge the hope that the time is come, when, instead of too carefully considering for how little the service may be sustained, they will allot a munificent sum towards sustaining it with dignity, and thus shew that that which was first and foremost

* The author observes in a note, that “A suggestion for silencing the choirs of cathedrals on week days, because of the neglect into which the service has fallen, *did not meet* with that *instant* reprobation and dismissal from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners which it deserved.” Strange indeed! but all that belongs to that Commission is passing strange. Is it true, that *one* person alone swayed it at will? If so, the others might exclaim,

Ὁρῶ γὰρ ἡμᾶς οὐδὲν ὄντας.

† Henry Dodwell.

in the minds of those founders, to whom they are so greatly indebted, is first and foremost in their own. Such conduct would be in beautiful accordance with the generous spirit which has led so many of the dignitaries of our cathedrals to remove deformities which had long disgraced these noble structures.* * * It is much to be desired that priests, vicars, and minor canons should not be immersed, as they are, in *parochial* duties. Possessing the qualifications requisite for the proper discharge of their peculiar duty, they should be able to devote themselves more to it. Anything like the unseemly exhibition, sometimes witnessed even on a Sunday, of a single minor canon toiling through the whole duty of a cathedral, should be witnessed no more. By a full attendance of the minor canons an accession would be made to our choirs, by which they would be at once strengthened and dignified. Such an attendance on the part of these members of the church, and their alliance with the choir, is distinctly enjoined or implied in the statutes, and it is taken for granted in the book of Common Prayer—"In cathedral and collegiate churches and chapels, where there are many priests and deacons, they shall *all* receive the Communion, every Sunday at the least, except they have a reasonable cause to the contrary."

It cannot be generally unknown, that the labours of the clergy have been of late years most rapidly increasing; even bishops complain that they have no time to *read*—professors that they cannot *think*!—and very serious and zealous men that "they *waste* a prodigious portion of time in the employment of sermon writing." Now from this last consuming labour, priests and vicars, our author observes, are exempted by the statutes; and this leads to some observations on the subject of sermons, which appear to us too just to omit transcribing; and which we do, with a hope that they will be kindly excused by a certain class of *young ladies*, who seem to be so well adapted to the ministry, that we only lament that at present their sex offers some difficulty to their ordination, seeing that their discriminating powers of judging of their minister's sermons lead us to conclude that they themselves would possess a very fine talent of pulpit composition.† "Perhaps it will be hardly allowable to lament that the inordinate modern appetite for sermons, as if we found in our Bibles "preach without ceasing," has been indulged by the introduction of an additional one at some cathedrals; but it is a little remarkable that in this brilliant age, when such myriads of sermons exist in print, and all men are able to read them, so many more myriads should be continually called for from the pulpit, than sufficed at the *dark* period of the Reformation,

* The Prebendaries of Winchester, and their noble old Dean, now gone to his rest, may claim justly this praise; nor can the canons of Salisbury, with Mr. W. L. Bowles as their "*decus et presidium*," be accused of neglecting the services of their choir. No doubt but there are other honourable exceptions. We suppose that the learned Dean of Christ Church will not bear any thing less than a choir of Dorian-flutes and recorders, as harmonies proper for solemn subjects, breathing the *τὸ ἁγίον καὶ σκληρὸν*.

† See Oxford Proposals for Translation of the Fathers. H. Martin's Journals and Letters, i. 45.

‡ The learned Dr. Pusey printed his excellent Sermon "on the Day of Judgment," because some of his Brighton audience, probably, the *female* part,—thought that he had laid too great a stress on *works*. "Study to be quiet; and mind their own business, and meddle not,"—is a text much wanted in a Brighton Chapel, if young ladies begin to criticise Hebrew Professors.

when reading was comparatively a rare accomplishment. The rubric in King Edward's Common Prayer Book, 1549, permits the service to be shortened, 'if there be a sermon, or for other great cause.' In the second year of his reign, a proclamation* was issued for the inhibition of all *preaching* for a while, and it is nowhere recorded that the silence was calamitous. Matters had changed at the time of the Commonwealth, (one change sometimes helps to bring on another,) but as the learned and devout Selden thinks not for the better: 'I could never tell what *often preaching* meant, after a church is settled, and we know what is to be done.' Butler seems to have participated in this surprise—'They that profess religion, and believe it consists in frequenting sermons, do as if they should say, 'We have a great desire to serve God, but would fain be persuaded to it.' The opinion of Sir George Mackenzie expressed some time later, may at first appear rather startling—'I think *preaching* no part of Divine Worship, *hearing* being no adoration.' The practice at church of not repeating the Lord's Prayer after the preacher, although the rubric orders it to be repeated by the people 'whenever it is used in Divine Service,' is confirmatory of this judgment. At the period when the rubric was settled, as well as in ancient times, persons were occasionally authorised to preach, who had not received ordination, but they were incapable of discharging the higher functions of the priesthood.†

As the author passes through his subject, we meet with many sound and judicious observations on some abuses that much impair the sanctity and beauty of cathedral institutions, and the remedies that might be applied, as—on the mutilation of services from the non-attendance of the lay clerks; on individuals being permitted to better their incomes, by being members of several different choirs; on the custom of having what is called "good days," when only a full attendance of the choir is required; on the irreverent behaviour of those to whom the execution of the service is intrusted; on the custom of the members entering the choir together being abandoned; on the young choristers being permitted to display their talent in secular assemblies, and even in convivial societies. What are we to think of such a combination as "Adieu, sweet Amaryllis," and "Cupid in a bed of roses," mixed up with "Hosanna to the son of David," and a bowl of punch?

Sweet is the holiness of youth.

"Few who are impressed with this beautiful sentiment would admit the propriety of *any* boys being taken from their proper sphere, and thus prematurely dragged into the convivial society of men; but no one who bears in mind that even the vessels dedicated to the use of the Temple, have a relative holiness stamped upon them, could consent that the children of the sanctuary should be pitched upon for such a purpose."

The introduction also of new members to chapters, and the continual

* This proclamation may be seen in Fuller's Church History, Book VII. p. 288-90.

† It must be considered that preaching is one of the *means* of grace; but *praying* with the soul and spirit, is the gift of Grace. One effect of too much preaching is too little praying; for the mind, when pushed to extremes, is always endeavouring to find some medium as its natural place to revert to.

change of Residentiaries which takes place in cathedrals, point out the needfulness of drawing up a code of laws, accordant with the spirit of the statutes for regulating the whole discipline of the church. The necessity also of repeated rehearsals, and long daily practice by the different members of the choir, is urged as necessary to ensure correctness, so that the choir should be brought to agree in the synchronous delivery of every syllable, according as it has been previously adjusted—

“A stream as if from one full heart.”

The following passage exhibits at once the feeling and taste of the writer—the devotional feeling, the cultivated taste: “Surely there is no immoderation in the wish, that in a land enriched with ten thousand parish churches, her cathedrals and collegiate churches and chapels may be marked by that more sumptuous performance of Divine Worship for which ample provision has been made also? No immoderation in the desire, that among millions of

“Heart-buried in the rubbish of the world,”

two hundred and fifty laymen, and as many children* divorced by ancient piety from the fuming vanities that infest life, may still be found,

“In solemn troops and sweet societies,”

serving God in temples whose doors, perpetually open, invite us to enter, and carry our thoughts upward to the employment of

“Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devout, and solemn psalms,
Singing everlastingly.”—

Most unbecoming are the reproaches which they who condemn choral service cast upon the good of all ages who have delighted in it,

“Men whose life, learning, faith, and pure intent,
Would have been held in high esteem with Paul.”†

“The resemblance between the worship of God’s ancient people, and that of our cathedrals, has been alluded to before. It is so great, that blame can hardly be bestowed upon the one, without obloquy being thrown upon the other, and thus even ‘that great chorister of God,’‡ whose Psalms form so important and heavenly a portion of our daily service would meet with impious censure. Is our respect for a sublime Recluse, at all lessened, when we find that filled with joy, at having completed his Saxon version of St. John’s Gospel, Venerable Bede died ‘chanting the doxology.’§ A sweet analogy to this case, shewing the perpetuity of such feelings in our nature, was found many years after, when a good Bishop of Sodor and Man, upon receiving the final portion of the Manx translation of the Bible, sang ‘Nunc dimittis.’|| The modest minded, who have no relish for this service themselves, will yet treat it with tenderness, if they remember that the saintly George Herbert made, twice a week a thankful pilgrimage from

* The “Puer Christi,”—the little Samuel,—celebrating, as expressed by Erasmus, “Imperatorem nostrum Jesum ac eundem quidem omnium sed tamen peculiariter nostrum, id est, *Puerorum Principem*.” Concilio de Pueri Jesu.

† Milton on Forcers of Conscience.

‡ Bishop’s “all, Quo vadis, xxii.

§ Southey’s Colloquies.

|| Anderson’s Sketches of the Ancient Irish, p. 171.

Bemerton to Salisbury, for the sake of enjoying it ; and they who imagine little can be produced in its favour, should peruse, what is offered by the pious and judicious Hooker, in that book whereof one of another communion said, ' There are in it such seeds of eternity as will continue till the last fire shall devour all learning.*

" No one is unacquainted with the early love of Milton for cathedral service. His anti-prelatic notions did not extinguish this admiration ; for the well known *eulogium*† upon the service in Il Penseroso, was published long after that sharp passage against the clergy in Lycidas, wherein he is thought to forethreaten Archbishop Laud. In the matchless poem with which he glorified his country towards the end of his life, we may see how far from disdainful were his recollections of cathedral service, by the way in which he describes the angels to have celebrated Creation upon the Sabbath that followed.

" The harp
Had work and rested not ; the solemn pipe
And dulcimer, all organs of sweet stop,
All sounds on fret by string or golden wire,
Temper'd soft tunings, intermix'd with voice
Choral or unison."

" In another place a justification of its especial characteristic may be found ; for our first parents are represented as *chanting* their devotions in the state of innocence. The sublime hymn in the fifth book is thus introduced :—

" Lowly they bow'd adoring, and began
Their *orisons*, each morning duly paid
In various style ; for neither various style
Nor holy rapture wanted they to praise
Their Maker, in fit strains pronounc'd or sung
Unmeditated, such prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse,
More tuneable than needed lute or harp
To add more sweetness."

" To the beautiful peroration,—

" Witness if I be silent morn or even,
To hill, or valley, fountain or fresh shade,
Made vocal by my song, and taught His praise."

" He scruples not to subjoin—

" So pray'd they innocent."

The author is, as has been seen, favourable to *chanting* the prayers,

" So much, (he says,) of the service is necessarily musical wherever there is a choral establishment, that in these places it is surely desirable to give it a character of *oneness* altogether ; an advantage only to be obtained by chanting the prayers, instead of reading them parochially : if this latter mode were followed in cathedrals, the perpetual change from one

manner to another would seem unnatural, and give an inconsonancy to the service, that would tend to impair the good effect it is calculated to have upon a musical congregation, which that assembled at a cathedral is of course presumed to be. It was doubtless with a view to shun this disharmony, that the Injunctions of Queen Elizabeth (1559), direct

* Pope Clement VIII.

† We would our author had written " eulogy ;" for " eulogium" is most barbaric, and we believe is so bad, as to be dismissed even from the *Classical Dictionary*.

that in collegiate churches there be a modest and distinct song* used in all parts of the Common Prayer, that the same may be as plainly understood as if it were read without singing. The canons of 1603 were founded on these Injunctions, and they also recognise the ancient mode. *Chanting* the prayers by such as are qualified and instructed to do it properly, would seem to be attended with advantages over reading them, equivalent to those which we derive from using a pre-composed liturgy, instead of being left to

follow extempore effusions.† Good reading is as rare as good extempore praying or preaching. This was the case a century ago, when Bishop Berkeley inquired whether 'half the learning and study of these kingdoms is not useless, for want of a proper delivery and pronunciation being taught in our schools and colleges?' That the deficiency lamented by the Bishop existed full fifty years after, is more than insinuated in Cowper's satirical allusion to Dr. Trusler:—

"He teaches those to read, whom *schools dismissed*
And *colleges untaught* : sells accent, tone,
And emphasis in score, and gives to prayer,
Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands."

"The case is still much the same. The *readers* of our sublime Litany having to pass no such ordeal as that to which minor canons are properly subjected, by cathedral statutes, good ones are very rare : but they who cannot chant the service

well, have no right to chant it at all ; and they who can, know how to invest it with all the grace of expression and emphasis that can be attained by the most impassioned reader."

Besides *chanting* and *reading*, however, there is another mode of recitation on which our author remarks,—

"the nasal twang
Heard at conventicle, where worthy men,
Mild by custom, strain in celestial themes
Through the prest nostril."

"It is somewhat consolatory for such as are attached to good chanting, to consider how many of those who condemn its performance in our cathedrals, can yet put up with a poor resemblance of it in their own place of worship. The Quakers, who, notwithstanding the insane indulgence shewn to their whimseys, are among the most rancorous foes of the establishment, deliver their exhortations or expoundings, sermons, addresses, or orations, with a low buzzing musical sound."§ Whoever has listened

* "Chanting has the merit of extinguishing *dramatic* reading : who does not wish that this modest song were applied again to the lessons, whenever he hears some fine reader *enacting*, as they come in his way, all the characters of the Old and New Testament." We hope this note may reach the eyes of a certain Wiltshire clergyman, whose *dramatic* reading he esteems too good for his rural flock, and sighs "paternus exercere artes" to a refined congregation in the metropolis.

† "I am so far, (says the writer,) from wishing to expel oratory from the service of the sublimest cause in which it can be employed, that I should not care (but for the Erastianism of the principle) if all who are qualified to be *extempore preachers*, were obliged to become such by Act of Parliament to-morrow. We should not be overruled if the licenser took care to follow the prescription of Dr. Armstrong. 'Extempore preaching is like extempore fiddling. None but the most finished performers should attempt it.'"

‡ The few clergy of the present day who are *taught* to read are pupils we believe of Mr. Jones the actor ; so when the preacher declaims against the drama, as is the custom in some pulpits to do, the "poor player" in the shaft that wounds him,

"Espies a feather of his own
Wherewith he went to soar so high."

§ The expression is C. Lamb's. We are apt to forget the early rumpancies of Quakerism, but in its youthful days, it was by no means uncommon for one of that

to the celebrated Mrs. Fry, may recollect something agreeable and touching in her delivery, owing to this circumstance. Indeed, if that amiable philanthropist were to take to field-preaching, many a bigot who would scruple to enter a meeting-house, might yet be tempted to exclaim

‘Thee, *chantress*, oft the woods among
I woo, to hear thy even song.’

“But all Quaker ‘ministers’ are not like Mrs. Fry. The generality are very much given to *whine*, and what right they who uphold *whining* have to denounce *chanting*, of which whining is a perversion, it were hard to tell. That peculiar tone to which the mild-hearted Cowper could not help expressing his aversion, is adopted by many other classes of dissenters besides the Quakers. Even the Baptists, who are not signalized by the gentleness of their hostility to the Church, offer examples of conformity with a practice which they are wont to deride. The late Robert Hall was an illustrious one.† He invariably chanted, as it were, the better part of his sermons. All the methodist preachers that ever fell in my way, (Adam Clarke was among them,) chanted theirs, and I do confess there are verses in the Bible which I have heard thus pronounced in the streets, with an intensity of expression that I have never known surpassed.”

The following advantages are stated by the author as attending “chanting,” which, in large churches, and to dull-eared country congregations—are not unworthy attention—“*auritas ducere quercus*.”

“This mode of reading gives great additional power and distinctness to the human voice, a property not to be lightly esteemed when we consider the vastness and peculiar construction of the edifices in which it is adopted. To the truth of this opinion of the superior distinctness of the *monotone*, strong testimony has been borne in former times and in the present. It is upheld by the rubric in King Edward’s Common Prayer-book, which orders that ‘*To the end the people may the better hear,*’ in such places where they do sing, there shall the *Lessons be sung* in a

persuasion to enter a church (Quakerise a steeple-house) during divine service, and cry out to the priest “Come down, thou hireling.” In these days, soon after the passing of the Municipal Act, which has so sweetly harmonized society in all our great towns, a Quaker stood up in an assembly composed principally of members of the establishment, and denounced the service of the Church of England, “as a worship abhorred of God.” Had this man learnt a better Catechism than that which teaches us to keep our tongue from evil-speaking, lying, and slandering, yet his *word* is to be taken, when you and I, gentle reader (if you are not a Quaker), and the Archbishop of Canterbury must be put on our oath.

† Our author quotes the following extract from R. Hall’s Apology for the Freedom of the Press, as much distinguished for its modesty as truth. “It must be plain to every observer, that piety flourishes much more among *dissenters*, than among the members of any Ecclesiastical establishment whatever. This progress of things is so natural, that nothing seems wanting in any country to render the *thinking part* of the people *impostors*, but a splendid establishment;” and in a posthumous tract, “The *dissenter* have really more piety than falls to the share of the great body of the people of England.” Now it is very easy for one belonging to a peculiar sect or party in the church to assert the superior piety or morality of his members: for who can refute him? who can weigh in a balance the relative conduct, or estimate the feelings of different bodies of people, all professing to be religious. Take some *test* then, the fairness of which shall be acknowledged, and its evidence clear. From whom have the greatest works in support of the Christian religion proceeded? and surely men who are not *sincere* in their religion, would not have been at the trouble of defending it.

plain tune after the manner of distinct reading, and likewise the EPISTLE and GOSPEL.' Sir Christopher Wren has made a statement in which, although chanting is not directly mentioned, a very powerful tribute to chanting is involved: 'A moderate voice may be heard fifty feet distant before the spectator, thirty feet on each side, and twenty feet behind the pulpit, and not this unless the pronunciation be distinct and equal, without losing the voice at the last end of the sentence. A Frenchman is heard further than an English preacher, because he raises his voice and sinks not his last words.' But a moderate voice, pitched as chanting requires, will reach a point quite inaccessible to a powerful one if reading be adopted. I have heard every syllable of a collect distinctly chanted by a minor canon more than two hundred feet distant from me, and when our relative position has been sidewise." The author quotes Mr. Coleridge's lines:—

" With far-heard whisper o'er the sea
Off shot the spectre bark."

An epithet, the justness of which will be acknowledged by all who have listened to Mr. Macready's thrilling and terrible whisper in the scene of Duncan's murder in *Macbeth*, heard most distinctly through the crowded womb of the great theatre. That very accomplished actor's common pronunciation, however, is most singularly distinct and clear. Another reason is also assigned for the advantage of chanting, from the effect of a large vaulted building on the voice.

"In buildings constructed like our cathedrals, the 'courteous echo' produced by chanting unites with and reinforces the original sound; whereas the reverberations made by loud speaking or reading produce confusion and indistinctness. Chanting the service, therefore, in cathedrals, besides the venerable prescription it can claim, may be said to be virtually enjoined by that first rubric in the Common Prayer which directs the minister to begin it with a loud voice. It seems to be the opinion of one of the most eminent men of our time, that to the property just assigned to it the origin or introduction of chanting may be ascribed: 'In small buildings,' says Sir John Herschell, 'the velocity of sound is such, that the dimensions of the building

are traversed by the reflected sound in a time too small to admit of the echo being distinguished from the principal sound. In great ones, the echo is heard after the principal sound has ceased; and if the building be so constructed as to return several echoes in different times the effect will be unpleasant. It is owing to this that the service is usually read in cathedrals in an uniform sustained tone, rather than of singing than speaking, the voice being thus blended with its echo.* Whether this opinion as to the first introduction of chanting be accepted or not, it affords a potent reason for continuing the practice where it has been kept up, and for restoring it wherever it has been abandoned."

At p. 117 we meet with a very interesting account of the delivery of other compositions that are not devotional, the correctness of which from our own testimony we can in part verify.

"The opinion that poetry requires a peculiar enunciation is upheld by the highest authority—that of the poets themselves. They have all chanted, from the time of Homer to our own. To give modern instances only; Dr. Johnson, who is thought to have been destitute of musical ear, showed an admirable one by his manner of reciting poetry, which he read

most impressively, and always in a sustained tone. That Sir Walter Scott did the same, is thus related by one, who, it is hoped, will long live to chant his own immortal verse: 'He partly read and partly recited, sometimes in an enthusiastic style of chant, the first four cantos of the *Lay*.'† He, who reports this is thus linked with a brother poet, by a

* Article "Sound," vide *Encyc. Metrop.* p. 753.

† Vide Lockhart's *Life of Scott*, i. 403.

writer who had heard them both : 'There is a chant in the recitation of Coleridge and Wordsworth which acts as a spell on the hearer, and disarms the judgment.'* He nicely discriminates the manner of each. Coleridge's he calls 'dramatic,' and Wordsworth's 'lyrical.' This statement, as far as it regards the last great poet, is confirmed by another critic, who seems to have been so puzzled by the strangeness of what he listened to, that he gives a somewhat puzzling account of it. 'In reading his own poetry, he has a peculiar chant, almost approaching to the ridiculous; but (what a *but*) you are visibly

awed by the feeling, nature, and pathos he throws into the poem.'† The author of *Kehama* has been known immediately after reading in his colloquial and unambitious manner some of Cowper's Letters (so much like his own), to take up the Task, and deliver a noble passage in the fifth book, with the lofty and measured tones that well befit it. His gifted friend,‡ also a poet, to whom *Kehama* is inscribed, never cites a metrical passage but

'——— the freely flowing verse
Smooths her mellifluous stream.' "

Valuable and wise as the suggestions of our author are respecting the introduction of "chanting" our cathedral services, it appears that contrary opinions exist, and that an attack has been made on the service of the choir from a quarter the most unexpected.

The Very Reverend Dean of Norwich, who is indeed the master of the choir, and has the election of those who are to chant the service, has put forth a pamphlet in which he recommends the abolition of the chanting altogether! We cannot, however, stop to consider his reasons, as our author says "they are so remarkably erroneous and contradictory, that the author, though an unlooked for, is an unformidable foe." And when we read the declaration "that if half the minor canons were abolished, cathedral service would be carried on in a more regular and efficient manner than it is at present;"—and that "chanting is an artificial practice, less intelligible than reading, and at variance with the common sense and feeling of mankind;"—and again, it is "a practice of sacrificing the sense to the sound;"—and "that certain portions of the liturgy lose half its solemnity by the cathedral mode of performing them, in the opinion of all pious and sober men;"—we say, reading these sentiments from the "leader of the band" regarding his orchestra, we think, without wishing to curtail one farthing from his just emoluments, that Government might have found a preferment of 1681*l.* per annum for him where music—the food of spiritual love—would not have been required: and where he would not be enjoined to solicit "the voices—the sweet voices" of his co-fraternity. But let us pass on from the opinion of individuals to hear whether the members of the Ecclesiastical Commission (chiefly composed of lay lords) have "ears more polite," and whether they might not have modified some of their enactments, if they had been aware of the general feeling with which their Church improvements have been received. Though our author's razor is set in oil, its edge is not the less keen. Let us hear him on this part of the subject, and then our pleasing labours must terminate.

"All who feel that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our *bono* philosophy, must be alarmed at witnessing the spread of Utilitarian notions. A pithy saying concerning the professors of this school has been left (as some compensation for his mischiefs) by one who had pretty good opportunity of

finding out their peculiar talent. 'Deliver up an empire (said Napoleon) into the hands of the philosophers, and, though it be of adamant, they'll contrive in a couple of years to grind it to powder.' Heaven be praised! the adamant rock on which our Church is founded defies even the Utilitarian grindstone. But it was enough

* Vide Hazlitt's Remains, ii. 347.

† Conservative Journal, Aug. 5, 1837.

‡ Mr. W. S. Lander.

to make a churchman's eyes gush out with water when he saw a body reckoning five venerable prelates among its members, yielding to the influence of this heart-famishing philosophy. The reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are full of it, so far as they relate to our cathedrals; and those portions which refer to the daily *choral* service, are so coldly and vaguely expressed as to show that it has met with very slight attention, is *ill understood*, and consequently undervalued by the Commissioners. Yet it is treated with as little hesitation as if it had received the full and solemn consideration which it deserves. The Utilitarian axe is uplifted, and not only canons and prebendaries, but priests, vicars, and minor canons, lay vicars and choristers, are hewn down. The very bishoprics do not escape. Why should Soder and Man, or why should Bangor, have a bishop of its own? 'Because they have each had one for a thousand years,' would be answer enough, (could no other be offered,) for such as keep alive the heart in the head; * but with the Commissioners a thousand years are as one day, and they have not scrupled to propose that the prelates should be

'——With a vengeance sent
From Media post to Egypt.'

The people of Bristol having had *half* their cathedral battered down by Oliver Cromwell, and somewhat *more* than half their palace burnt down by subsequent reformers, the fitness of things requires that they should henceforward content themselves with *half a bishop*. With respect to her prebendaries, &c. the good old Church is treated by her sons much as the good old King was treated by his daughters with regard to his knights,—they were lopped off with signal liberality. 'We recommend that no new appointments shall in future be made to any of the stalls of the old foundation, which are not residential.'—(At Lincoln these are about fifty.)

'What! fifty of my followers at a clap?'

In both cases the same gentle insinuation

is employed. 'It is to be hoped that the *sacrifices which will be required* for the cathedral and collegiate churches will have the effect of stimulating individual benevolence,' &c.

'Be then desired [begs,
By her, *that else will take the thing she*
A little to disquantity your train.'

The reduction system proceeds in each case upon the Utilitarian principle. 'If the endowments of these bodies should appear to be *larger than is requisite* for the purposes of their institution, and for maintaining them in a state of efficiency and respectability,' &c. 'We are of opinion that the interests of the cathedrals would be consulted by retaining only so many of the minor canons as are *sufficient* for the service,' &c.

——— 'Hear you, my lord?
What need you five and twenty? ten?
or five?'

But—

'What says our second daughter?'

Why she says in the true spirit of a Cui-bonoist—

'What need *one*?'

and the Commissioners complete the analogy by proposing that at each of the Welsh cathedrals, the chapter being provided for, 'All the remaining property, of what kind soever, belonging to the canons, prebends, dignitaries, and officers, shall go to the improvement of poor benefices.' Thus throughout the Principality there would not be left *one* of all those minor canons, lay vicars, and choristers, for whom provision has been made by the founders of its four cathedrals, to secure therein *for ever* the performance of the blessed service for which they were appointed.

'Oh! rather shake the superfluous to *them*,
And show the heavens more just.'

By the providence of God, we may some day see a Prince of Wales in the land. Let him not come to a dissanctified heritage! †

* Coleridge.

† We hope that the people to buy whose "golden opinions" the above sacrifices are proposed will feel and approve the motive; for "Ingratitude is monstrous; and for the multitude to be ungrateful, were to make a monster of the multitude." Of the which, we being members, should bring ourselves to be monstrous members."

LETTERS FROM DEAN TUCKER, DR. ADAMS, MRS. ADAMS, MISS ADAMS, MISS
H. MORE, AND PROFESSOR CAMPBELL.

* MR. URBAN,

THE accompanying Correspondence came into my hands as the executor of Mrs. Jones, to whom the letters are principally addressed. She was the widow of the Rev. Henry Jones, M.A. a Minor Canon of Gloucester, and Vicar of St. Mary de Lode in that city, and subsequently Vicar of Penmark, Glamorganshire, where he died in 1792. His widow died at Bath in 1837, in her 85th year. Her intellectual powers were of no common order, and she retained to the last that cheerfulness of disposition which will long live in the recollection of her friends.

Yours, &c. JOHN M. TRAHERNE.

No. I. (Extract.)

MISS ADAMS TO MRS. JONES.

Oxford, Oct. 20 [1781].

However, I do not regret it [i. e. their return to Oxford from Gloucester] this time, for it gave us an opportunity of enjoying one day of Dr. Johnson's company, which we should otherwise have missed. He dined with us on Wednesday, and his conversation was a real treat indeed. I think I never was so delighted with any body. He is a most wonderful man. I shall always in future wish there was a person employed behind a screen to write down every word he utters; it would be the most entertaining and edifying book in the world, and I am sure no studying could mend the beauty of the language, though it falls from him with the greatest ease and fluency.

No. II. (Extract.)

MISS ADAMS TO MRS. JONES.

Oxford, June 14 [1782].

On Wednesday we had here a delightful party. Dr. and Mrs. Kennicott and Miss More, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Davis of Balliol, &c. dined here, and, had Lord Mötboodo kept his word in visiting Oxford at this time, he would have completed the sett. Poor Dr. Johnson is in very bad health, but he exerted himself as much as he could; and, being very fond of Miss More, he talked a good deal, and every word he says is worth recording if one could but remember it. I cannot help repeat—
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ing to myself at the end of every sentence, O that these things were written in a book! He took great delight in shewing Miss More every part of Pembroke College, and his own rooms, &c. and told us many things of himself when here. We in return surprised him with the sight of himself, that is, the print of him, very handsomely framed, with a motto under it, which I picked out of Miss More's "Sensibility:"

"And is not Johnson ours, himself an host?"

I think both he and Miss More were pleased with the compliment, and he has promised to give his works to the library, and perhaps his picture (which indeed we asked for) either to the College or the lodgings; but you are probably tired of hearing about him, as you may not be quite so much in love as I am; of course the subject that is pleasantest to me, may be the most irksome to you, &c.

No. III. (Extract.)

MISS ADAMS TO MRS. JONES.

Wednesday, June 19 [1782].

Although I wrote to you last week, my dear friend, by Mr. Price, yet I have not refrained from troubling you with another line to announce the arrival of my father and Miss Hannah More to-morrow. You will not wonder that when he could obtain such a companion, he should think himself particularly fortunate; and the Dean,* I make no doubt, will rejoice to see her, though I believe she means to sleep at Mrs. Raikes's. My father sends Thomas by the coach, and he will I suppose reach Gloucester a few hours before him, but I hope he will be in time himself to appear at Chapter before six o'clock. We dined yesterday for the last time in company with Dr. Johnson. He went away to-day; a warm dispute arose, and one which you, if I remember right, could have settled. It was about *cider* and *wine* freezing, and all the spirit retreating to the centre. Pray have I not heard you relate something of the kind upon your own knowledge? I longed to have quoted your authority, but was afraid of blundering about it. Do repeat to me

* Dr. Tucker, Dean of Gloucester.

what I've heard you say on the subject, and whether the spirit so concentrated is not much stronger than before. I expect to see or hear from Miss Roberts this evening, and shall wait for the post before I seal this. * * Miss More has also a letter from Mrs. Raikes, who is ready to receive her, so all is right; and I hope you will have the pleasure of seeing and conversing with her, for she is quite as pleasant and agreeable, as ingenious and clever. Adieu! &c.

No. IV. (*Extract.*)

Oxford, June 12 [1784].

MISS ADAMS TO MRS. JONES.

I am, and have been for the last three weeks, in an incessant whirl. You will believe it when I tell you I took a flight to London to hear this most wonderful and enchanting musical performance [the Commemoration of Handel]. Nothing ever was, or I think can be, equal to it in this world, but of all this when we meet. I went after the music was over on Saturday the 5th to Eton in company with Mrs. Kennicott, Mrs. Hallam, Miss Roberts, and Mr. Chamberlayne. The first mentioned lady returned with me to this place on Tue-day, and here we found Dr. Johnson and his friend Mr. Boswell,* and they are still with us. Miss More comes to complete the party next week, and on Saturday we all disperse. Dr. Johnson, though not in good health, is in general very talkative, and infinitely agreeable and entertaining—upon the whole we seem surrounded by blue-stockings. I hope I shall improve myself a little against I see you; till when I must bid you adieu, &c.

No. V. (*Extract.*)

Gloucester, Dec. 23 [1784].

MISS ADAMS TO MRS. JONES.

We are all under the sincerest grief for the loss of poor Dr. Johnson.† He spent three or four days with my father at Oxford just before they came here, and promised to come again, as he was, he said, no where so happy. He was so kind as to express very

great concern at my being from home, and I am sure I shall never cease to regret it myself. * * * The Bishop's family are still here, and Miss Cook with them. They dined with us last Monday. The Dean and Mrs. Tucker are gone to Bristol. Have you heard of the extraordinary milk-woman‡ there? I have seen some of her poetry, blank verse, and it is really wonderful. I hear Miss More is wild about her; she is so delighted, she has introduced her to Mrs. Montague and wrote to Mr. Walpole about her. He calls her *Lactilla*.

No. VI. (*Extract.*)

Painswick, Feb. 12 [1792].

MRS. HYETT§ TO MRS. JONES.

I have to thank you for two kind letters, as well as for your obliging attention in sending me the books, both volumes of which I have now received safe. And I shall always look on them with more pleasure than formerly, if I may hope they have afforded you and Mr. Jones any entertainment. I believe no work|| was ever so universally read and commented upon, and it is thought Mr. Boswell is now engaged in the same sort of attention to Sir Joshua Reynolds, with the same designs upon him, as soon as he is in a state to be so cut up and quartered. However, it is also said Sir Joshua is aware of his intention, and is rather flattered than displeased with it. If it is possible this can be true it will be the best apology for Mr. Boswell's proceedings, which otherwise I should think were very treacherous. I hope you saw in the papers the dialogue between Dr. Poz. and Mr. Boz., because I think it was an admirable piece of ridicule without ill-nature—the subject was the History of Master Tommy Trip. Somebody was remarking the other day that if Dr. Johnson could read the book himself as an indifferent person, and was asked his opinion of it, he would say, 'Why, Sir,

‡ Mrs. Yearley. See the Correspondence of H. More on this subject.

§ Miss Adams married Benjamin Hyett, Esq. of Painswick, Gloucestershire. July 1786. See Boswell's character of him in Croker's Johnson, vol. 8, p. 295.

|| Boswell's Life of Johnson, published in April 1791.

* See Croker's Boswell's Johnson, vol. 8, p. 287.

† Dr. Johnson's death noticed in this letter took place Dec. 13, 1784.

it is the life of a madman written by a fool.'

No. VII. (*Extract.*)

Bristol, 2 Jan. 1783.

DEAN TUCKER TO MRS. JONES.

Dear Madam,

As I am appointed Principal Secretary of State to Queen Joan (*his wife*), I have now the honour of addressing my letter to you, having understood by Dr. Adams that Mr. Jones is gone into Glamorganshire. Her Majesty's orders are to request you to call at the Deanery, and to order the maid to put down all the butter she can make, in one of the blue and white pots, fresh butter being extravagantly dear at Bristol. On Tuesday we went to Bath to pay a visit, intending, as soon as we returned in the evening, to call at the Deanery to pay our respects to Dr. and Mrs. Kennicott, who, as we apprehended, were to stay some days in Bristol, but we had the mortification to meet them on the same day returning to Bath, and both parties passed by each other so quickly that we could not stop to speak. A day or two ago I was *honoured* (to adopt the female expressive style) with a *sweet charming* letter from Mrs. Boscawen. She gave me to understand that there was one passage in my late pamphlet which she did not altogether approve of, but she did it in so gentle a manner that her precious balm did not break my head. And she concluded with a compliment finely turned, that, however I might think of the variableness of female tempers, she would answer for it that both Miss More and herself were fixed in an unalterable regard for the Dean of Gloucester. When you shall see our friend Mr. Raikes, I beg you will present my compliments, and to assure him that I like his correspondent's interpretation of Mr. Locke's fundamental principles extremely well, and have but one objection to make to it, namely, *that it happens not to be true*. But as that can be no reason why it should not have a place in a newspaper, I think he did very right to insert it. I hope the moderate man will go on with his method of interpretation, and prove that the present war is not a real and actual war, but only a figurative and metaphorical one. And that all the taxes, about which we make

such a pother, are not true and proper taxes, but only fictitious and imaginary ones. My dread sovereign condescends to join in the most respectful compliments to yourself and all the house of the Fitzadamings with, Dear Madam, your obliged, and most obedient servant,
J. TUCKER.

No. VIII. (*Extract.*)

Bristol 12th Jan. 1783.

DEAN TUCKER TO MRS. JONES.

MADAM,—An occasion has offered of troubling you with another letter, sooner than I intended or you expected. On our return here from Bath on Saturday, we found ourselves favoured by your letter of the 8th, giving us hopes to expect the arrival of a little pot of butter by the Diligence, which hath not yet made its appearance, though we have made due inquiry for it. If this letter should come time enough, it is to request you to stop the sending of any till Saturday next, when we propose to return again from Bath; for our present system is to go thither on Mondays and to return on Saturdays; by which means I endeavour to join my duty as a parochial minister with my inclination as an invalid to drink the Bath waters. I have some indications of a flying gout, which I suppose at my time of life would not be mal-practice were it turned into a regular one. My gracious queen [*his wife*] too, has her complaints, for which the Bath waters are sometimes prescribed. I remember in days of yore it was the custom of a friend in Bath to acquaint a country correspondent with the newest fashions which had made their re-appearance during the season, and even to stuff the frank with patterns cut in paper. You in Gloucester want no such aids to be the first in the *ton*. And if you did, I am very sure your goodness would have excused me from undertaking such a task, as being totally insufficient. One thing I may mention as *new* to me, though perhaps it may have been of long standing to those who have been and are conversant in high life, viz. that it is all the mode at present for the ladies to ogle the gentlemen, instead of the contrary practice, which obtained in my youthful days. This confirms me more and more that revolutionary principles are continually

gaining ground, and that we may expect great changes in the public state of national affairs. About a fortnight ago, an hare was sent from Gloucester with a seal in its forehead, and with a direction I think in an *handwriting* so like to yours that I could challenge you as the author; but as I know nothing further about it, I am still ignorant of my benefactor. The bell is going for church; therefore, I can only add, that I execute my queen's command with particular pleasure in assuring you that she joins in cordial respects with, dear Madam,

Yours, J. TUCKER.

No. IX. (*Extract.*)

DEAN TUCKER TO MRS. JONES.

Bristol, 25th Jan. 1783.

MADAM,—As you are so impatient to know my sentiments concerning the approaching Peace, in obedience to your commands, I pronounce without hesitation that it must be a *bad* one, and *not* *inglorious*. The reasons for which opinion I will now beg leave to lay before you.

1st. Every peace, and more particularly the present, is a call to the good people of England *to study to be quiet*. This must not be suffered. Our tempers and our climate revolt at the very idea of quietness and tranquillity. Moreover, there are almost 20 millions of newspapers in the year whose interest and chief employment it is to foment discord and division among us, and to hinder us from sinking into the torpor of rest and ease.

2ndly. Every peace, and particularly the present, requires us to *mind our own business*. This is as unreasonable as the former; for what shall they do, or how shall they be employed, who have no business of their own to mind? Perhaps they never had any—or having got rid of that troublesome affair long ago, they are now at perfect leisure to take care of the public.

3dly. The very prospect of a peace is *inimical* to the most ingenious schemes of getting rich without industry and without merit. Were a peace to be established for any length of time, *How* few to jobs and contracts! and even government lotteries and *gamblings* could be no more. Can any true lover of his country wish to see such discouragements put upon

genius, and such checks on the exertion of the fine arts?

4thly. With *trampling* *off* and, my dear Madam, I also write that a return of peace forebodes something *ominous to the pleasures of the fair sex*. No jaunts to encampments. No female military dress! And a total *adieu* to scarlet and cockade! Nay, it is not impossible but that a *girl of spirit*, for want of a proper military education, may be seen to blush hereafter at the age of sixteen! I would proceed further to consider the melancholy prospect to farmer's daughters of losing the fine sights of spruce, pretty fellows, stepping so genteelly to the enchanting sounds of flageolets and drums; but I forbear, and would not add sorrow upon sorrow. The poor creatures will from henceforward have nothing to do than to sell their butter and return home. All very dull, and dismal!

Having now fulfilled your ladyship's commands, to the best of my poor abilities, I can assure you that Mrs. Tucker sympathizes in the loss which her sex will sustain on the melancholy prospects of a peace. Yet she hopes that you and her good friends, Mrs. and Miss Adams, will bear these things with becoming fortitude. She unites in respectful compliments to all that family, and to yourself and Mr. Jones, with, dear Madam, your faithful scribe and most obedient humble servant,

J. TUCKER.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN,

Cork.

MY attention has been directed to a letter in your number for August last, under the signature of M. J. which places an extract from the *Annuaire Historique, Généalogique, et Héraldique*, of M. de Saint Allais, for the year 1835, in opposition to the statement of Ménage and Saint Simon, quoted by me in an article of the preceding month, on the pedigree or noblesse of the Beauharnais family. No doubt, as the *Annuaire* deduces the transmitted name in apparent regularity of descent, while my authorities deal in general or traditional assertions, the advantage, at first aspect, is on the side of the former; and I obey a pleasing duty in adding, that M. de Saint Allais is of high repute and large experience in genealogical pursuits, of

which he has exhibited copious evidence in numerous publications.*

• But farther consideration may possibly turn the scale; for, though this gentleman has published the genealogy, he no more assumes the responsibility of the facts, than a lawyer pledges his personal veracity for the instructions conveyed in his brief, or a soldier asserts the justice of a cause for which he exposes his life. And here I foresee, that the *individual* will, more or less merge into the *general* subject, in substantiation of my proofs, which, as it induces, will, I trust, excuse a more enlarged view of genealogical inquiries than the immediate topic would seem to demand. It is difficult, indeed, in this instance, to institute a *private*, without engaging in a *comprehensive*, discussion of the matter; but as it turns principally on foreign pedigrees, to them I shall, for the present, except some associated incident may evoke a passing remark, confine my observations. But this ground is sufficiently fertile of materials, far, indeed, beyond the limits which I must here prescribe to myself, would admit.

In reviewing the direct subject, I think it will result from investigation, that not only du Ménage and the noble Duke confidently repeat the belief and tradition of their day as notorious facts, but that the one was contemporaneous, or nearly so, with the period assigned to the adoption of the name of Beau-

barnais; and the other, a nobleman of the first rank and corresponding character, though later by many years, was still not so remote in time, as much to impair the weight of a current and accredited report in his narrative. Nor could either have had the slightest motive for believing or propagating, in the supposition of its being unfounded, so scandalous and gratuitous an outrage on truth and decency, so easy, too, of refutation, in the face of a rising, and necessarily, under such an insult, sensitive family.† A falsehood so open to detection would have recoiled with accumulative shame on its fabricators, and branded them as still more senseless, if possible, than mendacious—a consequence to which few men could be less capable of exposing their established credit for veracity and honour than the Duke and Abbé.‡

† Every branch of the family was ambitious. In 1807, a cousin of Alexandre de Beauharnais was ambassador at Madrid, and expected that the Prince of Asturias (Ferdinand) then a young widower, would marry Mad^{lle} Tascher, Josephine's niece. "On sait," says M. Bignon (vii. p. 32) "que la famille des Beauharnais, secondée par l'Impératrice Josephine, tâchait aussi de s'illustrer, en se greffant, comme celle des Bonaparte, sur des tiges royales."

‡ Ménage's learning could not be doubted, though his taste or judgment were not always the surest, at least in deduction of etymologies. La Monnaie, whose supplemental volumes to the *Ménagiana* constitute the chief value of that compilation, amused himself with writing the following epigram on his predecessor:

"Laissons en paix Monsieur Ménage;
C'était un trop bon personnage
Pour n'être pas de ses amis;
Souffrez qu'à son tour il repose,
Lui, de qui les vers et la prose
Nous ont si souvent endormis."

Molière's ridicule of this learned man, in the *Femmes Savantes*, under the character of Vadius ("Monsieur sait du Grec," &c. Act iii. Sc. 6.) contributed, in no small degree, to discredit, as mere pedantry, the study of the first of languages in France, which had previously been conspicuous for its great Hellenists, Budæus, Turnebus, H. Stephens, Casaubon, Scaliger, Salmasius, Constantino, with many others. I could at the present day, however, name several, Hase, Letronne, Cousin, Raoul Rochette, &c. who have revived the taste of Greek literature, and

* M. de Saint Allais is author of "Le Nobiliaire Universel de France, 1814-1819, 16 volumes, 8vo. He was also editor of a work of much higher character "L'Art de Vérifier les Dates," by the laborious and erudite Benedictins, fourth edition, 18 volumes 8vo. Paris 1819, &c. The continuation from 1770 is by M. de Courcelles and others, without the apparent participation of M. de Saint Allais, 12 vols. 8vo. 1827; but the impression is far from correct, as I could abundantly prove. One of our genealogists' earliest publications was "L'Histoire Générale de l'Ordre de la Chevalerie (1810, 4to.) M. Duvergier (M. I.) is also publisher of "Mémorial Historique de la Noblesse," now in progress of impression; but Charles Nodier's edition of Ste. Palaye's "Histoire de la Chevalerie," is the most interesting of such works, if not for special reference, at least for the general reader (1826, 2 vols. 8vo.)

Ménage published his "*Origines de la Langue Française*," in 1660, and then, at p. 382, after explaining by a curious anecdote, which is likewise recited by De Thou, (Thuanus *Histor. lib. viii.*) the origin of the name of *Hauteclair*, in substitution for another which the officers of the palace durst not pronounce, (pudendo alio cognomine indigetis), before the Queen Catharine of Medicis, albeit not very squeamish; the etymologist adds, "*Les Beauharnois d'Orléans ont aussi changé leur nom, à cause de l'obscénité, § en celui de Beauharnois.*" No date is affixed to the circumstance; but from the context, it obviously refers to no remote period and cannot apply to an antecedent transaction of above two hundred and fifty years, in retrogression to 1390,

are distinguished for its knowledge, though, possibly, not so profoundly versed in the minutiae of its prosody as some of the German professors, and a few of our English students.

§ Boileau (*Art Poétique, ii.*) says "*Le Latin dans ses mots brave l'honnêteté.*" but most travellers on their first visit to France, particularly our females, find the imputation quite as applicable to the French, though, eventually, the ear becomes familiarized with sounds, the earlier intonations of which had grated so harshly on the organ.

"*Principio auditor sonus, et vox omnis in aureis*
Insinuata," &c. Lucret. iv. 129.

On the topic of ill-sounding names, I find in the Records of Ireland, 15th Annual Report, a memorandum of an order from the King (Charles II.) stating that "the barbarous and uncouth names of places in Ireland much retarded the reformation of the country, and directing the Lord Lieutenant (Ormond) and Council to change such names into others more suitable to the English language." Few alterations of names could have a more honourable source than that of the very eminent Roman family (modern Rome) of *Frangipani*, from *Fricapani*, in commemoration of their charitable distribution of bread on an occasion of famine at Rome, "*Vetustissimæ ac nobilissimæ apud Romanos familiæ nomen nunc paululum deflexum. Frangipanes enim dicuntur,*" says an author quoted by Ménage. "*Origini della lingua Italiana,*" p. 231. The Belgian patzonymic of Vilain XIV. is far from euphonic; but antiquity has stamped it with veneration.

to which, at latest, the name and quality of the family, according to the genealogy, ascend. Something of recent occurrence must be inferred, known to the public at large, and affirmative of the assertion of Saint Simon as to the late admission of the family into his order. This nobleman's narrative, indeed, removes all doubt on the subject, and makes it manifest, that the change of name must have taken place under Louis XIII. (1610—1643) His words (vol. i. p. 359) are "On perdit en même temps," (in 1696, when the Duke was twenty-one years old, and wrote from his own knowledge) "*Madame de Miromion... Elle s'appelait Bonneau de son père, le sieur de Rubelle, de fort riches bourgeois de Paris. Elle avait épousé un autre bourgeois d'Orléans, fort riche aussi, dont le père avait obtenu des lettres patentes pour changer son sale et ridicule nom de Beau..., en celui de Beauharnais. Elle fut mariée et veuve en 1645, &c.*" A brother of this lady's husband, it seems, was the progenitor of the present distinguished and elevated family; for I believe that there existed no other of the name, or, consequently, to which these particulars can be applicable; and the first bearer of it appears thus to have been the father of the gentleman who married, in 1645, the lady mentioned by St. Simon.

This nobleman's Memoirs were not published in their integrity, till 1829; but they had been partially printed, or extracted and read all through in manuscript by hundreds before; and, though (tome xvii. p. 426) he modestly says, "*Je ne me donne pas pour être généalogiste,*" he certainly was outdone by no professional writer in genealogical lore, as no one can better vouch for than M. de Saint Ailaïs. Indeed, he may occasionally have erred, 'as the remonstrances of the Marquis de Dreux Brézé, and the Marquis de Saumery, subjoined to the *Mémoires*, would tend to show; and caustic, too, he was, as well as most anxious to discover laches or exclude intruders, but utterly incapable, I repeat, of countenancing a gross and slanderous falsehood, such as his statement in regard to the name of Beauharnois would be, if not perfectly true. Of the twenty well filled volumes, which constitute his *Mémoires*,

one third, I should suppose, are devoted to genealogies, not only of French, but even English. The reference to the wife of the famous Comte de Grammont, will show (tome vi. 190), though, singularly enough, he does not appear aware that the Mémoires de Grammont was the composition of Anthony Hamilton, and not of Grammont himself. Indeed, during the Duke's life, which extended thirty years beyond the first publication of this celebrated biography, the author of it was not generally known. Our neighbours, it must be granted, shine in the gay memoir (though Hamilton was an Irishman,) but none can sustain a comparison with those of Saint-Simon, who has diffused a charm over them, beyond the power of almost any other pen to impart to so voluminous a narrative.*

* The following character of these Memoirs, prefixed to my own copy, may not appear inapposite. "Si jamais il y eût au monde un style inimitable, et personnel, soudain, prime-sautier, souple, aventureux, bizarre, capricieusement diffus et concis, suivant pas à pas les allures de la pensée, c'est bien celui de Saint-Simon. Il possède, quand il veut, la grâce de Madame de Sévigné, la finesse de Brantôme, et le laisser-aller de Montaigne." He was, however, reproached by his virtuous friend, the duc de Beauvilliers, with indulging in a too unfavourable opinion of mankind. (tome iv. 469.) His family name was Du Rouvroi, (Louis,) and he was also a grandee of Spain of the first class. The object of his most inveterate hatred was the Parliament of Paris, which, however, reckoned in its bosom some of the most glorious names of France, such as L'Hôpital, D'Ayasseau, La Moignon, &c., and many too of higher antiquity than the greater part of the peers of that realm.—the *Nicoletti*, *Harlat*, de *Thou*, *Montolon*, &c. Amongst the most distinguished were the *Talons*, originally Irish, from my neighbouring town of Youghal. Omar Tafou acted an eminent part during *la Fronde* in 1642, when that body anticipated, a fact not much known, the great *Habeas Corpus* Act of our Legislature, another *Magna Charta*, as Blackstone emphatically designates it, of the Kingdom (Book iii. chap. 2.) by thirty years. In the list of abuses of which the Parliament complained and demanded the correction, the article XIX. is thus expressed—

His prejudices, indeed, often transpire, in closing the door even on legitimate pretensions to noblesse; while, on the

ed—"Aucun des sujets du Roy, de quelque qualité et condition qu'il soit, ne pourra être détenu prisonnier passé vingt-quatre heures, sans être interrogé selon les ordonnances, et rendu à son juge naturel," &c., but Mazarin defeated their purpose, and established his own, as well as the royal supremacy or despotism, on firmer grounds than ever. The family of Talon maintained the highest forensic and parliamentary rank down to 1789, when one of them was conspicuous as, "L'Avocat du Roi près le Châtelet." This gentleman's daughter, Madame Dacayla, was the favourite companion (not mistress) of Louis XVIII. who left her by will, the estate of St. Orens, where he had signed the *Charte*, before he entered Paris in 1814.

St. Simon's hostility was aimed with almost equal intensity against the peers, who arrogated the title of princes, as derivatives of former sovereign houses, such as the Bonillous (or La Tour d'Auvergne, the Rohans, Trémouilles, Talleyrands, &c. The first were accused of having furnished false documents to Baluze for the history of the family, (1702, 2 vol. folio); and even Turenne, otherwise so modest and unpretending, was immeasurably proud of his princely title, little founded in truth as, according to Saint-Simon, it was (tome v. 229-223.) In his recent work, "La Démocratie en Amérique," (liv. iii. ch. 22.) M. de Tocqueville asserts, that "under the old French Monarchy, officers were always designated by their titles of nobility, whereas now they are called by their military rank;" but this is not exactly the fact, for the marshals of France were formerly so distinguished with the addition, generally of their title, though often without it, unless they were princes, in which quality all other distinctions merged; and Turenne immediately dropped the designation of *Maréchal* on assuming that of Prince; but Luxemburg, Villars, Saxe, were never otherwise called than as Marshals, though the two former were Dukes and the last a Count; nor would M. de Tocqueville, in speaking of them, give them any other than their martial quality. He would no more say *Le Duc de Villars*, in mentioning the conqueror of Denain, (if he gave him any title at all,) than he would name Soult *Le Duc de Dalmatie*; but he would say, *Le Prince de Soubise*, though a marshal too. It is so a female of the latter noble family (Rohan) that

other hand, the unscrupulous and passive, or at least, purchasable admission of every offered claim into such periodicals as the *Annuaire*, will scarcely be gainsaid, "*φωνάντα συγεροίαν*," (Pindar, Olynth. B.) It is easy to select distinguished names,

and convert them into progenitors, as Juvenal has proclaimed of old,—

"De quocumque voles promove sumite libro." (Sal. viii. 132.)

and rich men cannot fail of aid in the dexterous patchwork and ostensible amalgamation.

"N'eut il de son vrai nom ni titre, ni mémoire,

D'Hozier lui trouvera cent aïeux dans l'histoire."

Boileau, Satire V.

So asserts Boileau under Louis XIV. and M. de Saint-Allais may not be more fastidious under Louis Philippe. Nor can he feel the assimilation to his eminent predecessor derogatory to his fame for labour or science; for there exist no less than ten folio volumes of "D'Hozier's Armorial Général de la France," (1738,) which his nephews continued, and were about to pursue in further enlargement, but, to their honour be it stated, were deterred by the multiplicity of wholly untenable and chimerical pretensions urged on them,—"*pour*

se soustraire," as it is declared, "*à l'opiniâtreté de quelques nobles à soutenir des chimères*." The family, originally from Marseilles, and Court Genealogists from Henry IV. to Louis XVI. still subsist, but stripped, of course, of their official distinction at Paris, where I enjoyed their personal acquaintance. One of them, Charles d'Hozier, appears to have been deeply involved in the conspiracy against Bonaparte in 1804, in which Pichegru and others were concerned, (Bignon, tome iii. 422, where he is called *Bouvet de l'Hozier*,) and is the brother-

Mr. Hallam alludes, in his History of Literature, vol. ii. p. 358, when he states his belief, that Lope de Vega borrowed for his heroine, *Estrella*, the well known answer of a lady to a French King,—

" Soy

Para esposa vuestra poes,

Para dania vuestra mucha."

The King was Henry IV. and the lady, Cathérine de Rohan, whose words were "*Sire, je suis trop pauvre pour être votre femme, et de trop bonne maison pour être votre maîtresse*," a reproof more of pride certainly than of virtue in the rejection of the monarch's addresses.—She was, however, his cousin.

Talleyrand's noble descent could not be doubted, though his princely claims, except by Napoleon's creation, were. A fellow student of his at St. Sulpice, told me, that from his lameness and malignity of wit, he was there surnamed—"Le diable boiteux," after Le Sage's novel of that title, from the Spanish "*El Diablo Cojuelo*," absurdly known to us, as the *Devil upon Two Sticks*. Not only, in my belief, was this word originally Spanish, but its predecessor and superior, Gil-Blas too, as *Llévante* seems to have established in his "*Observaciones Críticas sobre el Romance de Gil-Blas*," (Madrid 1823, 8v8.)

In the compilation printed by order

of the late Earl of Bridgewater at Paris, as materials for the Life of his great ancestor, Thomas Egerton, Lord Chancellor, at page 181, mention is made of a piece entitled "*Latin Notice of the names, qualities, &c. of Pierre d'Hozier and family*." This paper his lordship represents as in the Ashridge collection, a most curious one, and I believe now in possession of Lord Francis Egerton, though detained from the Earl, as he bitterly complains.—The compiler of this volume often errs, as for instance, in the same page he mentions M. de la Force and M. de Caumont as different persons, though one and the same individual (the Duc de la Force, in fact, who so miraculously, when a boy, escaped the massacre of St. Bartholomew,) just as if Lord Francis Levison-Gower and Lord Francis Egerton was not the same nobleman. The Paris impression of the book was left incomplete; whether since terminated by Lord Francis, I know not, but if not, I hope it will be. The late Earl commences the work by a commentary on the well known words of Thucydides (A. κὰ) which he intended as a motto,—*χρῆμά τε ἐς αἰ. κ. τ. λ.*, but, to the usual reading *παράχρημα* he substitutes *παπαύτικα*, thinking that a writer of such taste as Thucydides must have avoided the similarity of sound between *κῆμα* and *παπαχρημα*—a lovely hypercriticism indeed.

in-law of my esteemed friend and fellow citizen, Thomas Fitz-Gibbon, Esq. of Cork.

As for the various titles of Marquis de la Ferté—Beauharnais—Comte des Roches—Baritaud, Baron de Beauville, and *tutti quanti*, which M. J. so complacently transcribes, they merely denote estates purchased, no doubt, by the fruits of the successful industry of the Beauharnais family at Orleans, which was the apparent source of their elevation in rank, as with so many others of the nobility, both in France and England. Decorations and titles were thus obtained by the rich planters in the colonies; and some were granted in encouragement of manufactures, such as glass, to which I recollect, were applied the terms of *noblesse de verre*, *noblesse de sucre*, &c.; as we have our cotton lords, &c. the natural produce of wealth,—“*Néves γὰρ οὐδὲν εὐγενὲς ἀνρίπ.*” (Euripid. Phœn. 445.) A large portion of the Dukes and Peers of France derived from trade or law; and the first ennobled ancestor of the *Duc d'Uzès*, whose creation is the oldest existing one in France, (1572) was Gérault Bastet, an apothecary of Viviers in Languedoc, (Ardèche) who obtained letters of noblesse in 1304, beyond which period our first Duke (Norfolk) cannot, in like manner, authenticate his paternal ancestry. The earliest letters of noblesse were granted only a few years before, in 1272, to Raoul, a goldsmith. (Hénault.)

That M. de Saint-Allais was not unapprized of the imputed origin of the Beauharnais family, can admit of little doubt; while, like a skilful painter, he placed in prominence the decorative, and veiled the unseemly features of the representation. But, without further reference to the periodical recipients of pedigrees, for which the confidence due to the author's own responsible assertions can hardly be claimed, I shall strengthen my position by some collateral evidence dependent on my own recollection of public opinion, as manifested on arising occasions, or elicited by special circumstances.

The husband of Josephine was son of the Marquis de Beauharnais, who governed Martinique, (the head seat of the French colonial government from May 1757 to February 1761, GENT, MAG. VOL. XIV.

during the seven years' war, when it was numbered among the conquests of England,) and who left two sons, of whom the younger, Alexandre, Vicomte de Beauharnais, married, in 1780, the future Empress. In 1789 he appeared in the National Assembly as one of the Noblesse deputies, which, however, more indicated his talents than his antiquity of race, for otherwise his brother would, from seniority, have been entitled to a preference. While there, on the fourth of August of that year, he was one of the foremost to demand the equalization of civil rights, without distinction of classes—an honourable and equitable motion surely, but in no sense favourably viewed by the conservative party, who indulged in no measured invective against the forwardness of so inferior a member of the order to sacrifice its privileges; and the primitive patronymic, it may be supposed, was not forgotten on the occasion. Again, in April 1791, on the death of Mirabeau, which occurred on the 2nd, (Thiers, Histoire de la Révolution, tome i. p. 282, erroneously states the 20th,)* when the National Assembly,

* See “Journal de la maladie et de la mort de Mirabeau, par Cabanis, his physician,” (tome ii. des Œuvres de Cabanis, 1223, 2vo.) In January 1792, his library was sold, of which the most valuable portion was derived from the purchase of Buffon's. It produced about 280,000 livres, but even then the assignats had suffered depreciation, though nothing comparable to their subsequent fall; for in 1795, I paid above 15,000 livres for a hat worth 15 shillings; 10,000 livres for a moderate dinner was not an unusual charge.

Lyster's Historia Conchyliorum, and Robinson's Hesiod, folio size, were, I remember, the rarest articles of Mirabeau's rapid collection, with Buffon's Illuminated Birds, (10 volumes, folio.) The Hesiod, at the Duke of Grafton's sale in 1813, cost the Rt. Hon. Thomas Grenville 100*l*. Mirabeau not long before his death had been in a state of insolvency, but had received within a few months about 60,000*l*. from the court, as appeared from the secret accounts of the famous *rmoire de fer*, which he reconciled to his conscience, like our Chancellor Bacon, as the recompence of public services.—“*Et attice là se vendre?*” demands M. Thiers, (i. 207.) “*Différent de ceux qui livrent*

led by its President, on the 4th, conducted the funeral procession to the Panthéon, of which the great orator's remains were the first mortuary deposit, Alexandre de Beauharnais followed at the head of the Jacobin Club, eighteen hundred in number, including Robespierre, Brissot, Collot d'Herbois, with many of the future Girondins, the two Merlins, &c.* It was then, I remember, the malignant remark, that he was in his natural sphere; for his ignoble blood had defied all attempts at cleansing, (*savonnnette à vilain*;) and dispelling the uncongenial admixture of a purer stream, soon betrayed its plebeian source.

But still more, in June 1791, on the announcement of the King's arrest at Varennes, and expected return to Paris from his unsuccessful flight,† when Beauharnais, the President of the

fort cher de faibles talens," continues the present prime minister of France, "Mirabeau, inébranlable dans ses principes, combattait alternativement son parti ou la cour," &c. An easy reconciliation of conscience and interest, it must be confessed; but the writer, since so elevated in position, was then very young; for he could not have been above five and twenty when he composed this *first* of the *ten* volumes of his history, of which the *second* edition now before me was published in 1824. He was born with the century which reminds me of an error in a partial translation of Thuanus by M. Tessier, (*Les Eloges de M. de Thou*;) where, in mentioning the death of a learned physician, the author says—"Annos cum seculo numeravit," which the translator rendered, *that he* (the physician) *was one hundred years old*, in place of, "that he reckoned his years concurrently with the century," "that is, was born in 1501. Voltaire not untruly compares translations to the *wrong side* of tapestry (*des revers de tapisseries*). M. Thiers, were he now, in the maturity of his mind and experience, to compose the work, would, I have no doubt, view and represent many of the events of his history in a very different light, particularly in reference to England. Mirabeau, in his description, may recall the character of Pericles by Thucydides (Δ) "Ὁς δὴ μὲν προστάτος ἦν καὶ πιθανώτατος τοῖς πολλοῖς."

* The two Merlins were frantically democratic—one was the deputy of Douai, the other of Thionville. The former, who lately died, was the principal author of the decree which established the Revolutionary Tribunal; but he subsequently filled

National Assembly,‡ flippantly ad-

several high judicial situations with honour. The representative of Thionville formed one of the trio celebrated in the following epigram.

"Connaissez-vous rien de plus sot
Que Merlin, Bazire et Chabot?
Non, je ne connais rien de pire
Que Merlin, Chabot, et Bazire;
Et personne n'est plus coquin
Que Chabot, Bazire et Merlin.

† Of this event, one of the most important of the unbloody occurrences of the Revolution, because the most impressive of distrust in the King, the best narrative, in my estimation, is that of M. de Conny, an ardent legitimist, in his recent "*Histoire de la Révolution*." The passport, under which the royal fugitive travelled, was obtained through the Russian Ambassador, and thus couched. "Laissez passer la Baronne de Koffe, allant à Frankfort, avec deux enfans, une femme de chambre, et deux domestiques." "You have pledged your head for the King," said a citizen soldier, resentfully to La Fayette. "And I will pay the forfeit, if I do not bring him back," was the General's reply. During the debates in the National Assembly, no one contributed more to calm the effervescing tumult than my colleague contemporary, Regnault de Saint-Jean d'Angely. "Quelques soient," said he, "les dangers qui menacent la patrie, ils ne peuvent se comparer à ceux qui vous menaçaient, quand vous eûtes à prononcer l'immortel serment du jeu de paume." Regnault subsequently became one of the most distinguished of the imperial councillors. The relation of this circumstance by Louis XVIII, then Comte de Provence, is of small interest or literary merit. It is intitled, "*Relation d'un Voyage à Bruxelles et à Coblenz, (1791)*," in a pamphlet form, Paris, 1823.

‡ It has been thought worthy of remark, as signally illustrative of the pen in revolutionary times, though not exactly applicable to the National Assembly, that in the subsequent Convention all the Presidents, with two or three exceptions, were *Journalistes*, that is, proprietors or editors of newspapers, the organs of public opinion. The numbers of Presidents in the Convention was altogether 63, of whom 16 suffered by the guillotine, 3 committed suicide, 2 were transported, 6 condemned to perpetual imprisonment, 4 became insane, and died at Bicêtre, 22 were outlawed; and of the whole, two only escaped all danger! An appalling statistic record, to which may be added the fact, that, from 1789 to 1797, one half at least of the political writers of that period perished by violent death.

dressed them—"Messieurs, passons à l'ordre du jour," as if the event deserved not to engage their attention, this affected depreciation of the royal act and person was resented by the bitterest sarcasms on his original name, &c. Finally, in 1830, after the publication of Saint Simon's complete memoirs, when I happened to mention the duke and peer's representation of the ignoble source of the family to a foreign banker, established in Paris, he replied, "C'est le secret de Polichinelle, ou de la comédie, connu de tout le monde." That the family, however, had rapidly acquired high estimation, can be hardly contested; for, amongst other evidence of the fact, I find in the *Mémoires de la Régence*, (3 vol. 12, 1729,) a letter from Philip of Orleans to M. de Beauharnais, sufficiently demonstrative of the consideration in which the latter was held at that time.

In the progress of the revolution, (April 1793,) Beauharnais was appointed to succeed Custines in the command of the army of the Rhine, (Thiers, v. 137,) but was soon recalled, and not long after imprisoned, though not brought before the dread revolutionary tribunal for some time. His first appearance, or preparatory examination, was before the committee of his section, of which Josephine, in an extant letter to her aunt-in-law, Madame Fanny de Beauharnais, gives a verbal and characteristic recital; and as a portion of it bears directly on our subject, I may be excused for transcribing it. I can, besides, aver that it accurately paints the scenes of

which I was witness at that period; for I, too, had to appear on the *Sellette*, and to pass le *scrutin épuratoire*, (called by the vulgar le *purgatoire*;) in order to obtain my *carte*, or *certificat de civisme*, on being liberated from prison—a safeguard without which no one could then move abroad.

The following is an extract of this revolutionary inquest before the *Sectional Committee*, of which there were forty-eight in Paris.

Q. "Qu'es tu?"—A. "Homme et Français."

Q. "Je te demande ton nom?"—A. "Eugène Alexandre de Beauharnais."

Un Membre. "Point de de; c'est trop aristocrate."—A. "La faute vient du temps, et de mes ayeux."

Un Membre. "Ah! tu as de ayeux: imbécile! qui ne sait pas que des ayeux sont de vieux parchemins . . . Tu auras soin de les déposer au comité; et je t'assure qu'un bon feu de joie nous fera bientôt raison de tes ayeux."

Q. "Tu avoues que tu es noble?"—A. "J'avoue qu'on le disait de moi; et que je l'ai cru quelque temps sous le régime de l'ignorance, des habitudes, et des préjugés . . . il y a long temps que pour moi cette illusion s'est dissipée . . ."

Un membre. "Je parie que le citoyen ne croit pas que Louis Capet ait été un tyran?"—A. "L'histoire expliquera," &c.

The issue was his return to prison, "soupçonné d'être suspect;" and, in the 7th thermidor an 2,* or 25 July 1794, he was condemned by the revolutionary

* The successive names of the revolutionary calendar will be found not inaptly embodied in the ensuing lines composed in 1793, by a M. Haussi de Robécourt, in

- "Le citoyen Dumont, dans sa *Vendémiaire*,
- Par le fâcheux effet de son humeur *brumaire*,
- Nous a bien mal logés pour la saison *frimaire*,
- Et quand nous serions tous blancs comme *nivôse*,
- Que de pétitions nous ferions *pluvieuse*,
- Autant, hélas! en emporte *ventuse*.
- Mais quand le mois, que l'on dit *germinal*,
- Aura fait place au riant *floréal*,
- Libres, foulerons nous le tapis *prairial*?
- Irons nous recueillir les dons de *messidor*?
- Pourra-t-on pour nous les bains de *thermidor*?
- Ou, verrons nous ici le tardif *fructidor*?"

The scenes, of which the above specimen of the minor revolutionary or sec-

the prison of Amiens, to which he had been committed by André Dumont, one of the Conventional Deputies.

tional persecution in every parish is a representation, equally ludicrous and san-

tribunal and executed—just two days before the overthrow, of Robespierre!—so short was the interval between irremissible fate, and not only the se-

guinary, were dramatized after the death of Robespierre under the title of “*L'Intérieur du Comité Révolutionnaire* ;” and admirably descriptive of the original was the theatrical exhibition, for the truth required no effort of fancy to give it effect. Perfectly do I recollect the exquisite transcript of the *President* by the actor Pénancier.

And yet, one of the deepest searchers of the human mind, Machiavelli, in the 58th chapter of his “*Discorsi sopra la Prima Decade di Tito Livio*,”—a volume to which modern political writers are more indebted than is generally supposed or avowed, maintains that these outbreaks of popular insanity are still less to be apprehended than individual tyranny. He comments on the maxim of Livy (xvii. 25)—“*Illec natura multitudinis est : aut servit humiliter, aut superbe dominatur*,” &c. and says,—“*Se adunque si ragionerà d'un principe obbligato alle leggi, e d'un popolo incatenato da quelle, si vedrà più virtù nel popolo che nel principe ; se si ragionerà dell' uno et dell' altra sciolto, si vedrà meno errori nel popolo, che nel principe, et quelli minori, et haranno maggiori rimedii*,” &c. He adds what the French revolution, as well as our own, has affirmed : “*Quando un popolo è bene sciolto, non si temono le pazzie che quello fa, ne si ha paura del mal presente, ma di quello che ne può nascere, potendo nascere tra tanta confusione un tiranno*.” He describes France at that period, under Louis XII. and Francis I., as governed more legally than any kingdom in Europe : “*Il quale regno è moderato più dalle leggi, che alcun' altro regno, di che ne nostri tempi si habbi notizia*,” &c. (In *Venezia*, 1554, 8vo. in old orthography, as may be observed.) Indeed, England could boast little of her freedom or constitutional independence, under the Tudors, from first to last ; and glorious Queen Bess was fully as impatient of legal restraint as the two Henrys, her father and grandfather, notwithstanding Bacon's admiration of the former, and Sharon Turner's advocacy of the latter, but, as in France under Napoleon, the velvet glove veiled the iron hand, and the phantom of glory held entranced, or spell-bound in fascination, her awed subjects : a homage difficult to withhold from her superior genius, but neither more nor granted to her successors.

The more Machiavelli is read, the more thorough must be the conviction that the

curity of life, had he survived these forty-eight hours, but the almost secured prospect of every distinction under the comparatively regenerated rule, after the tyrant's death ; for no one was better calculated, or more likely to advance with rapid promotion, in agitated, but not wholly convulsed times, such as then succeeded. But then, too, the imperial diadem would not have encircled the brow of his widow, nor would her star have guided the ascending, as it marked the declining, fortunes of his mighty successor, in his meteoric course. I cannot here help remarking that, even on the above awful occasion, the lurking vanity of dubious birth pierces the veil of its assumed contempt. A Montmorency would scarcely have thus dwelt on the significative *de*, which St. Simon derides the La Moignons, ancestors of Malesherbes, for arrogating—“*les avocats ont pris le de*” (tome iv. 415.) According to him it could scarcely belong to the *Robe*.

The dying address of her husband to Josephine, and his two children, is in the most touching language :—“*Adieu tout ce que j'aime ! Aimez-vous—parlez de moi, et n'oubliez jamais que la gloire de mourir victime des tyrans, martyr de la liberté, illustre l'échaffaud. Mes cheveux coupés, j'ai songé à en racheter une partie, afin de laisser à ma femme, à mes enfans, des témoignages non équivoques—des gages de mes derniers souvenirs. Je sens qu'à cette pensée mon cœur se brise, et que des pleurs mouillent ce papier*.”

Of his widow, the amiable and benevolent Josephine, I feel a gratification in recollecting that in 1828, on the celebration of the anniversary of her death, I was invited by M. Casimir Noël, the notary* of the late imperial family, to

purpose of his “*Il Principe*” was deterrent, not persuasive, of the principles of his hero,—an inference now daily gaining prevalence, and which originated, I believe, with Rousseau in his *Contrat Social*. The more, too, he is studied, the greater will be the admiration of his genius, repressed, indeed, in fulness of display, by the tortures inflicted on him, but still sufficiently transparent to authorize our high judgment of its powers.

* Notaries in France, and generally on the Continent, embrace a much wider

accompany him to the mournful ceremony, which he officially attended every year. It took place at Ruel, a village near Marly, on the road to

circle of attributions than in England; and no profession stands on higher grounds. The number is limited, and the admission costs about £20,000. Family vouchers are to be seen in most of their offices, ascending to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; as the purchaser of the place obtains the *clientelle* of his predecessor. Their duties are specified in the *Code Civil*, under various heads. My friend M. Casimir Noël is one of the most eminent. He was the late Earl of Bridgewater's (see *ante*), of whose *fortune colossale* he used to speak to me with amusement, as well as of his eccentricities. He bought for him the hotel of the *Noailles* family, which, on the Earl's death, was purchased by M. Casimir Périer, the celebrated Prime Minister, whose splendid hospitality I more than once enjoyed. The hotel, since demolished, has made room for two or three streets—"la rue du 29 Juillet," and "la rue d'Alger," &c.

Of the successive ministers of Louis Philippe, the most eminent, because the most independent of royal control, was avowedly Casimir Périer, whom M. Thiers appears to assume as a model. I heard him say, that, after having served a campaign in Italy, during, I believe, the first triumphs of Bonaparte, he was sent to Paris, in commercial pursuits, by his father, who, though a rich banker or merchant of Grenoble, only gave him a single louis d'or, not quite a pound sterling, to perform a journey of above 300 miles. It was not, M. Périer said, from avarice, but to impress habits of economy on his son, that the old gentleman thus limited his expenses; for when established in the metropolis, the son, as well as his brothers, were largely provided for by their father. When the then Sir James Scarlett was Attorney General, and intended bringing in a bill for the amendment of our jurisprudence, he very properly applied to a distinguished member of the legal profession in Paris, M. Roy, now a peer of France, for information as to the practice of the French Courts, which was found to be nearly as tedious and expensive as with us,—much I recollect, to the surprise of the hearers and readers of Sir James's speech. A short time after I happened to be seated at M. Périer's table, next to the President de la Cour Royale—corresponding to our Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench,—and took occasion to inquire whether M.

Versailles, being the parish of the Château de la Malmaison, where she died, and which formed part of her imperial dower, as it had also been her and Napoleon's favourite residence during the Consulate. Never, I may truly assert, was a more affecting homage offered to kindness of heart and grace of manners; for, crowded as the sacred edifice was by the neighbouring peasantry, not an eye refused its tribute of sensibility; and, at the termination of the solemn office, every tongue was profuse in proclaiming her beneficence. It was impossible even for a stranger to withhold, nor could he desire to repress, his concurrent sympathy. Of the numerous delineations of this interesting lady's character from nature or position, I know none more apposite than that drawn by M. Bignon (tome iv. 153.) who paints her as the intermediate and connecting link between the old and new court. "Ainsi que la royauté," says the historian, "la grâce ne meurt point en France . . . Un homme d'esprit a caractérisé l'union de Napoléon et de Joséphine, en disant que c'était l'alliance entre le besoin de commander et le besoin de plaire." The line—"Et la grâce, plus belle encore que la beauté," has been often and most justly applied to her, and the empire which, though not a beauty, she exercised over the mightiest spirit of modern times. J. R.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

June 15.

IT would seem that our popular romance-writers are successful imitators of Sir Walter Scott in one point at least,—his carelessness in heraldic blazonry. They cannot do without this accessory of their art, and yet they will not give themselves the trouble to learn its very simple rudiments. This appears particularly lamentable when,

Roy's representation was accurate, and not overcharged. "Tout au contraire, c'est bien pire"—was the emphatic reply. In truth, I had sufficient experience of the fact myself to dispense with the inquiry, but was desirous of establishing it on the highest authority. One of the handsomest men I ever saw, equally in feature and intelligence, was Casimir Périer.

in many respects, a great desire is shown to attain the most perfect verisimilitude that can be produced by correct descriptions of places, historical persons, manners, and costume.

Mr. Ainsworth is not behind in the race of heraldic ignorance and perversion: we have not read an entire page of his "Tower of London" before we are told that "the cognizance of the Duke of Northumberland,—a lion rampant, or, double quevée, vert,—appeared proudly conspicuous" upon the shields at the sides of certain state barges. It will be at once perceived by any one who has learned his heraldic *a.b.c.* that the writer has (incorrectly) described a coat of arms and not a "cognizance." Cognizances, which were badges resembling those still worn on the sleeves of some ancient almsmen in various parts of the country, were not entire animals, nor were they drawn so large as to make it worth while to have the animal of one hue, and his tail of another! The muse of heraldry is an imperfect and superstitious zoologist, and has some very extravagant fancies (though we must not attribute to herself all that modern professors have stitched upon her garments), but she is by no means so absurd as these gentlemen would make her. It was not her original intention, for instance, that knights should carry whole elephants upon their heads, nor in fact any other entire animals; a head, or a jamb, or a wing was sufficiently weighty for such a situation.

The badges, or cognizances, for the arm, were something still smaller and simpler; a knotted cord, a star, a crescent, a buckle, a fetterlock, a cross, were esteemed sufficient for that purpose,—any object in short which a rude and simple man, untaught in the mysteries of what some people are ready to call heraldic jargon, (having first made it such by their own blundering)—could recognise at sight.

Be it known then to Mr. Ainsworth, and to all whom it may concern, that the lion of the house of Dudley was not *or*, but *vert*; he had a double tail, (double-quevée, not double quevée,) which was *vert* also. He stood upon a golden field, and the mode of describing the tincture of a field is by

simply stating its colour the first thing, thus:—

Or, a lion rampant double-quevée vert.

If Mr. Ainsworth wishes to know further what was really the cognizance, or badge, of the house of Dudley, I will tell him:—

"A grating, formed by four perpendicular and three transverse bars, or." (Collectanea Topogr. et Heraldica, iii. 67.)

I have not proceeded with the perusal of Mr. Ainsworth's work, and therefore cannot say what his next heraldic exhibition may be: but a glance at the outside only of the book induces a regret that the skilful pencil of George Cruikshank is equally characterised by a reckless disregard for heraldry. One would suppose the royal arms, which we all see twenty times a day, and which are impressed on most of the silver coins in our pockets,* would tell every one what heralds mean by quartering, at least so far as the first process of quartering extends, (which has never been exceeded in the Royal Arms of England,) one would suppose that the old bearing of "France and England Quarterly," would be familiar to the eye of almost every artist, even if his habits of observation were far inferior to those of Mr. Cruikshank: but alas! we are disappointed. On the wrappers of this same "Tower of London," now being diffused in its tens of thousands through the country, the arms of France and England, instead of being duly distributed in the four quarters of the shield are disposed *party per chevron*, the three lions awkwardly straggling at the top of the peak above, and the three squinty fleurs-de-lis tumbling down below. What could the banners of any Penny Theatre display more inept or more abominable? Oh shame upon this age

* That is, the older coins. More recently it has been thought necessary to inform persons that a shilling is a shilling, by impressing the words ONE SHILLING upon it instead of the Royal Arms:—a measure which seems to presume that the people are much greater fools now when they are all taught to read, than they were formerly, when every man knew what a shilling was worth without having acquired that accomplishment.

of Penny Cyclopedias and Pictorial Histories of England!

- Yours, &c. AN ADMIRER OF
- OLD ENGLISH BLAZONRY.

MR. URBAN,

AS your pages usually abound with matter highly interesting to all those who are fond of Antiquarian Researches, perhaps the following account of the opening of a tomb in the church of Botus Fleming, a village near the corporate town of Saltash in Cornwall, may not be considered unworthy of a place in one of your early Numbers.

Built into the wall of the north aisle of this church is a tomb representing a warrior in complete armour, with a shield on the left arm, the right hand grasping the remains of what was once a sword, cross-legged, and a lion couchant at his feet, which are placed in the usual position towards the last. The covering of the tomb on which this effigy is represented is of granite, similar to that found on Dartmoor, and was parted at the knee of the figure. But this separation, evidently not intentionally made when it was first placed there, since it was rough and uneven as if it had been effected by some violent shock, had caused no injury to the appearance of the figure, and indeed was scarcely perceptible till we commenced the work of raising it up, which was easily accomplished by the aid of a few levers applied by the sturdy arms of some of the villagers. After having carefully removed the mould, at the depth of about three feet from the lid of the sepulchre, there were discovered the skull-bone of the deceased broken into several parts, some of the neck-bones, the jaw-bones with the teeth complete, those of the arms and of the spine, the thigh and leg bones, with several of the smaller ones of the feet. Of the ribs there was not a vestige left. It was evident also from several nails which were found with the remains of wood adhering to them, that the body had originally been inclosed in a wooden coffin, and near the foot of the grave was a thin plate of iron with nails piercing it, thickly incased with a substance which once was wood.

The villagers have given the name of

the "Crusader's Tomb" to this monument, and imagine that its occupant was the founder of their church, or at least a great benefactor to it; and in this idea they are probably not far wide of the truth, though the architecture of the present building, being of the perpendicular order, does not warrant us in assigning its foundation to so remote a period. But as it is evident that this church, like so many others, has been very much altered from time to time, this will be no valid argument against such a supposition, particularly as the north wall, in which the tomb is built, has every appearance of being more ancient than the others, and has long ago so much swerved from the perpendicular as to require buttresses on the outside for its support.

There is now no trace left from which we might gather any information as to the name or family of this cross-legged knight.

Mr. Lethieullier, in the 2d Vol. of the *Archæologia*, has given so accurate a description of these tombs, that if he had had the one in question before his eyes he could not have described it more correctly; for, excepting that the greater part of the sword is now severed from the grasp of the right hand, his account perfectly tallies with it. "I would fix," says he, "all those effigies, either of wood or of stone, found in country churches, whether in niches in the wall, or on table-tombs, in complete armour, with a shield on the left arm, and the right hand grasping the sword, cross-legged, and a lion, talbot, or some animal couchant at the feet, to have been set up between the 9th Henry III. 1224, and of the 7th Edward II. 1313. I cannot affirm that none were made in this form after . . . however, I believe, many such instances will not be met with." And that this is not later than the date Mr. L. assigns to such effigies, is highly probable from the circumstance of the armour being chain armour and not plate; which last, as is generally allowed, did not come into use with us before the time of Edw. III. As to whether the deceased was actually a crusader or a knight templar, as the effigy would incline us to imagine from the cross-legged position being their favourite method of being laid out,

may be very doubtful; since Mr. Lethieullier proves that many who had visited the Holy Land, or been knights templars, are not thus represented on their tombs, and that others again who had not visited Palestine, or been connected with this order, are so represented.

The appearance of the wall above the tomb led to the supposition that it had been surmounted by some kind of canopy or other ornament; or perhaps once formed part of a chapel or chantry; for the opposite pillars have still parts projecting from them, as if they had been formerly united to the northern wall of the aisle. And this perhaps is the more probable, as we know that the bodies of benefactors to churches were not unusually deposited in such chantries or chapels where masses were wont to be said for the repose of their souls.

This sepulchre is hewn out of the natural lime stone rock which is so generally found in this part of the kingdom at a small depth from the surface of the soil, and measured in length six feet and a half, in breadth one foot nine inches, and in depth three feet. From the perfect state of the teeth it is more than likely that the warrior died before he had arrived at an advanced age, and the regular disposition of the bones when they were discovered affords strong proof that they had never been disturbed since they were deposited in this their last resting place. And though several of the neighbouring gentry, whom curiosity had led to witness the exhumation, as well as myself, felt some little disappointment at not finding any thing which might have enabled us to form a more decided opinion of the character of the tenant of this narrow cell, or of the age in which he lived, yet the highly

satisfactory discovery of the bones, and the very careful examination made of them, as well as of the earth with which the interior of the sepulchre was filled, convinced us all that nothing either peculiarly characteristic of the cross-legged knight, or of any especial value, had been buried with him.

The bones which had been disinterred were carefully collected together again, and the same evening every thing was restored to its former state.

Till within the last few years this tomb had been entirely neglected, and was rapidly falling into decay, when Mr. Arundel,* the incumbent of the neighbouring parish of Landulph, with a view to its preservation, for which he justly deserves the thanks of every lover of antiquity, caused the rubbish which had accumulated about it to be cleared away, and left it in the almost perfect state in which it is now seen. I have to return my acknowledgments to the Rev. W. Spry, the incumbent of Botus Fleming, for his obliging co-operation in the work of exhumation, as well as to William Bloxham, Esq. of Moditon Ham Court,† a manor-house in the same parish, for the ready assistance he afforded on the occasion.

Yours, &c. THOMAS QUARLES.

MR. URBAN,

PERMIT me to make a few remarks on the following paragraph, which appears in "The Life of Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. &c. &c. &c. late Lord Bishop of Salisbury. By John S. Harford, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S."

"Among the Treatises enumerated below, that entitled 'Popery incapable of union with a Protestant Church, and not a Remedy for Schism,' was written in reply to the Rev. Samuel Wix, a benighted clergyman in the metropolis, who had

* Mr. Arundel is the same gentleman who in the 24th Vol. of the *Archæologia* has given so interesting an account of Theodore Palæologus, a descendant of the Greek Emperors, who, such are the strange changes of this world, found his last resting-place within the walls of the retired village church of Landulph in Cornwall! Mr. A. is also the author of the well-known work, "The History of the Seven Churches of Asia," the present state of which his long residence as Factory Chaplain at Smyrna must have afforded him the very best opportunities of examining into.

† The present mansion is of modern date. Within the walls of a former one on the same site, shortly after the landing of William the Third, there was a meeting held of several noblemen and other commissioners for the arrangement of various important matters connected with the Revolution of 1688. (Lysons, *Mag. Brit. Cornwall.*)

published a pamphlet suggesting a reconciliation between the Churches of England and Rome, through the intervention of a General Council; though by what authority it was to be called, by what regulations to be governed, or by what means its decisions were to be made authoritative, never appeared to have crossed his mind. Mr. Wix ventured on an answer to the Bishop's exposure of the futility of his reconciling scheme, which produced a rejoinder from his vigorous pen, so learned, acute and unanswerable, that it completely closed the discussion." Page 253.

"I am, Sir, the beneficed clergyman alluded to in this paragraph; and I wish to observe that the statement that I had "published a pamphlet suggesting a reconciliation between the churches of England and Rome, through the intervention of a General Council," does not mark the object, nor convey the tendency, of my work, entitled "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden, with a view to accommodate religious Differences, and to promote the Unity of Religion in the Bond of Peace," &c.

The statement made, as above, implies that union with the Church of Rome was the *primary* object of my work; whereas, the object of the work was, earnestly, to solicit attention, whether the Council proposed might not, if called, prove highly advantageous to the Christian cause, by leading to the renunciation of Papal error, and the promotion of Christian Unity. This is an object varying much from that simply stated—a reconciliation between the Churches of England and Rome, through the intervention of a General Council. Consideration was requested as to the expediency of a General Council being holden, to endeavour, after prayer to the Author of peace and Love of concord, to detach the Romanists from their novelties, their errors, and their delusions, that we might worship, as one fold, under one Shepherd.

I might find an apology for my object, I think, in the general character of the Gospel of our LORD JESUS CHRIST, which recommends the establishment of sound Christian principles, and breathes, throughout, religious peace and concord. And I find a particular apology for my object in
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the words of the pious and learned Bishop Hall. That great and good prelate, in his treatise entitled "No Peace with the Church of Rome; wherein is proved that (*as termes now stand*) there can be no Reconciliation of the Reformed Religion with the Romish," observes,—

"We will gladly speak unto them, and (if need be) upon our knees, in Cyprian's words,* Sithence we may not come forth of the sound and true Church of God, and come unto you, let us beseech and entreat you, by whatsoever should be most deare unto you, that you would return unto our fraternity, and into the bosome of that Mother Church whence ye are revolted; and as he said in *Theocritus*, yet at last be persuaded; wee are both brothers of one blood, why will ye needs fight more against yourselves than your brethren?" Sect. 22.

Bishop Hall was unfriendly to a General Council being called in his day, fearing it might be ineffectual; yet he said—"Certainly, if there be any one sparke of good hope yet alive, it must be in the aid and determination of a General Council." sect. 22. He added to this passage his idea of the difficulties, the hopelessness of the measure. If any other mode, less liable to objection in the present day, and equally or more efficacious, could be devised to forward the renunciation of Papal novelties, errors, and delusions, to extend the conviction now flashing on many Romanists, and so to advance truth and peace in the family of our OUR BLESSED LORD, I would, most willingly, prefer that mode.

In reply to that part of the paragraph wherein Doctor Harford, alluding to my "Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden," &c. observes,—

"Though by what authority it" [the General Council] "was to be called, by what regulations to be governed, or by what means its decisions were to be made authoritative, never appeared to have crossed his mind."

I have only to recite the beginning of the 21st of the Articles of the Church of England, viz.—

"General Councils may ~~not~~ be gathered

* Cyp. l. iii. ep. 2.
F

together *without* the commandment and will of princes. And when *they* be gathered together," &c.

Plainly, therefore, General Councils *may* be called together, according to the Church of England, *with* the commandment and will of princes. Thus the *authority*, by which General Councils might be called is clearly marked; and a General Council, *if called*, would, I presume to think, ascertain by what *regulations* it should be governed, &c.

The paragraph in Doctor Harford's "Life of Thomas Burgess, D.D." &c. on which I am commenting, gives in a note, a list of the Bishop's works, published "to expose the errors and corruptions of the Church of Rome," and thus, as I have shown, proceeds.

"Mr. Wix ventured on an answer to the Bishop's exposure of the futility of his reconciling scheme, which produced a rejoinder from his vigorous pen, so learned, acute, and *unanswerable*, that it completely closed the discussion."

Now, sir, the whole paragraph, which it will be seen is *not* of reconciling character, nor in courteous style, does not convey the true history of the answer or defence, on which, indeed, I ventured, with feelings which I, earnestly, hoped might be acceptable to that GRACIOUS BEING, under whose permission I did so venture. And I pray that the words which I now utter, or shall ever utter on the occasion, may become me as a disciple of CHRIST, and as a presbyter of that pure branch of my Saviour's Church, to the ministry of which I have had the happiness to be ordained. The *correct* statement is as follows:—

In the year 1819, I published an Apology for my "Reflections,"* as they had been noticed by the Bishop,—not in a reply, entitled, "Popery incapable of Union with a Protestant Church," &c. but in a letter by his Lordship to Lord Kenyon, entitled, "English Reformation and Papal Schism," &c.

* This Apology was published, under the following title: "A Letter to the Bishop of St. David's, occasioned by his Lordship's misconceptions and misrepresentations of a pamphlet, entitled 'Reflections concerning the Expediency of a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome being holden,' " &c.

This, my Apology, produced in the year 1820 a reply from the Bishop, in a letter addressed to me under the above title of "Popery incapable of Union with a Protestant Church, and not a Remedy for Schism," &c. In the year 1820, I published and addressed to the Bishop a second letter in reply, entitled, "Christian Union, without the Abuses of Popery." Then, the discussion ended, the Bishop not further noticing the remarks which had been called forth in this my second letter to his Lordship.

The Bishop of Salisbury (*then, of St. David's*), was, in this my second letter, reminded that he had misquoted me; yet his Lordship never acknowledged his error, but remained satisfied with having, in his letter previously written to me, attempted to justify his interpretation of my words, in that sense which he gave of them in his letter to Lord Kenyon, as a quotation from my work.

"Pardon me, my Lord," I wrote in my second published letter, "it is not a discussion merely of 'Differences of Opinion,' which would reach the matter between us, and which discussion became your Lordship. *That* indeed, upon which notwithstanding you have entered, might be 'the food of endless altercation;' but with submission, I would observe, that it *did* become your Lordship to have acknowledged that, through inadvertency at least, you had *misquoted* me, had given passages *as from my work*, which did not, *as you quoted them*, occur in it. No one can read your Lordship's Letter to Lord Kenyon, without imagining me to be subject to the inferences made, because no one could suspect that your Lordship had misquoted me. I have produced, in my former letter, the passages in which you *did misquote me*, and from which conclusions have been drawn which my own words *will not warrant*. Thus my language has been *perverted*, and my meaning *misstated*." Page 7.

The following was one of the misquotations I noticed. At p. 19 of the Bishop's Letter to Lord Kenyon, his Lordship observes, that "a great source of Roman Catholic idolatry and superstition has arisen from their doctrine of *Transubstantiation*, which Mr. Wix thinks is," (his Lordship adds, in inverted commas,) "in some measure warranted by the language of Scripture, and of our Church Catechism."

Here I am represented, to have

written in words purporting to be quoted from my work, that I think *the Doctrine of Transubstantiation*, is "in some measure, warranted by the language of Scripture, and of our Church Catechism." No such passage is to be found in my "Reflections," nor will my words warrant such a conclusion, as the Bishop, if I understand his Lordship, at p. 119 of his Letter to me, would intimate. But that is not the question. *The quotation is incorrect.*

If such a passage as the Bishop has produced as from my "Reflections," can be found in any part of those "Reflections," I do, indeed, deserve to be censured for it. In the language of my first Letter to the Bishop, "I consider the whole doctrine of Transubstantiation a fundamental and a very dangerous error." p. 102.

It grieves me much to notice this unusual mode of discussion adopted by a superior, whose misquotation still remains unacknowledged and uncorrected. I am more grieved that from the incorrect statement of Doctor Harford, and from his unguarded assertion that the reply of the Bishop had "completely closed the discussion," on what he denominates the *futility of my reconciling scheme*, I should be under the necessity of thus again adverting to the affair, and of thus again writing concerning a departed superior.

I have no feeling other than that of regret—I may add, of affectionate regret—towards the late Bishop of Salisbury, whose high office in the Church I, ever, respected, and whose general virtues I, ever, admired. But the best men have, alas! their failings. On the present occasion, I would willingly overlook that weakness of our nature which withheld the Bishop from acknowledging his error, and which might, probably, occasion unfavourable impressions of me, even to a biographer more accurate than Doctor Harford appears to be; but, with these my feelings for the departed Bishop, and with pardon of the Doctor, I know and I deeply feel how essential it is that I should maintain my professional character from the imputations which his Lordship's misquotations are adapted to attach to it, to the injury of that good cause which it is

my duty, as it is my delight, to promote. Yours, &c. SAMUEL WIX,
Vicar of St. Bartholomew the Less.

MR. URBAN, British Museum,
June 22.

IN the communication made by me to the Society of Antiquaries, and printed in vol. xxvii. of the *Archæologia*,* relative to the autograph of SHAKSPEARE, it is stated, that of the six genuine signatures known to have been in existence, two were affixed to legal instruments touching some property in Blackfriars, purchased by Shakspeare of Henry Walker.

The first of these, a Mortgage deed, dated 11th March, 1612-13, was discovered among the title-deeds of the Rev. Mr. Featherstonehaugh by his solicitor, Mr. Albany Wallis, in 1768, and was presented by the latter to Garrick, who died in 1779. In 1790 it was in the possession of Garrick's widow, and was printed at length in Malone's edition of Shakspeare's Works, published in that year, vol. i. pt. 1, p. 193, together with a fac-simile of the signature, and a representation of the parchment label on which it was written, and of the seal attached. The fac-simile, however, is not correctly given, and Malone acknowledges the error in his "Inquiry into the Authenticity of certain Papers, &c. attributed to Shakspeare," 8vo. 1796, p. 118; but on applying again to Mrs. Garrick for the loan of the document, to rectify the mistake, it had "been either mislaid or stolen from her." From that time to the present this document has been missing.

The second document,—a Conveyance of the same property, dated 10th March, 1612-13,—was found also by Mr. Wallis among Mr. Featherstonehaugh's evidences, about the time when the former deed was first missed, and was lent by him to Malone, who printed it at length in the Appendix to his "Inquiry," No. II. p. 402, and gave a fac-simile of the poet's autograph in Plate II. of the same work, No. X. p. 137. In speaking of this signature Malone writes,

* Re-printed in 8vo. by Thomas Rodd, 1839.

"The mark of abbreviation appears at top nearly such as I expected I should find in Mrs. Garrick's deed, and the poet having had room to write an *r*, though on the very edge of the label, his own orthography of his name is ascertained, beyond a possibility of doubt, to have been SHAKSPERE."

Misled by the above expression, and judging only from the fac-simile, I incautiously adopted Malone's words, and in my "Observations" took it for granted, that the mark or character above was an abbreviation of the letter *e*. This has in some measure weakened the arguments used to prove that Shakspeare wrote his name uniformly the same, and writers on both sides of the question have in consequence assumed the signatures to the missing deeds to be *unsatisfactory*.*

Very recently, however, a circumstance has occurred, which will place this inference in its true light, namely, the recovery of one of these lost deeds, the Conveyance of the 10th March, 1612-13, in the same perfect and uninjured state as when seen by Malone. This interesting document is now in the hands of Henry Thomson, M.D. of Piccadilly, who most kindly and liberally permitted me to make a minute examination of it, and subsequently brought it to the British Museum, that the signature might be compared with that on the fly-leaf of Montaigne's "Essays." The result has proved most *satisfactory*, and I therefore now take higher ground, and assert—

1. That there is *no abbreviation* in the signature to this conveyance, but that the name is written as much at length as in the Montaigne and in the Will.

2. That in Malone's fac-simile the character above the line called an abbreviation, is inaccurately copied. On the deed itself this character is the final *e* of the name, very exactly and perfectly formed, but smaller than the *e* which precedes. The only and obvious cause for its being written above is, that the edge of the parchment

label had caught the letter *r*, and would not admit of another letter on the same line.

3. That the letters *spere* in this autograph precisely resemble those in the first two signatures to the Will, and in the signature on the Montaigne.

4. That I am perfectly convinced the signature on the Mortgage deed still missing is of the same character, and is equally at full length; the letters *re* or *e* being written above, on account of the inadequate width of the parchment label.

It may perhaps have been supposed by some persons, that the seal affixed to the label of the Mortgage, on which Shakspeare wrote his name, was the poet's own signet. It is represented in Malone, and bears the letters H. L. with a small star and two branches, by way of ornament. The same seal is also affixed to the label bearing his name in the Conveyance, but it is likewise appended to the signature of the next party, *Wm. Johnson*, and no doubt was originally on the remaining two labels, but now detached from them. In truth, by the mischievous legal practice, which has prevailed from the time of Shakspeare and earlier to the present, instead of the seals of the subscribing parties, that of the attorney or his clerk was substituted, and in the present instance we have the *sigillum* of *Henry Lawrence*, servant of the scrivener or attorney who drew the deed, and whose name appears among the attesting witnesses on the dors.

I may be allowed also to remark, without any wish to re-agitate the controversy, that in both deeds the scrivener has thought proper to write the poet's name always *Shakspeare*, like the printed quartos, but that the poet himself, by his own hand beneath, has given the most positive contradiction to such orthography.

It only remains for me to add, that the deed so happily rescued from oblivion is stated to have been formerly in the hands of Tomkins, the writing master and penman of Covent Garden, but whether he had it from Mr. Wallis or not is uncertain, and deserves inquiry. From Tomkins it passed into the possession of a lady, and Dr. Thomson now holds it as executor in trust for her daughters. With this

* See Mr. Burgon's Letters in this Magazine for March, p. 265, and May, p. 460, and Mr. Corney's for April, p. 371. Mr. Hunter seems disposed to question these signatures altogether, *ibid*.

document is preserved an original letter from Garrick to Wallis, thanking him for the present of Shakspeare's autograph, and it is difficult to account for the two being together; for it is very certain, that Garrick's letter cannot refer to the Conveyance, which did not make its appearance till 1796, but to the Mortgage deed, which was presented to Garrick before 1779, and which is still a *desideratum*.

F. M.

MR. URBAN,

June 16.

ON the second letter of Philalethes, relative to State Papers, I beg to offer a few brief observations.

The object of my communication was by no means to point in particular at the errors of Mr. Tytler's work, illustrating the reigns of Edward VI. and Mary, but at the errors of transcribers of ancient documents in general. Modern writers of history can do little more than fill up the detail of the broad outline which has been given by their predecessors. Their works, therefore, however dished up to please the public palate, are generally but appendices to the writings of the standard authors, who have preceded them. Four prominent publications, edited by private individuals, in the form of collections of ancient documents, in illustration of English history, &c. have within a few years past issued from the press. The first and second series of Original Letters, preserved in the British Museum, illustrative of English history, edited by Sir Henry Ellis; Manuscripts and other Documents illustrative of English history and biography, preserved in the muniment room at Loseley House, in Surrey, edited by Mr. Kempe; Queen Elizabeth and her Times, edited by Mr. Wright; and England under Edward VI. and Mary, edited by Mr. Tytler. The publication of Sir Henry Ellis is set forth with considerable attention and accuracy; the documents it contains are for the most part inedited, and it will therefore always have a standard value. The collection from Loseley has the peculiar praise of illustrating various minutiae of ancient manners and sundry points of biography, but has little bearing upon English history in general. The work devoted to Queen Elizabeth and her Times is a very

praiseworthy concentration of documents, edited and inedited, and forms an agreeable appendix to Camden's Annals of Elizabeth, and the beautiful Memoir written by Miss Aikin. It is, however, replete with errors of transcription, which a more careful editorial attention might have prevented.

Mr. Tytler's work supplies desirable addenda to the Memorials of Strype, and the History of the Reformation by Burnett. My business is not now to observe on the *new lights* proposed to be thrown on history by his personal notes and observations; it is a pity that so many errors of mere transcription have deformed his pages, particularly as his materials were drawn from a depository, from its confidential official character necessarily not very accessible to the public in general.

When, therefore, I pointed out that printed Kalendars might be formed to indicate to the public the contents of the State Paper Office down to the year 1725, I was not indeed conceiving I was supporting a plan for the multiplying of error; I thought, on the contrary, that such a measure would be the best mode of correcting the mistakes of individual compilers, inasmuch as the documents they might put forth would be subjected to collation with the originals by any critical literary inquirer. The assertion, therefore, of Philalethes, that I proposed that gentlemen should have increased facilities for inaccurate publication from the State Paper Office, falls, I trust, pointlessly to the ground. Philalethes indulges in some observations directed at the incognito I have thought proper to preserve under the signature of *Chartularius*; and in some very strong hints that by suggesting, when very accurate transcripts of ancient documents should be required, office copies might be furnished, I have shewn that I am officially connected with the State Papers; and he proceeds, accordingly, to render the term *Chartularius*, "A KEEPER OF STATE PAPERS," with the peculiar typographical emphasis of Roman capitals. Now such a personal turn of argument I take to be unworthy the better consideration of my opponent, and shall therefore merely, in reply, say that I have nei-

ther fear nor interest in preserving my incognito, having advanced nothing from such motives. I shall at any necessary time be quite willing to meet Philalethes on the terms of mutually undisguised designation. As to the appellation *Chartularius* implying a keeper of State Papers; I conceive it can no more strictly bear that sense than *Sagittarius* means a captain of Archers. *Chartula*, I conceive in the strict sense, implies a little paper, letter or note, and may be used in contradistinction to *Charta*, a charter or deed. May not *Chartularius*, therefore, indicate one acquainted with ancient documents of familiar correspondence? The only classical authority I find for the word is in Cicero's Epistles; I subjoin the passage:—"Nam quod in palimpsesto laudo equidem parsimoniam; sed miror quid in illa *chartula* fuerit quod delere maueris, quam hæc non scribere, nisi fortè tuas formulas." (M. T. Cicero's Epist. Fam. Lib. 7, Epist. 18, Cic. Trebatio.) I have formed the appellation in the sense in which Cicero has employed the noun, and had no intention whatever that it should confer any official dignity on your humble servant,

CHARTULARIUS.

MR. URBAN, *Bolton le Moors.*

SIR Walter Scott, in his introduction to *Guy Mannering*, has narrated a story said to have been communicated to him by his father's old highland servant, John Mackinley. It is a wild tale of diablerie and astrology, and Sir Walter remarks that "the work in its progress ceased to have any, even the most distant resemblance to it." It is gravely recorded, however, as "the simple narrative upon which *Guy Mannering* was originally founded;" and no further information respecting the plot of this most amusing story is given by its author, although he states in the general preface to the collected edition of his novels that "he has done all he can do to explain the nature of his materials and the use he has made of them," and "that he was desirous rather to exceed in the portion of new and explanatory matter which is added to this (the collected) edition, than that the reader should have reason to complain that the information communi-

cated was of a general and merely nominal character."

It might be justly expected that Mr. Lockhart, the son-in-law and chosen biographer of Sir Walter Scott, would have filled up any obvious omissions in the introductions to the various novels; but in the case of *Guy Mannering* he has very closely followed the author's own plan, carefully collecting every scrap of information relative to the astrological part of the story, and even publishing in the appendix to his "*Memoirs of the Life of Scott*," sixty stanzas of doggerel rhyme, entitled the "*Durham Garland*," communicated to him after the death of Sir Walter Scott, but of which he says, "I am strongly inclined to think he must, in his boyhood, have read as well as heard the old serving-man's Scottish version of it."

Mr. Train, a correspondent of Scott's, supplied him with a collection of anecdotes concerning the Galloway gypsies, and "a local story of an astrologer, who, calling at a farm house at the moment when the goodwife was in travail, had, it was said, predicted the future fortune of the child." And Mr. Lockhart states, "there can be no doubt that this story recalled to his mind, if not the *Durham Ballad*, the similar but more detailed corruption of it, which he had heard told by his father's old servant John Mackinley in the days of George's Square and *Green Brooks*, and which he has preserved in the introduction of *Guy Mannering* as the ground-work of that tale."

Again, Mr. Lockhart, when detailing the success which attended the publication of the novel of *Guy Mannering*, remarks, that "The earlier chapters of the present narrative have anticipated much of what I might perhaps, with better judgment, have reserved for this page: taken together with the author's introduction and notes, these anecdotes of his youthful wanderings must, however, have enabled the reader to trace almost as minutely as he could wish, the sources from which the novelist drew his materials both of scenery and character; and Mr. Train's *Durham Garland* exhausts my information concerning the humble groundwork on which fancy has reared this delicious romance."

After these extracts, in justification of my troubling your readers upon the present occasion, I shall proceed to shew some good reasons for supposing that the groundwork of the plot was *not* derived from such humble life, and that to a great extent *fact* rather than *fancy* has been employed in the structure.

Some time ago, when accidentally looking at a volume of your Magazine, nearly one hundred years old, my attention was attracted to the report of an important trial between the then Earl of Anglesey and a gentleman named James Annesley, upon the decision of which depended the Earl's right to his title and estates.*

In the progress of the trial a series of incidents were developed which struck me as bearing a singular resemblance to the adventures of Henry Bertram in the novel of *Guy Mannering*, and on examining the account more narrowly, I further discovered that not only the main incidents in the life of Annesley, but the characters and even the names of some of the witnesses examined at the trial, have been used by the author of *Guy Mannering* as a portion of the rough material for that delightful novel.

I have therefore sent you a brief narrative of the life of James Annesley taken chiefly from the report of the trial already alluded to—and which may be found in the XIVth volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.—I have also availed myself of an episode introduced by Smollett in his novel of "*Peregrine Pickle*," where the circumstances are detailed at very great length. Smollett's account, however, is somewhat obscure, as the recent occurrence of the transactions—many of the parties being alive at the time of the publication—compelled him to suppress their names with the exception of the initial and terminal letters.

Annesley himself appears to have written and published some account of the early part of his own life, under

the title of "*The Adventures of an unfortunate young Nobleman*," a book which I have not been able to meet with, although copious extracts from it may be found in the thirteenth volume of your Magazine, (pp. 92, 204, 306, 332.) The subject is also slightly noticed in almost every British peerage.

From these different sources I have abridged the following narrative, as frequently as possible, the words of my authorities.

The original plots of many of Shakspeare's plays are even now—after a lapse of nearly two hundred and fifty years—a subject of interesting literary speculation, and I am induced to believe that the facts which serve as a foundation for one of the most popular tales of modern times—by a writer who may probably, in future ages, rank next to Shakspeare among British authors—may be acceptable to your readers.

Lord and Lady Altham, of Dunmain, in the county of Wexford, had been for many years married and childless, when, in the year 1715, their warmest hopes and wishes were realized by the birth of an heir to their estates and title. On that joyful evening the hospitality of the house of Dunmain was claimed by a young gentleman travelling from Dublin named "*Master Richard Fitzgerald*," who joined Lord Altham and his household in drinking the healths of the "*lady in the straw*," and the long expected heir, in the usual way of drinking. It does not appear that Master Fitzgerald was learned in astrology, or practised any branch of the "*Black art*," or that he used any spell with reference to the infant more potent than these hearty libations and sincere good wishes for his future prosperity. Next day, before leaving the hospitable mansion, the little hero of this tale was presented to the stranger, who "*kissed him and gave the nurse half a guinea*."

Of Fitzgerald we have only to add that he entered the army and became a distinguished officer in the service of the queen of Hungary, and that twenty-eight years afterwards he returned to Ireland to assist in recovering for his former infantile friend the estates and titles of his ancestors, which had been

* Some correspondence on this remarkable trial took place in our Magazine for 1831, vol. CI. i. 207, 503, ii. 98, 405. Its story has been given in many popular works, but we are not aware that our correspondent is not the first to point out the manifest coincidence of its circumstances with the plot of *Guy Mannering*. EDIT.

for many years iniquitously withheld from him.

Lord and Lady Altham lived unhappily together, and a separation took place soon after the birth of their son. Her Ladyship, shamefully neglected by her husband, resided in England during the remainder of her life, and from disease and poverty was reduced to a state of extreme imbecility both of body and mind.

James Annesley, the infant son of this unhappy mother, was entrusted, by Lord Altham, to the charge of a woman of indifferent character, named Joan or Juggy Landy. Juggy was a dependant of the family, and lived in a cabin on the estate, about a quarter of a mile from the house of Dunmain. This hut is described as a "despicable place, without any furniture except a pot, two or three trenchers, a couple of straw beds on the floor," and "with only a bush to draw in and out for a door." Thus humbly and inauspiciously was the boy reared under the care of a nurse, who, however unfortunate or guilty, appears to have lavished upon her young charge the most affectionate attention. From some unexplained cause, however, Juggy Landy incurred the displeasure of Lord Altham, who took the boy from her, and ordered his groom to "horsewhip her," and "to set the dogs upon her," when she persisted in hovering about the premises to obtain a sight of her former charge.

Lord Altham now removed with his son to Dublin, where he appears to have entered upon a career of the most dissipated and profligate conduct. We find him reduced to extreme pecuniary embarrassment, and his property become a prey to low and abandoned associates; one of whom, a Miss Kennedy, he ultimately endeavoured to introduce to society as his wife. This worthless woman must have obtained great ascendancy over his Lordship, as she was enabled to drive James Annesley from his father's protection, and the poor boy became a houseless vagabond, wandering about the streets of Dublin, and procuring a scanty and precarious subsistence "by running of errands and holding gentlemen's horses."

Meantime Lord Altham's pecuniary difficulties had so increased as to in-

duce him to endeavour to borrow money on his reversionary interest in the estates of the Earl of Anglesey, to whom he was heir at law. In this scheme he was joined by his brother Captain Annesley, and they jointly succeeded in procuring several small sums of money. But as James Annesley would have proved an important legal impediment to these transactions, he was represented to some parties to be dead, and where his existence could not be denied, he was asserted to be the natural son of his Lordship and of Juggy Landy.

Lord Altham died in the year 1727, "so miserably poor that he was actually buried at the public expense." His brother Captain Annesley, attended the funeral as chief mourner, and assumed the title of Baron Altham, but when he claimed to have this title registered he was refused by the king at arms "on account of his nephew being reported still alive, and for want of the honorary fees." Ultimately, however, by means which are stated to have been "well known and obvious," he succeeded in procuring his registration.

But there was another and a more sincere mourner at the funeral of Lord Altham, than the successful inheritor of his title: a poor boy of twelve years of age, half naked, bareheaded, and barefooted, and wearing, as the most important part of his dress, an old yellow livery waistcoat,* followed at a humble distance, and wept over his father's grave. Young Annesley was speedily recognised by his uncle, who forcibly drove him from the place, but not before the boy had made himself known to several old servants of his father, who were attending the corpse of their late lord to the tomb.

The usurper now commenced a series of attempts to obtain possession of his nephew's person, for the purpose of transferring him beyond seas, or otherwise placing himself of so formidable a rival. For some time, however, these endeavours were frustrated principally through the gallantry of a brave and kind-hearted butcher,

* Vide Green Brecks in the General Introduction to the Waverley Novels. Surely *Yellow Waistcoat* was his prototype.

named Purcel, who, having compassion upon the boy's destitute state, took him into his house, and hospitably maintained him for a considerable time; and on one occasion, when he was assailed by a numerous party of his uncle's emissaries, Purcel placed the boy between his legs, and stoutly defending him with his cudgel, resisted their utmost efforts, and succeeded in rescuing his young charge.

After having escaped from many attempts of the same kind, Annesley was at length kidnapped in the streets of Dublin, dragged by his uncle and a party of hired ruffians to a boat, and carried on board a vessel in the river, which immediately sailed with our hero for America, where, on his arrival, he was apprenticed as a plantation slave, and in this condition he remained for the succeeding thirteen years.

During his absence his uncle, on the demise of the Earl of Anglesey, quietly succeeded to that title and immense wealth.

While forcibly detained in the plantations, Annesley suffered many severe hardships and privations, particularly in his frequent unsuccessful attempts to escape. Among other incidents which befel him, he incurred the deadly hatred of one master, in consequence of a suspected intrigue with his wife,—a charge from which he was afterwards honourably acquitted. The daughter of a second master became affectionately attached to him; but it does not appear that this regard was reciprocal. And finally, in effecting his escape, he fell into the hands of some hostile negroes, who stabbed him severely in various places; from the effects of which cruelty he did not recover for several months.

At the end of thirteen years, Annesley, who had now attained the age of twenty-five, succeeded in reaching Jamaica in a merchant vessel, and he immediately volunteered himself as a private sailor on board a man of war. Here he was at once identified by several officers; and Admiral Vernon, who was then in command of the British West India fleet, wrote home an account of the case to the Duke of Newcastle (the Premier), and, "in the mean time, supplied him with clothes and money, and treated him

with the respect and attention which his rank demanded."

The Earl of Anglesey no sooner heard of these transactions on board the fleet, than he used every effort to keep possession of his usurped title and property, and "the most eminent lawyers within the English and Irish bars were retained to defend a cause, the prosecution of which was not as yet even threatened."

On Annesley's arrival in Dublin, "several servants who had lived with his father came from the country to see him. They knew him at first sight, and some of them fell on their knees to thank heaven for his preservation,—embraced his legs, and shed tears of joy for his return."

Lord Anglesey became so much alarmed at the probable result of the now threatened trial, that he expressed his intention to make a compromise with the claimant, renounce the title, and retire into France; and with this view he commenced learning the French language. But this resolution was given up, in consequence of an occurrence which encouraged the flattering hope that his opponent would be speedily and most effectually disposed of.

After his arrival in England, Annesley unfortunately occasioned the death of a man by the accidental discharge of a fowling piece which he was in the act of carrying. Though there could not exist a doubt of his innocence from all intention of such a deed, the circumstance offered too good a chance to be lost sight of by his uncle, who employed an attorney named Gifford, and with his assistance used every effort at the coroner's inquest, and the subsequent trial, to bring about a verdict of murder. In this, however, he did not succeed, although "he practised all the unfair means that could be invented to procure the removal of the prisoner to Newgate from the healthy gaol to which he had been at first committed;" and "the Earl even appeared in person on the bench, endeavouring to intimidate and brow-beat the witnesses, and to enervate the prisoner into destructive confessions." Annesley was honourably acquitted, after his uncle had expended nearly one thousand pounds on the prosecution.

The trial before James Annesley, Esq. and Richard Earl of Anglesey, before the Right Honourable the Lord Chief Justice and the other Barons of the Exchequer, commenced on the 11th November 1743, and was continued for thirteen days. The defendant's counsel examined an immense number of witnesses, in an attempt to prove that Annesley was the illegitimate son of the late Baron Altham. The jury found for the plaintiff; but it did not prove sufficient to recover his title and estates: for his uncle "had recourse to every device the law allowed, and his powerful interest procured a writ of error which set aside the verdict." Before another trial could be brought about, Annesley died without male issue, and Lord Anglesey consequently remained in undisturbed possession.

It is presumed that the points of resemblance between the leading incidents in the life of this unfortunate young nobleman and the adventures of Henry Bertram in *Guy Mannering*, are so evident as to require neither comment nor enumeration to make them apparent to the most cursory reader of the Novel. The addition of a very few other circumstances will, it is believed, amount to a proof of the identity of the two stories.

The names of many of the witnesses examined at the trial have been appropriated—generally with some slight alteration—to characters in the novel. Among others, one of them is named *Henry Brown*, while *Henry Bertram*, alias *Vanbeest Brown*, is the hero of the story. An Irish priest was examined, named *Abel Butler*, while we find *Abel Samson* in "*Guy Mannering*" and *Reuben Butler* in the "*Heart of Mid Lothian*," all three corresponding in profession as in name. Gifford and Glossin, although some-

what alike in patronymick, resemble each other still more in character and the abuse of their common profession. Gifford had an associate in iniquity named "*Jans*," while "*Jans Janson*" is the alias assumed by Glossin's accomplice Dirk Hatterick. Again, we find *Arthur Lord Altham* and Mr. MacMullan in the history, and *Arthur Melville, Esquire*, and Mr. *Mac Morlan* in the fiction. *Kennedy* and *Barnes* appear unaltered in each.

A remarkable expression used by one of the witnesses in reference to Annesley—"he is the right heir if right might take place"—has probably served as a hint for the motto of the Bertram family,—"*Our right makes our might.*"

Mr. Lockhart in his "*Memoirs of the Life of Scott*," states that *Guy Mannering* was composed with such extraordinary rapidity as to have occupied its author no longer than "six weeks at a Christmas;" and that too, when, to use his own words, "he was refreshing the machine." This appears so nearly incredible, that the biographer finds it necessary to assign some cogent reason for such an unusual exertion of intellect; and we are consequently informed that "the approach of Christmas 1814 brought with it the prospect of such a recurrence of difficulties about the discount of John's (Ballantyne's) bills, as to render it absolutely necessary that Scott should either apply again for assistance to his private friends, or task his literary powers with some such extravagant effort as has now been recorded." In a letter to Mr. Morrit, dated January 1815, quoted in the "*Memoirs*," Scott tells that gentleman that he is engaged with *Guy Mannering*, and remarks "*that it is a tale of private life, and only varied by the perilous exploits of smugglers and excisemen.*"

Yours, &c. G. I. F.

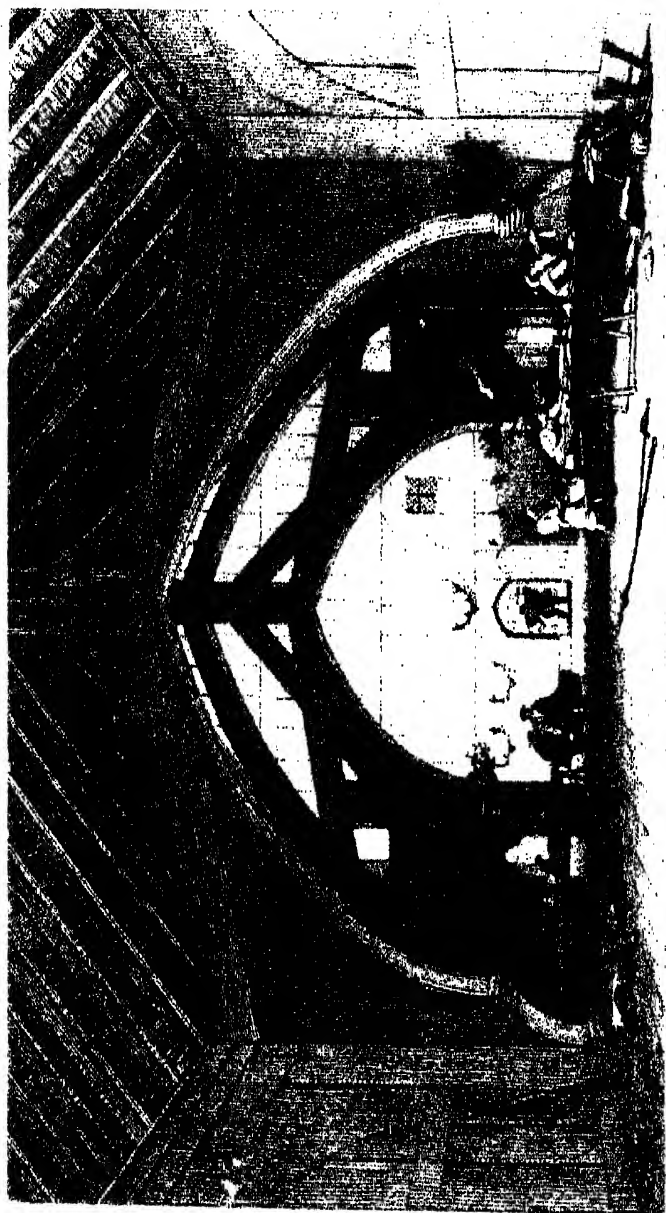
THE HALL OF RATCLIFFE TOWER, LANCASHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

RATCLIFFE TOWER is situated on the banks of the Irtwell, not far from the town of Bury, in Lancashire. It was the cradle of the great family of Ratcliffe, afterwards Lords FitzWalter and Earls of Sussex; and also, in another branch, Earls of Derwentwater. The evidence of this was first exhibited

by Dr. Whitaker in his *History of Wharfedale* (4to. 1818, p. 411). The manor was sold by Henry Earl of Sussex in or about 3 Edw. VI.

Dr. Whitaker's account of the place is as follows: "Madcliffe, so called unquestionably from a cliff of red stone immediately opposite, is situated warm



THE LANCET BUILDING, LONDON, NO. LANCET



and low, upon a fertile domain of the finest grazing ground, once a park, upon the south-west bank of Irwell, now united with the Roch, and become a considerable stream. The remains of Radcliffe Tower prove it to have been a manor-house of the first rank. It has been quadrangular, but two sides only remain." The historian then inserts letters patent of the 4th Hen. IV. (1403) by which the royal license was given to the King's beloved esquire James de Radclif to inclose any with walls of stone and lime his manor of Radclif (held as was said of the King in chief as of the duchy of Lancaster), and to make anew within those walls a Hall, with two towers of stone and lime, and to kernel and embattel the said walls, hall, and tower; which he and his heirs were permitted to hold thereafter as a fortalice.

To this period was assigned by Dr. Whitaker the erection of the noble old hall which is exhibited in our plate. It may perhaps be doubted whether the document which has been quoted shows that the whole mansion was erected in the reign of Henry the Fourth, as well as its fortifications: but, however that may be, it forms an excellent specimen of old English timber architecture. Dr. Whitaker remarks that "perhaps we may refer the oldest specimens of architecture in wood now remaining among us, to the time of Edward I. Instances of this style are found alike in the halls of some ancient manor houses and their gigantic barns, which are little more rude than the other. The peculiar marks by which they are distinguished are these: The whole structure has been originally a frame of-woodwork, independent of walls,* the principals consisting of deep flat beams of massy oak, naturally curved, and of which each pair seems to have been sawed out of the same trunk. These spring from the ground, and form a bold Gothic arch overhead; the spars rest upon a wall plate, as that is again sustained by horizontal spurs, grooved into the principals. It was then of no

importance that such erections consumed great quantities of the finest ship timber: and indeed the appearance of one of these rooms is precisely that of the hull of a great ship inverted, and seen from within. Specimens of this most ancient style, in perfection, are the old hall of the manor-house at Oamlesbury †, and the Lawsing Stedes barn, at Whalley.

"In the reign of Henry IV. we have a specimen in the hall at Radcliffe, of a deviation from this primitive model: there the principals have two springers; one from the ground, another from a rude capital about eight feet from the ground; but the square of the building is considerably raised, and the arch encroaches less upon the apartment within."

"The two massy principals which support the roof are the most curious specimens of woodwork I have ever seen. The broadest piece of timber is 2 ft. 7 inc. by 10 inc. A wall plate on the outside of one beam from end to end measures 2 ft. by 10 inc. The walls are finished at the square with a moulded cornice of oak. The pillar at the right has neither capital nor moulding, and appears to have been inserted at a later period, when the hall underwent a repair.

"This room is 43 ft. 2 inc. in length, and in one part 26 ft. in another 28 ft. in width. At the bottom is a door opening into one of the towers, the lower part of which only remains, of massy groutwork, and with three arches, each furnished with a funnel or aperture like a chimney.

"On the left side of the hall are the remains of a very curious window-frame of oak, wrought in Gothic tracery, but square at top.

"Near the top of the hall, on the right, are the remains of a doorway, opening into what was once a staircase, and leading to a large chamber above the kitchen, the approach to which beneath, was by a door of massy oak, pointed at top. The kitchen and apartment above stood at right angles to the top of the hall, and

* A remarkable proof of this is furnished by the hall at Temple Balsall, in Warwickshire (see our Magazine for Sept. 1838, p. 268); where the ancient walls have been removed, the massive framework still remaining.

† We shall hope to give a view of this hall hereafter.

‡ History of Whalley, p. 499.

are separated from it by a wall of oak work. The chamber is 38 ft. long by 18 ft. 5 inc. and has two massy arches of oak, without mouldings, but an oaken cornice moulded like those in hall; the floor of thick oaken planks; height, to the point of the arches, 16 feet.

"Over the high tables of ancient halls (as is the case in some college halls at present) it was common to have a small aperture, through which the lord or master could inspect, unseen, what was going on in the hall below; but, in this situation, at Radcliffe, is a ramified window of oaken work, consisting of eight arches with trefoil-pointed tops, four and four, with two narrower apertures above."*

James Radcliffe, Esq. to whom the letters patent before quoted were granted, died on the Saturday before the feast of St. Martin in winter, 11 Hen. IV. He had married Joan, daughter of Sir John Tempest, of Bracewell; and had issue a very flourishing family, of whom the eldest, Richard, was Knight in Parliament for Lancashire in 3 Hen. VI. and Sir John Radclyffe, a younger son, was, at the time of his death, in 5 Hen. V. a Knight elect of the Garter.

Analabaster slab in Ratcliffe church, engraved with the figures of a James Ratcliffe and his wife, was incautiously attributed by Dr. Whitaker to the founder of the Tower; but the historian's elaborate pedigree corrects the error, showing that the James Radclyffe who married a Euby (which are the lady's arms upon the stone) was a grandson of the former James, and was living in the reign of Edward IV. with which period his armour, as represented on the stone, agrees.

It is somewhat mortifying to remark that Ratcliffe Tower, which Dr. Whitaker pronounced to be "a place which, from its antiquity and splendour, the great families which have branched out from it, and the romantic tradition† attached to it, can scarcely be surveyed without enthusiasm, or quitted without regret," is not treated with anything like correspondent feelings in the recent History of Lancashire, published under the name of the M.P. for Leeds. The materials supplied by Dr. Whitaker are, indeed, made use of, but imperfectly and in the most disjointed way possible; whilst there seems something approaching to an air of doubt thrown upon the very curious and interesting description of "the learned doctor." Suffice it to add that Mr. Baines's visitant found, in 1833, nothing visible remaining of the several architectural features of the timber work, including "the massy principals," notwithstanding that the hall was still used as a hay-loft and cow-shed. The large chamber above the kitchen was divided into two tenements; and the rest of the buildings much in ruin; part of the materials having been used in the erection of a neighbouring corn-mill.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

It may be necessary to say that our Plate is derived from that in Dr. Whitaker's work; a friend who is well versed in ancient architecture, having corrected for us the erroneous perspective, by which the vista of the hall was enormously elongated.

MR. URBAN,

IN the Quarterly Review, No. 131, p. 34 (art. VERSAILLES), occurs the following anecdote, which is justly

* History of Whalley, p. 413. Dr. W. adds in a note a doubt whether the window was ever open, or intended for any thing but ornament. Probably its *form* was intended for ornament, but there were small openings also for sight. At Great Chalfield these apertures are carved as human heads, of a King and a Bishop.

† This stone has now disappeared; Baines's History of Lancashire, vol. iii. p. 9, where a sketch of it (resembling that under Dr. Whitaker's plate of the hall) is given from Barritt's MSS. and Dr. Whitaker's error is repeated of its being the monument of the founder of the Tower.

‡ Upon this romantic tradition it has not been judged necessary to enlarge upon the present occasion. The story alluded to is that of the ballad given under the title of Lady Isabella's Tragedy in Percy's Ancient Songs and Ballads, vol. iii. p. 154, in which a cruel second wife dishes up her step-daughter "baked in a pye;" but Dr. Whitaker, though very willing to discover the foundations of the tradition, if any, was unable to do so. The authors of Baines's History of Lancashire have been less fastidious, and give the legend in its full proportions.

called "a double instance of heroism, male and female." When the palace of Versailles was attacked by the Parisian populace, October 5th 1789, "a ball fired from the mob struck the wall close to the window where the Queen happened to be standing. M. de la Luzerne, the minister of Marine, observed it, and gliding quietly round, as if from mere curiosity, placed himself between the window and the Queen. The quick magnanimity of her Majesty—never more truly deserving the title of *majesty*—saw the movement and its motive; 'I see,' she said in a low voice to M. de la Luzerne, 'your intention, and I thank you; but be so good as to return to your former position:—that is *your* place—*this* is *MINE*.'"

The name of de la Luzerne is ancient and honourable in France. In point of fact, it does not belong to one family, as it has passed from one to another, by marriage. The place from whence the name is derived, is situated near St. Lo in Normandy, in the department of La Manche.

In the list of Norman gentlemen, who accompanied Duke Robert to Palestine in 1096, occurs the name of Thomas de la Luzerne. And Le Sieur de la Luzerne occurs in the list of gentlemen who distinguished themselves at the defence of Mont St. Michel against the English in 1423. In the sixteenth century the name and estate passed with Gabrielle, lady of la Luzerne, to François de Bricqueville, baron de Colombières, an eminent soldier, who signalised himself on the Protestant side in the religious wars of that period. He had served with reputation under Francis I. Henry II. Francis II. and Charles IX. His embracing the Protestant creed was owing, says a French biographer, to his complaisance for the princess of Condé, to whom he was related; but such a mode of expression is only fit to confound truth and error by its flippancy. He headed the Normans, in conjunction with the famous Montgomeri, at the general meeting of the Huguenots at Rochelle. He had the good fortune to escape from the massacre of St. Bartholomew, after which he rejoined Montgomeri in Normandy, and perished in 1574, sword in hand, on the breach of St. Lo,—his

two sons, Paul and Gabriel, fighting at his side, "to sacrifice (as he said) all his blood to the truth of the gospel." His descendants, (says M. Goube,) have equally distinguished themselves; "they bear at this day the name of de la Luzerne, because the property of la Luzerne passed into that house in 1556, by the marriage of the lady of la Luzerne with François, de Bricqueville." (Hist. Normandie, iii. 342.) But I cannot quite reconcile this account with what he says at p. 374: "Antoine de Gabary, sieur de la Luzerne, born in 1617, near Coutances, was skilled in the sciences . . . he died in 1679, aged sixty-two." Had the name then merged from the Bricqueville family into that of Gabary?

From the Dictionnaire Historique of M. Beauvais, we learn, that the M. de la Luzerne who acted so generously at Versailles was named Cæsar-Henry, and was nephew to the celebrated Malesherbes. It is indeed a noble sight to behold two such instances of self-devotion in the nephew and uncle;—the one defending the Queen against murderers by his person, the other defending the King against regicides by his advocacy. M. de la Luzerne resigned his office in 1791, and died at Brisgau in Austria in 1799. He was acquainted with several languages, and published translations of Xenophon's Anabasis and Republic of Athens. He had two brothers, Anne-Cæsar, ambassador to England in 1788, and Cæsar-Guillaume, bishop of Langres in 1770, created cardinal in 1817, who died in 1821, leaving the character of a constant vindicator of the liberties of the Gallican church. It is interesting in this place to mention, that the catalogue of his library was published in 1822. The parentage of these three brothers is not stated in the work from which these particulars are taken.

In mentioning François de Bricqueville, M. Beauvais has inadvertently made a repetition, as he occurs both under that name, and also under that of Colombières, in two separate articles. It may also be observed that the name of Bricqueville was distinguished before its connection with that of la Luzerne; Le Sieur de Bricqueville occurs among the defenders of Mont St. Michel, in the list already

quoted; also Le Sieur Robert de Briqueville, probably a relation.

A reference to the copies of the Reformation de la Noblesse, relating to Normandy, among the Harleian MSS., would probably elicit some particulars about the name of de la Luzerne. This, however, as a country correspondent has not the power of making it, he must request some other of your readers to undertake.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN,

IN the department of "Retrospective Review," for your Magazine of November, 1834, it is mentioned of Dunbar, the Scottish poet, that he was anxious to obtain a bishopric. The Reviewer says, "in 1513 the king (James 4th) and his nobility fell at Flodden; and after this event nothing is known of Dunbar, though it seems probable that he soon after received from the Queen, now regent of the kingdom, the object of his desires, preferment in the church." It is certain, however, that Dunbar did not obtain a bishopric, as his name does not occur in that valuable work of reference, Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops. We find, indeed, Columba Dunbar, bishop of Moray, 1429, and Gavin Dunbar, bishop of Aberdeen, 1518; but not *William Dunbar*, the poet.

In one of his poems Dunbar utters a wish that the King were *John Thomson's man*, i. e. as Dr. David Irving explains it, "subservient to the views of his consort" (whom he probably reckoned upon as his friend). Pinkerton says it is a proverbial expression, meaning a *hen-pecked husband*, and reasonably considers that the original proverb was *Joan Thomson's man*.

In this poem Dunbar wishes, addressing the King,—

"That ye had vowed to the swan

One year to be John Thomson's man."

This is a very late instance of the phrase, of "vowing to the swan." A curious, (perhaps inexplicable) custom, of making vows in the presence of a swan, prevailed in the middle ages. We meet with an instance of it in the reign of Edward I. After receiving tidings of the revolt of Robert

Bruce, and the murder of Comyn, King Edward knighted his son* and three hundred companions at Westminster Abbey:—"The prince and his companions then proceeded to the banquet, at which two swans, ornamented with golden net-work, were brought in; and upon their being placed on the table, the King rose and made a solemn vow to God and to the swans that he would set out for Scotland, and there avenge the death of John Comyn, and punish the treachery of the Scots." (Tytler's History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 236, ad ann. 1306.) Mr. Tytler calls it justly a strange and irreverent adjuration, but offers no explanation of it. Dr. Lingard remarks, that "the vows of chivalry were not taken from the gospels, but, ridiculous as it may appear, in the presence of a peacock, or pheasant, or other bird of beautiful plumage." This observation only speaks to the prevalence of the custom, but does not elucidate it.

Since writing the above, I perceive a passage in one of Dunbar's latest writings, in the paraphrase of Dr. Irving, which sufficiently intimates that Dunbar had obtained no preferment:—"I have found that the man who stands in need of friends can seldom find any; and that falsehood often rides with pompous equipage, while truth is suffered to walk in sordid apparel." * This is too true, but spleen appears to have dictated the latter part of the sentence, for Dunbar does not appear to have been superior to those contemporaries of whose undeserved success he complains.

Allow me to ask such of your readers as are conversant with Scottish antiquities, the meaning of the arms of the former Sec of Glasgow—"Argent, a tree growing out of a mount in base, surmounted by a salmon, in fesse, all proper, in his mouth an annulet or, on the dexter side a bell pendant to the tree growing out of the second." They are thus given in Keith's Scottish Bishops (edit. 1824) and Edmondson's Heraldry.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

* Irving's Scottish Poets, vol. i. p. 403, art. Dunbar.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Bone, or Passage of Cosmography, a Poem, by Richard Zouche, &c. re-printed from the original edition of 1613, with Memoir and Notes. By Richard Walker, B.D. a descendant, Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxford, 1839.

THIS is a very well-executed reprint of a scarce and curious poem, by an author of no small celebrity in his day. The memoir informs us that Richard Zouche was born at Ansley in Wiltshire, A.D. 1590, descended through the Lord Zouches, from the Dukes of Britany in France; educated at Winchester school, and admitted fellow of New College in 1609, aged 19. He was an advocate of note in Doctors' Commons; in 1619 became Doctor of Civil Law, in 1620 Regius Professor in the same faculty. The year succeeding he served in Parliament for Hythe in Kent. Being Chancellor of the diocese of Oxford, in 1625 he was appointed Principal of St. Alban Hall in Oxford; and at length became Judge of the High Court of Admiralty. He died in his lodgings at Doctors' Commons, March 1, 1660, and was buried at Fulham, in Middlesex.

In 1613 he published the Poem here re-printed. It is a short poetical account of the three quarters of the old Continent; and the editor thinks that it possesses "a general harmony of versification," and that "the variety of historical allusions and ingenious descriptions interspersed, lend to the poem a considerable interest." Zouche's next work was *Elementa Jurisprudentiæ*, Oxford, 1629, which was followed by several others on Laws ecclesiastical, military, and maritime. The number of his publications appears to have amounted to fourteen. Respecting his life, little can be collected except from Wood's *Annals*, and a passage in Walton's *Life of Bishop Sanderson*. He took a considerable share in the revision of the University Statutes. He was an unsuccessful competitor against Wallis for the place of "*Custos Archivorum*." H. Stubbe says, "By some corruption or connivance of the Vice-Chancellor, and perjury of the senior Proctor, Wallis was elected." In 1626, during the second siege of Oxford, Zouche was employed as one of the Commissioners to advise on the part of the University, previous to the surrender; on this subject the Editor observes:—

"The Oxford soldiers were very discontented at this surrender. Fresh meat for the great persons was the only thing complained of as a want. In the Latin translation of Wood, it is stated Lib. i. p. 366. '*Tametsi fundo accepi jactitare, dein solitos in Aulicorum ludibrium mi-*

lites, urbis deditionem nihil aliud sunsisse quam butyri recentis, quotique pueri precocia tingerent cucurles, femine et ducturum Amasie, penuriam.' The only reason for surrendering the city, was the want of fresh butter for the curly peas of the Court Ladies, the officers' mistresses."

In 1647, Zouche was one of those employed in drawing up the University reasons against taking the Solemn League and Covenant. In 1653 he was appointed by Cromwell to be one of the delegates in the famous case of Don Pantaleon Sa, brother to the Portuguese Ambassador, who had killed an English gentleman in the New Exchange. The case may be seen in Somers's Tracts, from which the Editor of the present volume has transcribed it. In 1660 he was appointed one of the Commissioners for restoring all persons unjustly expelled from their colleges in 1648. He died, as we mentioned, in 1660-1. Dr. Zouche's character is thus summed up by A. Wood:—

"He was an exact artist, a subtle logician, expert historian, and for the knowledge in and practice of the Civil Law, the chief person of his time, as his works, much esteemed beyond the seas, (where several of them are re-printed) partly testify. He was so well versed also in the Statutes of the University, and controversies between the members thereof and the City, that none after

Twyne's death went beyond him. As his birth was noble, so were his behaviour and discourse, and as personable and handsome, so naturally sweet, pleasing, and affable. The truth is, there was nothing wanting but a forward spirit for his advancement; but the interruption of the times, which silenced his profession, would have given a stop to his rise, had he been of another disposition."

We must find room for the three first stanzas of the Dove, as a specimen of Zouche's poetical style.

Take wing, my muse, and like that silver dove
Which o'er the world new bath'd, did hover-
ing fly,

The low couch'd seas, and high plac'd land above,
Discern with faithfull, tho' with fearfull eye
That what both land and sea resounding ring,
We may to this All-Maker's praises sing.

He who directs the sparrow's tender flight,
And sees him safely reach the hurtlesse
Guide thee in all thy passages aright, [ground,
And grant thy course be sure, thy resting
sound;

From Mount of Olives, as from a hill of Bayes,
Blest with the branch of peace, tho' not of
praise.

And you, whose care our floating house yet saves
From sinking in the deluge of despayre,
Whilst with poor feather'd oares she passe the
waves [ayre,

Of this all vulgar-breath'd, storm-threatening
Dear Lord, vouchsafe with patient look t' attend
Her flight's both tremp'ling rise and humble
end.

The Lord addressed was his cousin Edward Lord Zouche.

In that portion of his Poem called "Europe" he describes England, and in the following stanzas alludes to Prince Henry's death and his sister's marriage to the Palatine :—

Majesticke sunne, long may thy kind aspect
Shed downe sweet influence upon this cline,
Beyond all envy, as without defect,

Ruling, but never altering our time;
Till, passing from our tear-bedew'd eyes,
Thy glory in another heaven shall rise.

Too soon our Julian-starre, late Prince of light,
The sparkling lustre of whose vertuous ray
To Brittain hearts, content with shortest night,

Promised the comfort of eternal day,
Too soon expir'd—a worthy long to prove
The world's great wonder and his country's
love.

And fair Elisa, 'midst the glistening crew,
Which, as our glorious Cynthia, seems re-
new'd,

Lately removing from our fainting view
Her presence, with all graces bright endued,
For Latmus' shade, doth spend her precious
hours

On Rhenus' banks amid the myrtle bowers.
Yet like those glistening emblems near the Pole,
Still above earth's horizon elevate,

May our heroic Prince's name controule
The starry orders of this well-ruled state,
And Brittain's chariot, as the northern wayne,
With great Arcturus join her Charlemaigne.

The following cities are thus poetically described :—

Sweet-seated *Salisbury*, Wilshyre's ornament,
Neighbour'd with plaines, graced with goodly
vallies :—

Like some delightful garden of content,
Wat'ring, with silver streams, her well-
squared allies;

But that it doth more firm and surely stand
Doth seem another *Venice* in our land.

Batle, fairly built, throughout the world is
knowne. [springs;

For her most wholesome strength-repaying
But she, which hath such strange effects oft
showne,

With ill success did lend her Founder wings,
Poor worm-like creeping men she might re-
store,— [soare,

Ne'er make them, borne to goe, like birds to

Bristol, the marchant's magasin, enclos'd
With rocky hills, by Avon's stream embrac'd,
Faire by industrious workmanship compos'd,
As by great nature's wisdom firmly plac'd;
Viewing her verdant marsh, may well disclaime
Roue's sometimes glory, as Mars his champion
plaine.

Old *Winchester*, the ancient seate of Kings;
For virtue and for valour much renown'd.

So subject unto change are earthly things,
Instead of daddem with bayes is crown'd,
Where worthy Wickham's children now maine-
taine [traine.

The fame once knowne by great King Arthur's

To these succeed *Oxford*, *Cam-*
bridge, and *London*.

Mr. Beloe, in his *Anecdotes of Scarce Books*, 1207, vol. ii. p. 72 observes on this Poem, *The Dove*,—"This author, a professor of civil law, &c.; he has, however, never been noted as a poet, but that he deserves to be so, will sufficiently appear from the following description and specimen of a curious little volume, which I believe to be *unique*," &c. In Wrangham's *Memoir of Prof. Zouche* is the following testimony to the rarity of the Poem:—"From this thin volume, of which not more than one or two copies are known to exist," &c. In Payne and Foss's *Catalogue*, 1216, a copy of the Poem of the "*Dove*" is marked at £14. 14s. In Lowndes's *Bibl. Manual*, iv. p. 209, the following prices are given: Hibbert, £1 16s.; Bindley, p. iv. 90s, £8; Lloyd, 1266, £12. 5s. The present edition is printed from a copy in the Bodleian Library.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History of Northumberland. By the Rev. John Hodgson, M.R.S.L., Vicar of Hartburn, V.P. New. Ant. Soc. &c. Part II. Vol. III. 4to. pp. 450.

WE cannot congratulate the friends of Topography upon the present state and progress of County Histories. A material change has of late years come over the face of this department of Literature. It is not that the subject is exhausted: on the contrary, with reference to extent of country, there is much that is yet wholly undescribed. Only small portions of the two great counties of York and Lincoln have hitherto found topographers; of Suffolk we have only Mr. Gage Rokewode's excellent "Hundred of Thingoe;" of Herefordshire, but a small portion; whilst there is no history of Hampshire, nor of Huntingdonshire, nor of the northern division of Wilts. Many other districts are also without any minute parochial topographies. And when the subject is viewed with regard to the materials opened to use by the publication of the national records, and in the ever increasing stores of the British Museum,—not to speak of the growing demands upon the historian made by our own era, with its material changes and rapid improvements, calling for his most watchful attention and commemoration,—few, indeed, and narrow are the tracts of which the history is yet written in an adequate or satisfactory manner.

In some degree the altered position of books in general has created the pause we deprecate. County Histories, like other great works of the last generation, have been made too expensive. A reaction has now taken place. Original literature is too much depreciated; and the public unreasonably expects to receive the results of a

long course of labour at the like cost as it purchases the hasty compilation or rifacimento. An inferior class of publishers, attempting to accommodate themselves to this state of feeling, and assisted by the increased facilities of embellishment placed in their way by steel-engraving and other inventions in the arts, have put forward during the last twenty years a swarm of nominal County Histories, differing in style and character as far as possible from those which were formerly our pride. They are, however, scarcely worthy to be named on the same page. When treating of districts that had previously a regular historian, they are imperfect and frequently erroneous abridgements; when of those in which the compiler had no such mine to work from, they are empty skeletons. For the original composition of a topographical work, there are two very important requisites, besides the author's personal qualifications of application, acuteness, judgment, and style: 1. his observations must be made by means of laborious and expensive travelling; and 2. he must be admitted to the communications and confidence of the landlords and resident gentry, with access to those records and documents of which, however important or honourable, they themselves, generally speaking, know little more than the outline. Of these requisites it is obvious that the pretenders in question can know nothing. Their productions are in fact either the mere vehicles for prints, or the "Number" ware of the travelling hawker.

When the subject of our Topographical literature is viewed in its still more personal relations, it is truly melancholy to remark the losses which it has sustained during the last twenty years: for within that period the greater part of the authors of our most

magnificent County Histories have quitted the scene of their labours. Dr. Whitaker, the eloquent historian of portions of Yorkshire and Lancashire, died in 1821; Mr. Nichols, the indefatigable historian of Leicestershire, in 1826; Mr. Clutterbuck, the more jejune but systematic historian of Hertfordshire, in 1831; Mr. Bray, the diligent historian of Surrey, in 1832; Mr. Surtees, the graceful historian of Durham, in 1834; Mr. Polwhele, one of the historians of Devonshire and Cornwall, in 1835; and Sir Richard Colt Hoare, the munificent historian of South Wiltshire, in the same year. These were the authors of some of our greatest and best works of County History; and to these may be added the names of a trio, also deceased within the same period, whose united labours have barely performed for Sussex such a work as was accomplished individually by those we have previously named. The Rev. Edward Cartwright died in 1833, the Rev. James Dallaway in 1834, and the Rev. T. W. Horsfield in 1837, having each presented to the world portions of the history of that county, a great share of the credit of which must still remain with the original collector of the materials, Sir Charles Burrell, Bart. who died in 1796. We may also here mention the recent demise of the Rev. John Duncumb, who, under the same patronage as that of the History of Western Sussex, (the late Charles Duke of Norfolk,) produced one volume and a half of a history of Herefordshire. He died in Sept. 1839. Nor ought we omit to notice a late and (in other important respects) much more serious loss, that of Mr. Davies Gilbert, the editor of the History of Cornwall by Hals and others. And last, though not least, we must commemorate the two accomplished brothers, one the historian of the metropolitan county and the adjacent environs, and together the authors of that vast and difficult undertaking the *Magna Britannia*, which they carried on with great merit to the extent of the first nine counties in alphabetical order. The Rev. Daniel Lysons died in 1834; his brother Mr. Samuel Lysons had died before him in 1819. Such and so numerous have been our

losses among the professors of Topography during the last twenty years: and yet it is gratifying to observe that scarcely any of them have been cut off in the midst of their labours, as during the preceding generation was the fate of Hutchins in his Dorsetshire, Shaw in his Staffordshire, Bigland in his Gloucestershire, and Blore in his Rutland. Of those before mentioned this was only unhappily the case with Mr. Surtees: for Sir Richard Hoare's task was so nearly completed,* that the public are secure of its consummation.

And now, after these triumphs of time over the antiquaries, whom have we left upon this mortal stage? We can name only five worthy to rank with those first named: Mr. Ormerod, the historian of Cheshire; Mr. Hunter, the historian of South Yorkshire; Mr. Baker, the historian of Northamptonshire; Mr. Raine, the historian of North Durham; and Mr. Hodgson, the author of the history of Northumberland, of which a volume is now before us. The veteran and laborious antiquary, the Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke, author of two quarto volumes on Gloucestershire, is still living, but his work, (as its title intimates) is rather a collection of materials abstracted from records, than a regular County History. He proposed to have undertaken the History of the County, in continuation of Bigland, but did not meet with encouragement, and finished only the City of Gloucester, which is a very good book. Dr. Lipscomb has yet accomplished too little of his well-conceived History of Buckinghamshire to entitle him to admission among this honoured brotherhood; and Mr. Phelps, whose Somersetshire is now in progress, must be contented to rank in a secondary class, since his ambition seems to be satisfied with following in the summary plan of his predecessor Collinson, rather than to imitate the fulness of a Nichols, the completeness of a Baker, or the critical discrimination of a Hun-

* We are happy to state that the concluding volume, the History of Salisbury by Henry Hatcher, esq. is now in the press. A general index to all the Hundreds is also in preparation, which will accompany the Hundreds of Alderbury and Frustfield, already printed but not published.

ter. Of our other surviving County Historians, Mr. Ormerod has long since successfully terminated his labours; and Mr. Hunter also has completed all that he undertook; and, though the lovers of topography have great reason to regret that the latter highly judicious writer has not been induced to proceed to the description of further districts of the great county of York, yet that regret cannot justly be accompanied with any degree of complaint that he should have turned aside to other branches of antiquarian literature. The works of the three remaining gentlemen are still under their hands; but we are sorry to add that they linger on with the tardiness of degenerate days. And here, with all due respect, we would earnestly urge forward the progress of their respective tasks: but alas! we are grieved to state that both Mr. Baker and Mr. Hodgson have been for some time labouring under serious ill-health. Mr. Raine, the intimate friend both of Mr. Surtees and Mr. Hodgson, has been called upon twice within the space of twelve months, to become the foster nurse of other men's works; to his zeal also and affection for his friend's memory, the antiquarian world is indebted for the Surtees Society and its valuable publications; but we must implore him that, whilst so laudably co-operative in building up the monuments of others, he will not entirely neglect his own.

After this rapid survey of the present aspect of Topography,* we must proceed to a brief examination of Mr. Hodgson's present volume.

* We might here take some notice of the new plans for promoting topographical researches by means of Societies: but it will be sufficient to refer to the Literary Intelligence of our last and present numbers. One observation we may make, which is this, that for the collection of materials, and their preservation by detached publications, Societies form excellent machinery, and we wish them every success: but it is vain to expect that County Histories can be produced by Societies. They may, and we trust will, find patrons through the taste thus created: but such works can only be produced, as they have been, by individuals of unwearied application, considerable experience, and matured judgment.

The county described in this volume forms a portion of the Deanery of Corbridge, being the parishes of Alston, Kirkhaugh, Knaresdale, Lambley, Whitfield, Haltwhistle, and Warden, with their several dependent chapelries. A large section of the volume (nearly two hundred pages) is occupied with an account of the Roman walls, their attendant camps, &c. and existing antiquities,—a most valuable acquisition to the Roman antiquary, and which would have formed alone a highly interesting work. Our author commences this subject with some account of other similar walls in different parts of the globe, viz. the Median wall, the Bosphorion barriers, the Thracian wall, the Lacedemonian wall, the Caspian or Albanian gates, the Caucasian or Iberian gates, the Syrian gates, the long wall between Piræus and Athens, the Chinese wall, the wall of Probus, and the gate of Denmark. His next chapter consists of ancient authorities respecting the Romans in Britain connected with the history of their barriers; and the third relates to the stations (in number twenty-three) built from sea to sea, from Tynemouth in the German ocean to Bowness on the Solway frith, including an account of the inscriptions found at each. The fourth chapter treats of six subsidiary stations not named in the Notitia, but of some of which the names are found in the Itinerary of Antonine; the fifth describes the fortifications supposed to have been erected by Agricola, Hadrian, and Antoninus Pius; the sixth gives an account of the stations connected with Antonine's wall, and of the inscriptions and antiquities found in and near them; the seventh is on the Murus or wall of stone attributed to Severus, its parts, and inscriptions found on it from station to station, including notices of its present state, and of the posterior repairs done to these fortifications. In the eighth chapter are given the inscriptions on the Murus and Castella, and the present state of the Murus and Vallum; in the ninth are described the Vallum attributed to Honorius, and the Murus attributed to Valentinian; and the tenth and last chapter contains the author's conclusions and inferences from his previous researches, together

with some general illustrations. We have thus traced the main outline of what is really in itself a great work: (for, according to Mr. Hodgson's wont, it is closely packed together in small type and double columns); and we trust it may still appear in a separate form, for it would be interesting to many distant scholars, both in England and the Continent, who will not be able to procure the History of Northumberland at large. Mr. Hodgson himself remarks on this subject:—

"On the Roman Wall I have omitted much that I would have liked to have said. * * * Above one hundred years have elapsed since the subject received from any one but Gough's clever hand a general review. Warburton's *VALLEUM ROMANUM* is a reprint from Horsley. It is curious that Horsley's work seems unknown to Continental antiquaries. Bertram, in his Richard of Cirencester, had not seen it, nor do I see that Orel quotes it.

"As all the Roman antiquities treated of in this work [i. e. in other parts of the History] relate either to the barriers or stations connected with them, they ought to have formed one chapter or portion of the work, and might now be easily put into proper form, and corrected."

We cannot imagine a work that would do higher honour to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, which flourishes so near the scene of these important military antiquities, and whose Museum is rich above all others in relics of the Roman times, than a revised edition of Mr. Hodgson's Essay on the Roman Wall, incorporating the parts to which he alludes, and admitting those illustrations from ancient authors which he states were suppressed for the sake of brevity. It would be a work not less creditable to the Society than to the laborious author, whom they have the honour to call one of their Vice-Presidents.

We shall now give a few brief specimens of the graphic and animated style of Mr. Hodgson's local descriptions.

"KNARESDALE HALL (the property of Lord Wallace who was, in 1828, created Baron Wallace of Knaresdale) is a gentleman's place of the seventeenth century, now, and for a long time since, occupied by the farmer of the adjoining grounds, and consequently despoiled of many appendages to the dignity it was wont to assume while it was the seat of the lord

of the fee of Knaresdale, and its contiguous demesnes. The garden walls have lost their trimness, the malt-kiln and the brew-house are gone, and little now remains but the usual extensive suite of stables, which, in gone-by times, were at once the joy and ruin of the old race of country squires. Its site, however, is still the same, on a proud natural knoll, between the Milburn and the Tyne, and defended on every side, but on the line of approach, by steep banks; and overlooking, upwards and downwards, the green haughs and woody braces of the Tyne. Behind it, at a short distance, the Thinhope, or, as they call it, the *Milburn*, rushes over its stony bed, through a park interspersed and sheltered with a wood of venerable oaks, and other indigenous forest trees.

"WILLIAMSTON, dulcet decus smiles sweetly on the right margin of a turn in the Tyne, and is screened from the north by a ridge of high land that ends at the river, where, in 1810, it was beautifully clothed with wood still far from its prime; but from the high rate young timber sold at to the Alston mines, soon after that time stooped to the axe, though it is now again beginning to admire its own habiliments reflected from the great mirror on its border:

"*Sors diversa etiam arboribus contingit—ab Euro*

Frangitur hæc, aut eruitur radicitus; illa Cœditur in varias artes, aut pabula flammæ; Quædam fulmineo in præceps detruditur ictu."

(pp. 26, 27.)

"LAMBLEY PRIORY was situated in a most charming seclusion, on a haugh on the left bank of the Tyne, where all sorts of trees, especially oak and ash, thrive luxuriantly. An ash tree here, of ten trunks, all sprung from one old stock, was pointed out to us in 1810, on account of the great height each of its ten members had attained, and the beauty and exquisite lightness of its foliage, and we have frequently since been delighted to see this admiration of the county still reprieved from an old sentence to the woodman's axe. It has a very stately oak near it." (p. 95.)

"ASHOLME is snugly seated under banks clothed with luxuriant woods, and where the course of the Tyne is suddenly intercepted by a high promontory called the Shafthill, at the base of which the Stabblic dyke forms an irresistible barrier of basalt, and forces the river off to seek a narrow passage through it further to the west. The point of the hill around which the river finds its way, is called the *Castle-hill*, from having been formed, I believe, by the Romans, into a signal station, in conjunc-

tion with the post on Lintley-hill, between Whitlaw castle and Caerboran, to which two posts it has a full prospect, and indeed all the way from Caerboran, along the Roman walls, to Homesteads. The area of this little fortress is rectangular, but only 35 yards by 24. On three sides it is defended by steep escarpments; on the east, and partly on the south, it is cut off from the main land by a ditch 60 feet wide by 25 feet deep. Defended by this great projecting head-land from the north winds, and from the east and west by the river banks, stood Asholme, the seat of an ancient line of gentry of the name of Wallace, whose talents grew too great to find employment on their patrimonial lands, and whose honourable career and success in life have enabled them to enshrine the jewel of their inheritance in broad surrounding manors and demesnes." (p. 91.)

Thus pleasantly does the Historian of Northumberland interweave things old and new,—the wonders of antiquity and the beauties of nature. The remarks we have last quoted form a fitting introduction to a pedigree of the Wallace family, which commences with Thomas Wallace, the first of Asholme, who is stated to have been slain in the battle of Worcester, in 1051, where he was accompanied by his three sons. He is supposed to have descended from Wallace of Craigie in Scotland. In the genealogies of the other families of the district, this volume is also exceedingly rich*; including those of Whitfield, Ord, Blenkinsop, Thirlwall, Ridley, Featherstonhaugh, Ellison, Tweddell, Bacon, Errington, and several others. Of still more important character, in an historical point of view, are three pedigrees, 1. of the Lords of Tindale, the early kings of Scotland, from A.D.

836 to 1390; 2. of the official Earls of Northumberland,† in the 10th, 11th, and 12th centuries; and 3. of the barons of Langley, of the names of Tindale, Bolteby, Multon, Lucy, and Percy. These are illustrated by ample and highly valuable historical notes.

In the biography of eminent natives Mr. Hodgson has found scope for his generous sentiments in articles on the Rev. John Wallis, the author of a former History of Northumberland (chiefly its natural history); on the present Lord Wallace; on John Tweddell the scholar, and on the late Rev. Anthony Hedley, an antiquarian friend from whom Mr. Hodgson received the most cordial co-operation and assistance.

The fate of Wallis was a melancholy one. After residing for many years upon the curacy of Simonburn,—perhaps thirty or thirty-five—he was driven from his happy retreat in consequence of a dispute with a new Rector, and spent the remainder of his days in the county of Durham, in very narrow circumstances, though just at the last he attracted the benevolent notice of the generous Bishop Barrington. We much admire the candour and animation with which Mr. Hodgson has spoken out upon this subject.

"On Mr. Wastal's death, in 1771, James Scott, B.D. a polished courtier, a polite man of the world, and a bold and eloquent preacher, succeeded to the rectory of Simonburn, which was conferred upon him by Lord North as a reward for his political services. Wallis, who had for a long time administered nearly the whole of the duties of the parish, now found himself under the command of a

* Mr. Hodgson's pedigrees are not only copious in dates, and in all the usual information of genealogies, but they abound in varied information unknown to the pedigrees of our southern latitudes. For instance, in the body of the pedigree of Wallace, we find the following anecdote of James, the Attorney-general, who was uncle to the present lord: "He was on his way to Falmouth for the benefit of his health, when Dunning, who had just been created Lord Ashburton, and he, arrived at the same inn for the night. Lord A. was on his return from Falmouth, unbettered in health by his visit there; but begged an interview with his old competitor through life. They spent the evening together in a way highly consolatory to both, but parted never to meet again, for they both died within a very short time after their interview, Lord A. in Lincoln's Inn Fields, Mr. W. at Exeter, where he was buried 16 Nov. 1783. Murphy wrote an elegant Latin epitaph to his memory."

† We may here mention that the Countess Judith, wife of Earl Waltham, has been shown by Mr. Stapleton (Collect. Top. et Geneal. vi. 265) to have been a daughter of the Conqueror's sister Adeliza, or Adeldis, not by her third husband, Count Odo of Champagne, but by her second husband, Count Lambert of Lens in Flanders.

proud and overbearing superior, who had more regard for his spaniels than his curate. These favourites attended their master to the church; and, on one occasion, when they attempted to accompany him to the pulpit, Wallis, who occupied the reading desk, was ordered to put them out, but refused, an act of disobedience for which he was driven from Simonburn. 'What,' said Dr. Scott to me in an interview I had with him in 1810, 'what occasion is there for more histories of Northumberland? My curate, Wallis, wrote a very large one. He was an old wife; and fond of what he called the beauties and retirement of the glen on the south side of the church there;' and then he laughed at his own sagacity and sneer. Dr. Scott had a keen insight into human nature, but if I esteem only such men as I can make the willing panders of my ambition or my pleasure, over how many of the wise and good must I look with contempt and scorn! Wallis was too artless and innocent to become the tool of a haughty and insolent churchman; and while he had the authority of the highest in antiquity for meditation in the olive grove and the garden, the dene of the church at Simonburn might well be counted sacred with him. But he was banished from these favourite haunts 'to seek for shelter' where he could find it, and if his soul afterwards continued armour-proof against 'the stings and arrows' of human neglect, it was only because its trust was not on man for support and consolation. (p. 73.)

We should be much inclined, did our limits permit, to give some extracts from Mr. Hodgson's memoir of his friend Mr. Hedley: of which the first sketch appeared in our Magazine for 1835, N. S. vol. IV. p. 435; but we must content ourselves with joining in the wish expressed at p. 197, that his collection of antiquities from the Roman wall were added to the museum of the Newcastle Antiquarian Society, which Mr. Hodgson states was Mr. Hedley's original intention:—

"At present they are collected into the arcade raised to receive them, or scattered about the garden, or built into the walls of the cottage, which, in his love of antiquity and 'learned leisure,' he reared at Chesterholme, by the ruins of Vindolana, in 1230, and in which he continued to reside to the day of his death, Jan. 17, 1235." (p. 197.)

"The highly picturesque cottage which is here mentioned is eloquently described by Mr. Hodgson in p. 330;

but, as he remarks, "the mind that planned and was perfecting this elysium of his eyes has fled for ever from it;" and who will there be "to take heed of the antiquities in so sequestered a situation? It is scarcely probable that the cottage at Chesterholme will be kept in repair for many years; and we trust some exertions will be made to bring the relics to Newcastle.

At p. 387 is this very brief notice of

"Edmund Lodge, clerk, in 1705 Master of Haydonbridge school, which he resigned in 1739. When he died in 1742 he was curate of Whickham, and aged 63. (Surtees's Durh. ii. 273)."

Mr. Hodgson does not appear to have adverted to the circumstance that this same Edmund Lodge was Head Master of Newcastle school; to which he is said to have been appointed in 1715. (Nichols's Lit. Illustr. v. 123.) He was grandfather of the late Edmund Lodge, esq. Norroy King of Arms. (Gent. Mag. N. S. XI. 434.)

We must now draw to a conclusion, after first remarking that the volume is liberally embellished, and that some of the landscape plates are eminently beautiful. The etchings of Mr. W. Collard do him great credit, as well the views of churches, as the Roman antiquities, which are represented to the life. Nearly every church or chapel is represented in some way or other: scarcely any of them appear to a stranger's eye to deserve that honour, being generally of mean and often modern architecture, relieved only by the occasional appearance of a lancet window or some such token of earlier days.* But though Northumberland may have little to boast in her ecclesiastical structures, there is generally that in the natural beauties of their situation which makes ample amends to the painter's eye; and the native of a country parish will always regard his own time-honoured temple, however humble its form, with an affectionate respect.

We have now only to join in the general wish of all his friends that Mr. Hodgson may recover his health sufficiently to pursue his important and congenial task; which we do "with the most thorough conviction," (to borrow the expressions of the editor,) "of the present utility and permanent cha-

racter of Mr. Hodgson's historical labours;" and we cannot resist the temptation of adding the very appro-

priate quotation which Mr. Raine has appended to his preface:—

"Great love and little skill may cause me to mis-say,
But certainly this sickness cannot make thee die:
Though cruell symptomcs and these thirty yeares assny
For thy deare country doth thy health and strength decay,
Yet, sith thy toylsome labour and thy industrie
Is for thy Countries sake, her fame on hie to raise,
She shall thy temples crowne with everlasting bayes;
And, in despite of death, shall cause thy memorie
To live in endless fame with all posteritie.

*Alexander Gill, to his friend Mr. John Speed, being very sick.
Introductory verses to Speed's Maps."*

The Spanish Armada, A.D. 1588; or, the attempt of Philip II. and Pope Sixtus V. to re-establish Popery in England. By the Rev. Thomas Lathbury, M.A. 8vo. pp. 154.

THIS is a little book written in a similar spirit to the same author's "Guy Fawkes," which we noticed in our Magazine for March last. Mr. Lathbury is highly excited against the Roman Catholics, and allows his feelings to stand in the place of proof of any thing that tells against them. Contradiction is evidence enough to establish Roman Catholic falsehood, and the slightest inaccuracy is held to be an obvious demonstration of Roman Catholic fraud, malice, and all kinds of wickedness. Such books are not more discreditable to the writers than they are prejudicial to the cause they are designed to uphold, and we cannot forbear the renewed expression of our sorrow that any person professing attachment to our church, should be so blind to its true interests as to conceive that they can be promoted by such publications. "It appears to me," says Mr. Lathbury, "that every thing relative to the *Armada* is interesting, as illustrative of the policy of the Roman Church." (p. 20.) This is the foundation upon which the whole work is built, and can anything be more monstrous? How can "the policy of the Roman Church" be illustrated by the good or bad seamanship of the Duke of Medina Sidonia? by the duplicity alleged against the King of Spain in his negotiation for a peace just before the sailing of his fleet? in his anticipations of assistance from the English Roman Catholics, anticipations, which, be it remembered, were not realized? and by all

the extraordinary incidents, which signalized that eventful period? It must be sufficiently obvious that any one who seeks to deduce inferences adverse to the Roman Church from circumstances so far removed from any connection with it, cannot avoid acting with injustice, and is only harmless to those whose mental vision is clear enough to perceive the want of truth in his arguments?

We do not deny—no one does, nor can—that the objects aimed at by King Philip were the subjugation of England and its restoration to the communion of Rome; nor, further, is it denied, that the Pope was cognizant of the expedition, and that, with a view to further its objects, he renewed the Bull promulgated against Elizabeth by Pius V.; created Allen a cardinal, in order that, if the expedition succeeded, he might exercise the authority of Legate in the newly-restored kingdom; and that he also engaged to contribute a pecuniary aid towards the expenses of the Armada. These are facts admitted on all hands: but what does Mr. Lathbury mean by asserting that "the Armament was blessed by the Pope?" (p. 29.) or why, with a craft which savours of Jesuitism, does he mix up the acts of the Pope with those of over-zealous members of the Roman Catholic community, and deduce from the admixture conclusions as to "the policy of the Church of Rome?" As well might the Church of England be condemned for the violence and injustice of Mr. Lathbury.

But our principal business is with the historical character of the book, and that is really below mediocrity; founded upon the most ordinary authorities—Strype and the General His-

stories, it follows them almost verbatim, deviating only to afford room for occasional remarks upon modern times and persons—lamentations, for instance, that Queen Victoria is not Queen Elizabeth, and Lord Melbourne Lord Burghley—or to indulge in reflections and arguments which are generally both spiteful and inaccurate. For example, Mr. Lathbury remarks,

"The truth of the statement respecting the Pope's concurrence in the invasion might be proved by a reference to various writings and proceedings of the seminary priests throughout the whole of this reign. These acted under the express sanction of the Pope. A passage occurs in one of the letters of Sanders which may be quoted as an illustration or sample of the whole of the writers of that class. Writing to certain popish lords in Ireland he says—"

and then follows a violent exhortation no longer to adhere to Elizabeth, with a reference to Ellis's Letters, second series, iii. 95, 96, as the authority.

Now what are we to say to the reasoning of this passage? That the Pope concurred in the meditated invasion in 1588, is proved by the conduct of the seminary priests from 1558 to 1603! A specific fact, relating to the conduct of a particular individual, at a particular time, is to be held to be proved by evidence of the conduct of other persons, long before that time and long afterwards; or, if we confine ourselves to Mr. Lathbury's extract from Ellis's Letters, which is from a letter dated—although he does not say so—in 1580, more than eight years before the time of the Armada—the argument stands thus: because Father Saunders, in 1580, wrote a violent letter to certain Roman Catholics in Ireland, endeavouring to stir them up to rebellion against the Queen; therefore, the Pope is to be believed to have concurred in the Armada, in 1588. We have already admitted that the Pope did concur in the Armada, and the fact is capable of direct proof; but Mr. Lathbury forsakes the beaten path of direct proof in order to afford room for such fine logical, or illogical, subtleties as those we have quoted?

But, let us try again—Mr. Lathbury's facts may be better than his reasoning.

"During the life of Queen Mary, Eli-

zabeth was in the most imminent peril. She was preserved as it were by miracle. The Spanish Ambassador recommended that Elizabeth should be sent to the Tower; and it must be regarded as an interposition of Providence that Mary, who was so much under priestly influence, did not follow the advice. Queen Mary was restrained from complying with the wishes of Elizabeth's enemies by a secret hand." (p. 133.)

One does not know whether the more to admire the argument, that, because Mary was under priestly influence, therefore, it is extraordinary she did not follow the advice of an ambassador who was *not* a priest; or the singular fact, that a gentleman who has published we know not how many books relating to the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth, could write as if he had forgotten that Elizabeth *was sent to the Tower* by her sister!

In the statement of minute facts Mr. Lathbury is not less inaccurate than in his general assertions, and this is the more noticeable because he affects to be very severe upon the mistakes of others. Writers like Dr. Lingard, who, whatever may be his faults, is always most painstaking in his references to authorities, are subjected to very sharp animadversions by Mr. Lathbury, who is not only ignorant of the best sources of knowledge, but most careless in the use of those with which he is acquainted.

For example, he says "the number of ships [in the Armada] of all classes amounted to about 130." (p. 26.) He does not state his authority, but, if it be Strype, his general informant, he should have seen that, although Strype says the fleet "consisted of 130 ships," Strype's authority says, that, "moreover and above" the 130, there were 20 caravels and 10 salves, (Annals, vol. iii. part ii. p. 534) making the ships of all classes 160; and the original account printed from the State Paper Office, which, be it remarked, with the other papers in the same volume, all connected with this subject, Mr. Lathbury has never seen, nor, as far as appears, ever heard of, makes the number 166.

Mr. Lathbury adds, "20,000 soldiers, with 8,350 seamen, 2,080 galley slaves, and 2,360 pieces of ordnance, were on board the fleet." (p. 26.)

Every single number is inaccurate. The soldiers were 19,395; the sailors 8,450; the slaves 2,088; and the pieces of ordnance 2,630; the slaves, moreover, are not said to have been galley slaves, and the 2,630 was the number of the "great pieces of brass," and not that of the pieces of ordnance generally. (Strype, iii. 537.)

Again, in a brief notice of Cardinal Allen—"this man," as he is contemptuously termed, "Mr. Lathbury remarks, 'so devoted was he to the church of Rome, that he would not remain in his own country, after the establishment of the Reformation.'" (p. 34.) Who does not know what risks he ran in order to remain in England? or who has forgotten the pathetic expressions of attachment to the land of his fathers, in the letter written the year before his death, upon an overture made for the toleration of Roman Catholicism?—"To do," he remarked "to my native country, most dear to me, so much good as an unfeigned peace would bring, I would travel to the last drop of my blood. I thank God I am not so estranged from the place of my birth, most sweet, nor so affected to foreigners, that I prefer not the weal of that people above all mortal things, whereof if it pleased the Queen's majesty or council to take a sure taste, I desire no more, but that they would confidently use and command me in this matter." (Biog. Brit. i. 113.) Is this the language of a man who would not have dwelt in England if it had been possible?

"At the time appointed for the sailing of the Armada, Allen was sent into Flanders, in order that he might be ready to accompany the expedition." (p. 34.) So says Mr. Lathbury, following other writers, although there is no doubt that he remained all the while at Rome, and was led to exhibit to his friends there some manifestations of rejoicing upon the arrival of false rumours of the success of the Armada.

Mr. Lathbury makes the following mention of the book published in Spain which contained an account of the Armada when it was ready to sail.

"Many particulars, respecting the Armada, were specified in a work published. Mag. Vol. XIV.

lished in Spain during the progress of the preparations. Philip also caused it to be printed in the Spanish, Latin, Italian, French, and Dutch languages; but not in English. It would seem that the accounts in these various languages varied in some minor matters; at least such is my impression from the words of Strype in his allusion to the subject. The Spanish book, however, was soon known in England. The Armada was styled '*La Felicissima Armada*.' It is remarkable that Cecil [Burghley] always obtained the earliest intelligence of the movements and intentions of the enemy. This book soon fell into his hands: in which book," says Strype, "in divers places, I have seen notes added by the pen of that nobleman, soon after the defeat; as what captains were taken or slain, or what ships were sunk or taken." Another copy of the same book was seen during the same year by John Stow, the annalist. It is probable, too, that other copies found their way to England. One, however, was sufficient to make known the intentions of Spain, and to put Elizabeth on her guard." (p. 27.)

That is not quite clear; for, although the work in question described the preparations of the King of Spain, it did not state their object; but why has not Mr. Lathbury inspected that very curious book? connected as it is with his main subject, why should not he have taken as much pains as Strype or Stowe, especially as there is at the British Museum a copy within reach of every man, and it is no ordinary copy, but that identical book mentioned by Strype, and which contains the MS. annotations of Lord Burghley? Mr. Lathbury's negligence in not making himself acquainted with that copy is but an example of the carelessness with which his book has been got up. So that he can make out a tale against the Roman Catholics, the smaller the modicum of inquiry the better. Every page of his book contains sentences at hand, to be used as quotations as those in our last extract, and, from beginning to end, there is an obvious want of research, as well as a total absence of the power of historical description. Look, for instance, at his account of the engagement on the 29th July, when the combined divisions of the English fleet bore down upon the Spaniards, who, during the night, had been scattered by the fire ships.

"Putting his fleet into the best order he could, the Spanish commander sustained the attack of the English during the day. The battle continued from four o'clock in the morning until six in the evening, and terminated in the loss of several of the Spanish ships." (p. 80.)

"The loss of several of the Spanish ships!" Shades of Drake and Fro-bisher, is this the way in which your victories ought to be commemorated! Is this all that a modern historian can tell of those daring and arduous achievements which put an end to the Spanish hopes! One who was amongst you—no bookmaker, but a true hearted man—has told the tale in a few simple lines with ten times more effect.

"They," says Lord Monmouth, whose Memoirs seem totally unknown to Mr. Lathbury, "they being in this disorder, we made ready to follow them, when began a cruel fight, and we had such advantage both of wind and tide, as we had a glorious day of them; continuing fight from four o'clock in the morning till almost five or six at night, where they lost a dozen or fourteen of their best ships, some sunk and the rest ran ashore in divers parts to keep themselves from sinking. After God had given us this great victory, they made all haste to get away, and we followed them!"

The Spanish Armada is one of the most interesting incidents in European history. It ranks with the invasion of Scotland by Edward II. that of Switzerland by Austria, that of Russia by Napoleon, and other similar instances of extraordinary armaments directed against apparently inferior nations, and yet meeting with most signal defeat. Such incidents are full of lessons of the highest value. A generous philosophy may derive from them instruction of signal importance, but when converted, as in the present instance, into vehicles for the advocacy of party doctrines and unjust prejudices, the grandeur of the subject is tarnished by the meanness of the writer's motives, and the narrative falls lifeless upon the ear. If any one doubts the truth of this, let him test it in the pages of Mr. Lathbury.

ΗΡΟΔΟΤΟΥ 'ΑΛΙΚΑΡΝΗΣΣΗΣ 'ΙΣΤΟΡΙΩΝ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΑ. *The History of Herodotus in Greek, from the text of Emmanuel Bekker. With notes critical and explanatory, by John Edwards, M.A. Head Master of Bury School. Vol. I. 8mo.*

MR. EDWARDS, who is favourably known as the editor of Selections from the Greek Anthology, and also from Lucretius, has rendered a most important service to classical Literature, by the present undertaking. We have always regarded Herodotus as one of the most valuable text books that can be placed in the hands of the student. Neither so difficult as to weary and disgust, nor yet sufficiently free from difficulty to relax, he is characterised by an attractiveness of manner, a variety of information, a candour of statement, a patience and acuteness in investigation, a clearness of arrangement, and a general manly simplicity, such as cannot be met with in combination throughout the whole range of history. It is true a single page of Thucydides will often contain more Greek than ten of Herodotus, who is also far behind the former in boldness and sublimity of style and profundity of reflection; but these are merits which require a very advanced stage of scholarship, and more than ordinary powers of mind to appreciate or profit by, whilst the absence of many of those minor recommendations which distinguish Herodotus greatly narrows the sphere of Thucydides' utility for educational purposes. As a medium for the acquirement of information, in connexion with the higher objects of classical education, no other Greek writer can compare with Herodotus. While his main subject is one of the greatest interest and importance in relation to one of the noblest branches of study—viz. history, questions are incidentally opened, and so opened as to demand investigation, in almost every region of science and art. We do not mean that he is to be resorted to as an authority in such questions, but that a satisfactory acquaintance with his work cannot be obtained without some, and in many cases very minute and extended research into them.* As a rich mine of

grammatical and idiomatic illustration, Thucydides undoubtedly stands quite alone; but even under this head we are disposed to consider Herodotus more extensively useful, both as regards the circle of students he is capable of embracing, and the greater number of distinct points which he presents for consideration. His dialectical distinctions call for a constant reference to verbal inflections, his peculiar usages of many ordinary and other words require the utmost vigilance in translation, and involve repeated exercise in etymology; and that his syntactical niceties are sufficiently numerous to keep alive the habit of analysis, to which Mr. Edwards justly attaches so much importance, is proved by the frequent references made by Mr. Edwards, to Bernhardy's Greek Syntax, Kühner's, and above all, Matthiæ's Greek Grammar, to the last of which the references of Baehr are greatly more numerous.

On these and other sufficiently obvious grounds, it is matter of reasonable surprise that we have been so long without any really practical edition of Herodotus. Learning, industry, and talent have been lavished on him in abundance, but previous to the volume before us, no successful attempt has been made to present in a form compendious without being meagre, a body of strictly useful miscellaneous annotation. This indeed was the aim of Professor Baehr in his edition published at Leipzig, 1830-5; but independently of its costliness and comparative inaccessibility to English students, the notes in general are extended beyond the need of the great majority of readers, and those on the Egyptian worship, in the second book, are so encumbered by the mystical speculations of Cœuzer as to form a very serious drawback to the Professor's fulfilment of his assurance, "*brevitatis et perspicuitatis maximam curam fuisse.*" On the text, Gaisford has bestowed the greatest pains with admirable success; but the range of his notes is too limited, and those which are other than "*variorum*" selections from Schweighauser are too few to render his edition as generally serviceable as has been needed. Mr. Edwards speaks of Steger's as an useful

work, but to us it appears to labour under the serious defect of being alternately copious and meagre. Dr. Stocker's object has merely been a school book: He omits considerable portions of the text. The English translation of Larcher's notes is in every respect carelessly got up, the commentary itself far from serviceable, and more learned in appearance than in fact.

Had, however, the ground been satisfactorily occupied by any of the scholars we have mentioned, the dates of their several works would have left ample materials to a more recent editor for a valuable disposal of his labours in the same vineyard. Schweighauser's edition, as Mr. Edwards reminds us, appeared in 1816. His Lexicon to Herodotus contemporaneously with Gaisford's edition in 1824. The small edition of Matthiæ and Apetzius in 1826, Steger's in 1826-9, and Baehr's 1830-5. Since these periods, even if we include the latest, the accessions that have been made to our information on points generally and particularly elucidatory of Herodotus, are sufficient of themselves to call for a new edition. Wilkinson's learned, acute, and interesting *Researches in Egypt* have opened this portion of the subject entirely afresh; and the peculiar importance which has gradually come to attach to the geography of those countries of which Herodotus treats, has had the necessary effect of throwing daily more and more light upon it. We need do no more than allude to the contributions under every head of ancient literature with which the press of Germany inexhaustibly teems.

Mr. Edwards has evidently undertaken his task under the influence of the considerations we have pointed out, viz. the want of a practical edition on the one hand, and on the other of a modern one, and he has commenced it with the utmost success. We will not debate with him the "*vexata questio*," of English or Latin notes; the authority of Dr. Arnold and Mr. Mitchell appears to have peremptorily decided the point: though with the utmost deference to the latter admirable scholar, we cannot help thinking that his—may we venture to say "*garrulity*"—affords the strongest

argument we have met with against his own practice. Mr. Edwards has conformed to the fashion, but we are happy to say has resisted its temptations to superfluity. His notes are as remarkable for their individual conciseness, as for their general strict regard to the absolute wants of the reader. In illustration of the former quality we may quote the note on I. 56, which, it will be seen, presents the result of a full and careful examination into a point of the utmost difficulty.

"The opposition between two such weighty authorities (Herodotus and Diodorus) has naturally led to much controversy on the origin of the Pelasgi and Hellenes. The opinion which seems almost universally adopted by the most distinguished scholars of the present day is, that the Pelasgi and Hellenes were kindred tribes: the former having been the aboriginal inhabitants of great part of Greece:—the term aboriginal being understood to mean the earliest inhabitants to which any annals or tradition can ascend. They can be traced in the Peloponnesus eighteen generations before the Trojan war. The latter are first known as an independent people in Phthiotis, about seven generations before the same period. From this time their influence was gradually extended, until they became the predominant tribe, and their name general for the Grecian people."

It is impossible to convey by extracts any adequate idea of the general execution of a work of this nature; but we may refer to the geographical notes throughout the volume, to those on the description of Babylon, and to the use made of Wilkinson's publications as among the readiest means of appreciating Mr. Edwards' sagacity, industry, and judgment. His qualifications as a critical scholar can only be ascertained by a complete and critical reading, and from this test he will come out with equal honour.

Conformably to custom Mr. Edwards has prefixed a life of Herodotus to his first volume, from which we extract the following remarks on a supposed incident which must dwell in the memory of every one who has ever in his boyhood thumbed a Lemprière, however the majority of his classical recollections may have gradually faded away. In reference to the

story of Herodotus' recital of his history at the Olympic games, and its effect in determining the young Thucydides to devote himself to the like pursuits, Mr. Edwards thus sums up the evidence:—

"Whatever may be the truth of this doubtful question—and doubtful it must be considered, since no mention of so striking an occurrence can be found in the works or fragments of any author for more than six hundred years after the event is supposed to have taken place—it is clear that the account of the recitation at Olympia, in the presence of Thucydides when a boy, compounded from Lucian and Suidas, and fixed from the data inferred from Pamphila, at B. C. 456, must be received with considerable abatement. Lucian expressly says, that the Nine Books were then recited, and were called the Nine Muses. It is scarcely possible to believe, that at the early age of 28 years, when part of the interval after manhood had been expended in political contest, and extensive travels must necessarily have occupied the greater portion of the remainder, he should have composed a history relating to great part of the civilized world, affording evident proofs of the most careful investigation, and stamped at the same time with every mark of mature judgment. That a history of such length should have been publicly recited during the short period of the Olympic festival, is also highly improbable. The supposition is negatived by the internal evidence of the books themselves; in which facts are mentioned which happened after the commencement of the Peloponnesian war. Most modern scholars therefore, while they admit the recitation at Olympia to have taken place, find in Lucian's account symptoms of carelessness and exaggeration, and suppose Herodotus to have selected for the occasion such portions of an incomplete work as were best calculated to excite the attention and interest of his audience."

On the appearance of the second volume we may probably make some observations of a critical nature. Until then, we take leave of Mr. Edwards with our cordial thanks for his able supply of a great desideratum.

Rabbi David Kimchi's Commentary on the Prophecies of Zechariah. Translated from the Hebrew. With notes and observations on the passages relating to the Messiah. By the Rev. A.

M'Caul, *A.M. of Trinity College, Dublin*. 8vo. pp. xii. 188.

THE study of Rabbinical literature has excited a partial, though not a general attention in this country. At the Reformation, when a great biblical impulse was communicated to the clergy and the learned, it was soon found that Jewish controversies, as well as others, were likely to arise, and many eminent scholars, both at home and abroad, undertook this department of Scriptural illustration. During the civil wars, the debates of the Assembly of Divines afforded a favourable opening to Rabbinical knowledge, and the pursuit of it lingered in Germany till the beginning of the last century. But at no period was the study thoroughly popular in this country. So little encouragement, indeed, was afforded to such pursuits, that Lightfoot complains, in a letter to Buxtorf, that he "could scarce find any booksellers in England, who would venture to print his works," i. e. at their own expense, which argues a slow and uncertain sale. The fate of his writings is still a test of the indifference which affects Rabbinical learning, for the last edition, (1825) which came out under the patronage of George IV., as well as of several bishops, disappointed the proprietor, who acknowledges that his appeal to the support of Theological scholars was not fully successful.

A partial acquaintance with Rabbinical knowledge does however exist. The works of the principal Talmudists, as Lightfoot, Schoettgen, &c. have been made ample use of by commentators, who have treated them like oranges, and thrown away the rind, after having extracted the juice. It is therefore not uncommon to meet with occasional gems and specimens of the Talmudists, at second and third, not to say even at *fourth* hand. Thus many studious persons are satisfied with obtaining the results, as they think, and leave the process of arriving at them to others.

The first effectual step in our own days, toward the encouragement of this branch of learning, was the institution of a Professorship of Rabbinical Literature at King's College, in unison with that of literature, and a converted Jew, who has been ordained

in the Church of England (the Rev. M. S. Alexander,) has been appointed to the double office. At the same time Mr. M'Caul, who has laboured for some years in Poland, on behalf of the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, has invited public attention to the subject, by translating one of the Rabbinical commentaries, that of Kimchi on Zechariah.

Rabbi David Kimchi flourished about the time of the third crusade, or A.D. 1190, and is generally called a Spaniard, though supposed to have been born at Marbonne, because that place belonged to Navarre, which was reckoned as a Spanish kingdom. He attached himself to Maimonides, with whom a system of exposition began, less favourable to Christian interpretations of the Old Testament, than what had hitherto prevailed. Mr. M'Caul thus endeavours to account for it:—

"The violent persecutions of the Crusaders, the jealousy excited by the Christian attempt upon the Holy Land, and the influence of the doctrine of the Mahometans, among whom they lived, produced a sensible change in Jewish doctrines and interpretations, which is plainly marked in Kimchi, and other writers of the day, and without which the phenomena of modern Judaism cannot be fully understood. In the course of time, the opinions of all gained ground, and have now an almost universal influence on Jewish habits of thought, which makes a knowledge of their writings desirable." *Introd.* p. ix.

The translator proceeds:—

"A specimen of Kimchi's Commentary is now presented to the public, as a small contribution towards this object. It is hoped that even this may be useful, not only in exhibiting Jewish interpretation, but in helping Christians to form a more correct estimate of the Jewish mind. The controversialist is compelled to attack that which is erroneous, or even absurd in the oral law, and the ignorant or unthinking hastily conclude that all the Jewish writings are of the same character. The translation of Kimchi, or Aben Ezra, would speedily undeceive the world. In the meanwhile, it is hoped that the patient reader, of even this specimen, will rise with a different idea of Jewish talent and learning. To those whose other avocations do not permit them to study Rabbinical writers, this translation may prove useful, especially as constant re-

gard has been had to the Jewish controversies, and the chief passages relating to the Messiah have been considered, somewhat at length, in observations appended to the chapters in which they occur." p. ix. x.

Kimchi is the author of a grammar and lexicon, which, until very lately, observes Mr. M'Caul, contributed the main portion of all similar productions. His commentary on most of the books of Scripture, (he remarks,) though written six hundred years ago, will bear a comparison with any that has appeared even in the nineteenth century.

"To the reader of the English Bible, Kimchi is of value, as he will find the translations generally confirmed, and see how very little that rabbi would have altered. Indeed, a comparison with the rabbies would show that our translators were deeply read in, and diligent in consulting the best Jewish authorities, and would go far towards proving that we have great reason to be satisfied with, and thankful for, our English translation." p. viii.

We shall now give some specimens of the Commentary itself.

Chap. i. v. 15. *Helped forward the affliction by doing them evil, more than enough.*

Ib. 20. The workmen of wood, in order to cut off the horns, that is to say, each kingdom shall be a carpenter, to cut off the kingdom that preceded it, for the Babylonian monarchy fell by the hand of the Persian, and the Persian monarchy fell by the hand of the Greek.

Chap. ii. v. 4. *Jerusalem shall be inhabited as towns without walls, i. e. many shall live without the city, for the city shall not contain them.*

Ib. 10, 11. *Many nations shall be joined to the Lord, i. e. all flesh.* (This shews that Kimchi expected a calling of the Gentiles, which was so unpopular a tenet in the time of St. Paul.)

It is curious, when we consider

what stress the Jews have laid upon the numerical value of letters, that the word נחש *Nachash*, serpent, is of the same value as משיח *Messiah*, and therefore it is made one of the names of the Messiah. Mr. M. thinks there may be some allusion to this idea in John, iii. 14. No doubt there is often a peculiar meaning in our Lord's words, which the learned would feel, as well as the plainer meaning which all would perceive.

Chap. iv. v. 6. *Then he answered—Not by might, nor by power.* As thou hast seen the work of the candlestick, that it was done of itself, and without any man or thing arranging the lamps, or pouring oil into them, thus shall the building of the temple be effected without the power of man, solely by the spirit of God, blessed be He, and by his good pleasure.

Chap. v., v. 2. This curse went forth against stealing and false swearing; for, although, stealing is not so grave an offence as false and lying oaths, yet thereby men are led to swear falsely.

Chap. vi. v. 2. He explains the horses thus—red, the Babylonian monarchy; black, the Medo-Persian; white, the Grecian (Macedonian); grisled and bay, the Roman and Turkish (see verse 7). On this subject the reader may consult Parkhurst's Hebrew Lexicon, voce צהר, where he will find an ingenious explanation of this vision.

Ib. 6. Caesar is called *Lulianus* Caesar, and it is added that he prevailed against the *Greeks*. The Rabbinical Jews do not appear to be well versed in general history, though this might arise from the difficulties attending every study in the middle ages.*

Chap. ix. v. 2. *And Ekron as a Jebusite.* Ekron shall be as the Jebusite, the inhabitant of Jerusalem, for the Jebusite was dwelling in the midst of the children of Israel, and was their tributary servant; as shall it be in the days of Messiah.

* At ch. vii. v. 9, Kimchi remarks, "and for him who has need of it, do mercy and compassion, for they are more than judgment" (i. e. than justice). Does not this account for St. Paul's ranking the good man as a higher character, or more beloved, than the righteous (or just) man?—Romans, v. 7. REV.

Ib. 9. *Having salvation* is interpreted *saved*. In his righteousness he shall be saved from the sword of Gog and Magog. (This looks as if Kimchi referred the prophecy to a period still future, or to the events of Ezekiel xxxix.) *Riding upon an ass*. Not from poverty, for, behold! the whole world shall be in his power, but from humility he shall ride upon an ass.

Ib. 13. There is no explanation given by Kimchi of the meaning of Greece in this passage, which has rather perplexed commentators; but at ch. x. v. 12, he says:—

"The mention of Greece, (Javan,) includes Gog and Magog, for they were brothers, of the sons of Japhet; and all shall come in the days of the Messiah. Jonathan has interpreted, 'against thy sons, O Greece,' against the sons of the nations, as we have written."

Jonathan appears partial to this kind of explanation, as he paraphrases the words, *O Lebanon*, ch. xi. v. 1. *ye nations*, and verse 2, *Howl, fir-tree*, *Howl, ye kings*.

Chap. xi. v. 5. *For I am rich*. On this subject our rabbies, of blessed memory, say, a thief, when he is in the act of breaking in, calls upon God.

Chap. xi. v. 10. The sentence, "They did not keep the way of the Lord, except in spite of the king," is obscure, no doubt. Mr. M. has kept to his author's words, but they require a note.

We presume the extract from Abraham of Toledo, ends at verse 14, but no division occurs, so that in fact we cannot pronounce where it closes, or whether indeed it goes on to the end of the chapter, an oversight in the arrangement which should have been avoided.

Chap. xii. v. 1. *And also against Judah shall be in the siege*. The explanation here given is curious, but not improbable.

"They (Gog and Magog) will go up to Jerusalem, by the way of the land of Judah, which is their natural route, and they will take with them the children of

Judah against their will to go with them to besiege Jerusalem; and so Jonathan has interpreted."

Ib. 10. *And they shall mourn for him*. "Our rabbies, of blessed memory, have interpreted this of Messiah, the son of Joseph, who shall be killed in the war." Kimchi dissents from this, but it is remarkable, as shewing that the older system of interpretation applied this passage to the Messiah. We will here introduce an interesting anecdote: a converted Jew, with whom we are acquainted, being told by one of his countrymen, that the *suffering* Messiah was to be the son of Joseph, answered, "Very true, Jesus of Nazareth was reputed to be the son of Joseph," alluding to Luke iii. v. 23. Such an answer would have done honour to the most learned controversialist; indeed, it meets the assertion completely.

Joseph Kimchi, the father of David, has a most extraordinary comment on ch. xiii. v. 6. He considers, that at the resurrection, false prophets, when they live again, will have "marks in their hands, like the marks of the ulcer, or the itch!!!" And this he connects with Daniel xii. v. 2.

Chap. xiv. v. 4. *And his feet shall stand*. This is said figuratively, because a sign and wonder shall be exhibited in the Mount of Olives, in its cleaving asunder.

Ib. 7. *At evening time it shall be light*. At the time when affliction is the greatest, when the city goes forth into captivity, the Lord shall go forth and fight with those nations.

We have extracted some passages, which will give the reader an idea of Rabbinical Commentary, without touching on the principal points of dispute, of which Zechariah is full. The translator has appended some observations of his own, tending to vindicate the Christian interpretation, and the English version, of those places. To chapter i. is added a disquisition on "The Angel of the Lord," concerning whom he argues, "that this Being is none other than the Son of God." At chapter vi. occurs an-

* We are surprised that Mr. M. writing (as we believe) in London, could not obtain a sight of *Faber's Home Mosaics*. Some public-spirited person would do well to present the Society, for whom Mr. M. labours, with a copy of it.

other, on "the man whose name is the Branch," which prophecy he explains of the Messiah. At chapter ix. he supports the application of verse 9 to Messiah, in opposition to Aben Ezra,* and refutes the charge which Jews have brought against the Christians, of corrupting the text, since it stands in every Christian edition of the Hebrew Bible, as it does in Jewish ones. The ambiguity of giving the words *having salvation* an active sense, instead of a passive, originated with a Jewish translation, the Septuagint, where *σῶζον* is the reading, which some Christians have simply followed. Chapter xi. introduces an interesting essay on the subject of the thirty pieces of silver, with some good remarks on the occurrence of the name *Jeremiah*, in Matt. xxvii. v. 9. The

other observations are on ch. xii. v. 10. and on ch. xiii. v. 7—9, to which what has been already said will apply.

On the whole, then, we regard this volume as a valuable addition to our stock of commentaries, and hope that Mr. McCaul will meet with sufficient encouragement to follow it up with others. He projects, if such be the case, a translation of Saadiah Gaon on Daniel, and Kinchi on the Prophets complete. Some delicacy is requisite, in urging the purchase of a work upon readers, as the suggestion carries an interested appearance; but we can assure them that it is not so, and that we speak impartially, when we say, that by forwarding the sale of this volume, they will encourage the publication of others, perhaps of a series of Jewish Commentaries.

The Church in the World, and the Church of the First-born; or, an affectionate address to Christian Ministers upholding Oxford Tract Doctrines.—The duodecimo class of theology is becoming so numerous, that a more rapid process in criticism requires to be discovered in order to meet it. This little volume is the production of a mind, acutely anxious that scriptural truth should be preserved free from error, and as such deserves the respect of such as may differ from its reasoning, especially as it is indeed in its style an *affectionate* address. The following passage addressed to the Oxford divines must be refuted practically, for thus only can it be refuted conclusively: "I have read many of your works with great care and attention; but in none of them do I see the way of the sinner's acceptance with God, or the great doctrines of the Gospel dwelt on, as if you really valued them yourselves." (p. 19.) What we shall next quote deserves the attention of every preacher, however variously it will be applied:—"We must come to the study of the Bible, with minds divested of every wish to maintain a set of notions which will enable us to speak peace where God has not given peace." (p. 41.) There is a frankness about this mode of writing, and even opponents will not peruse it without benefit. In finding matter of blame, we wish also to be guided by the epithet *affectionate*, when the author observes in a note, at p. 81. "It has always seemed to me a mat-

ter of serious regret, that the Church of England should have laid so much stress about unity in externals, as to oblige faithful men to leave it, in taking a different view with respect to some petty difference." Is not the writer confounding *externals* with *internals*? Who dissents now-a-days, about a surplice, or a sacramental posture? We have some experience in these matters, and can venture to say, that dissent and scruples now generally relate to *internals*; and many persons have yielded to such feelings for a while, who have afterwards viewed the subject very differently. But if every man were allowed his discrepancies, what a heap of confusion would be the consequence! On this subject we will add an extract from a letter of Professor Miller of Princeton (New-Jersey), appended to Sprague on Revivals. He mentions that in Kentucky, about 1801, "candidates were freely licensed and ordained, who declined attending the confession of faith of the Presbyterian Church, in the usual form. They were received on their declaring that they adopted that confession only so far as they considered it agreeing with the word of God. On this plan, it is manifest subscription is a piece of solemn mockery." As the whole passage is too long to quote, we must proceed to the result, "heresies of the grossest kind had been engendered and embodied, and effectually scattered in that country the seeds of deep and extended ecclesiastical dissension." Such is

* Not to be confounded with Juan Jossaphat Ben Ezra.

the evil, which well intentioned minds may be the means of producing, when they advocate changes without duly considering the consequences!

The Church of the Fathers is not a systematic treatise, as the title might lead a reader to imagine, but a series of sketches of the patriotic period, originally published in the *British Magazine*, and its character will of course, be inferred from that publication, according as persons are disposed towards it. "The title (says the preface) will shew the object with which they were written, viz. to illustrate as far as they go, the tones and modes of thought, the habits and manners of the early times of the church." In this volume the reader has the favourable view of a subject, which has been very differently treated in *Ancient Christianity*, and Mr. Osburn's Doctrinal errors of the Early Fathers. The author, we hear, has occasionally lost sight of the true nature of Protestantism, and we hope we have misunderstood the author, in supposing that he speaks slightly of the fourth of October, 1835, the anniversary of Coverdale's Bible; the expression is, "his fourths of October instead of festival days," among several points of unfavourable contrast. (p. 337.) The extract from Ambrose on Church music, and the *pious emotion* it produced (p. 24,) remind us of some words of M. Daru, in the history of Venice. Speaking of the religious dramas of the Middle Ages, he says, "plus on se trouvait enu, plus on se croyait pieux." The question is, does *emotion* lead to *action*, for if men's hearts (to borrow an expression from Shakspeare) are *finely touched*, it should be to *fine issues*. A chronological table, referring to the several essays, concludes the volume.

Letters on the Miracles, by the author of *Conversations on the Parables*, is an explanation of the Miracles in a correspondence between a mother and daughter, whether real or supposed, does not appear. We gather mutually that the author is a native of Ireland. It is written in a beautiful and devotional spirit, and in mixing such topics with youthful recreation and employment, the writer seems to have followed the precept, *thou shalt talk of them when thou sittest in thine house, and when thou walkest in the way*. (Deut. vi. 7.) The style and sentiment may be specimened in the following passage, apparently written near the sea:—"How completely emblematical, as
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Isaiah says, is the troubled ocean of the heart of man, disturbed by its own sinful tempers; one wave of temptation following another in rapid succession, still unresisted, still unrestrained. But when the tempest of sin is hushed by the spirit of peace, then does that heart resemble the lovely, calm, unruffled sea which at this moment I gaze upon from my window," p. 16, letter 2. Some pleasing remarks occur in letter 24, on cases of deafness and dumbness, "their minds, so far from partaking of the deafness of their organs, are in general of a superior order: the beautiful law of compensation, which displays to us the mercy of an all-wise Creator, is strongly manifested in them. The accuracy of their eye is often remarkable. . . . it seems peculiarly easy to impart to them that knowledge which is above all price." p. 151. We would quote more, but have not room to do so.

Outlines of Church History, by the author of *Early Recollections*, is the smallest volume on the subject that we have seen, though very copious in matter, owing to its small, but clear type. The style is colloquial as if it was addressed to young persons, but does not deviate from the seriousness which the topic demands. The following observations on Abelard will shew how discerningly the book is written. "While he confidently explained the Scriptures to others, he shewed that he had caught none of their spirit himself. He was allowed, by his fall into the most deplorable sins, to show the danger of indulging such a spirit as he possessed; yet, while indulging in sin, and utterly removed from the pure faith of the Scriptures, he continued to expound, explain, and dispute. His doctrine, as well as his practice, was opposed to the word of God; and his system of theology shows how far the heart of man, left to its own guidance, can depart from truth, from holiness, and from God." (p. 232). In setting forth the successive corruptions of Christianity, the author has been very successful. He does not trace the religious history of the several countries much beyond the period of the Reformation, which we should have preferred. The bold and uncompromising language in which he writes will be seen in a single passage: "This word (heresy) in the Romish vocabulary, we must remember, means generally all that is false, and scriptural, and good." p. 241. The persecution of the Vaudois is represented in the engraved title-page.

The Spirit of the Church of Rome, by Thomas Stephen, author of the *Life and Times of Archbishop Sharp*, contains a terrific, but unhappily, a faithful picture of the horrors of the Popish system. It has the advantage of being methodically written, beginning from the earliest rise of Papal supremacy, and proceeding to the present time. It is couched in the strongest language, such as is calculated to stir up the most listless reader. But should another edition be demanded, we would advise the author to cultivate historical criticism more carefully; for it is useless to make statements, which an opponent can question, even if he cannot refute them. Thus, for instance, is the story of Pope Joan so established as to warrant its being confidently adduced? Can Archibald Bower's *Lives of the Popes* be quoted implicitly? Why, too, should Limborch be cited, for accounts of the Pope's secretaries, when its own secretary, *Forrest*, still better evidence? At p. 253, Forrest should have been designated as Thomas Forrest, to distinguish him from Henry Forrest, who had been previously mentioned in the same page. *Not a bit altered* (p. 330) is language below the importance of the subject. These, however, are specks which are easily removed, nor should we have troubled ourselves to point them out if we did not think the book itself worth embellishing and finishing.

The Effects of Literature upon the Moral Character, is a Lecture, delivered at the Tolsey, Gloucester, to the members of the Literary and Scientific Association, September 19, 1839, by the Rev. J. G. Dowling. We confess, that we took it up, with little anticipation of pleasure from its title, as certain trash, dignified with the name of *Lecture*, was not yet effaced from our recollection. But the prejudice was soon removed, and we felt glad to continue the perusal, after having once begun. The style of a lecture naturally differs so much from other compositions, that to make short extracts, such as suit our limits, is almost impossible. The author argues that though all books are considered to belong to some department of the wide domain of letters, this is unfortunate for literature, and such as encourage profligacy, or diffuse falsehood and scepticism, ought not to be regarded as belonging to the republic of letters at all. He quotes (p. 12) the fol-

lowing excellent remark from an American writer, Dr. Channing, "the exaltation of talent, as it is called, above virtue and religion is the curse of the age." The author observes that "with many, reading is most literally a mere form of dissipation," and strongly combats the idea of any real good resulting from it. Indeed he boldly says, that with some, the pretence of cultivating *general knowledge*, is an excuse for ignorance where they ought to be best informed. The phrase itself, he says, "is either absolutely unmeaning or means universal sciolism." This may sound hard but it is not unjust. We quote the following sentence with pleasure; "It is not the man of real learning in literature or science, who prates about the extent of human knowledge, and deifies the intellect; but the man who has a smattering of learning, or who is acquainted only with those branches of knowledge, which are almost uncertain and inconstant" p. 36. Perhaps at some future time the author will expand this lecture into a volume, for in his hands the subject will bear being treated at length, and a standard work of the kind is wanting. In its present shape it ought to be read by every young man of a literary turn, and parents and friends will do well to put it into the hands of such persons betimes.

DR. FORSTER has just published, at Bruxelles, a very extraordinary Melodrame entitled "*Pan, a Pastoral of the First Age*," in which he has collected all the various profane traditions which bear upon the Christian Doctrine, and worked them up into a sort of Sacred Melodrame, something in the style of the ancient religious plays of the sixteenth century. In the invocations of the wise men of the East to the several muses, as well as in their serenading songs, the author has introduced the various versions of the Sacred story of Adam and Eve, which are found scattered among the mythology of different ancient nations, particularly the Brahmin. The *Dramatis Personæ* are chiefly selected from the Greek names of Theocritus and Virgil, and at the end of the play, *ASTREA*, personifying *Retributive Justice*, pronounces a speech from the arch of the rainbow, developing the most ancient doctrine of India. The doctrine of the metempsychosis is also described, and its harmony with nature, according to the views of the author.

FINE ARTS.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

Architecture.—The great number of public buildings in the course of erection at the present time, might induce a hope that architecture, as a branch of the fine arts, was about to flourish once again, and that the present age might claim the distinguished honour of its revival; yet, although a pile of buildings for the Imperial Parliament, an Exchange for the merchants of London, an unprecedented number of Churches and other public buildings, are in progress throughout the land, there is but too great reason to fear that the present age, like the century which preceded it, will pass away without leaving one monument of grandeur or beauty.

Even, with the advantage of magnificent dimensions and excellence of site, the poverty of genius displayed by the architects employed, after a spirit of jobbing had driven every spark of merit from the field, has proved a source of disappointment and regret to every lover of the arts. Buildings which ought to prove national monuments, honourable to the age in the eyes of posterity, are too frequently consigned to hands formed to construct nothing better than a warehouse or an union workhouse.

In the branch of ecclesiastical architecture no great improvement, with the exception of some individual examples, is to be seen.

In the number of new churches now in progress, it might have been expected that a school for church architecture would have been created; but unfortunately in the many rising around the suburbs of London, very little character appears, and so much do the features resemble one another that almost all the edifices might be taken to be the work of one architect. We proceed to notice some of the most striking designs.

913, 960. *St. Luke's Church, Chetham Hill, Manchester.* T. W. Atkinson.—An exterior and interior view of this structure are comprised in these designs. The church has a spire not inelegant, but the architecture partakes too much of the light and flimsy character of the modern Gothic. The interior is worthy of notice, on account of the fittings up, which in point of character are much above the usual mode of arrangement. The reading desk and pulpit are placed on opposite sides of the church, and are very different in design. The former is not a secondary pulpit, but is in reality a desk, sustained upon a large eagle. The pulpit is supported by a

group of statues, of a large size. The altar is embellished with a painting and two statues in niches, and the pewing is in the form of the ancient open seats, with poppy heads. Of all the "Metropolitan Churches," as the small and mean buildings now seen about London are called, we do not remember to have seen one equally well arranged or fitted up with so much propriety; and, although the architecture has little to recommend it, the decorations are pleasing, from the absence of that meeting-house character which is so apparent in the generality of the above class of churches.

970. *View of a Church to be erected at Wilton, Wilts.* Wyatt and Brandon.—The tower which is the principal feature shewn in the drawing, is apparently old. The church has nothing remarkable but two ugly porches, such as were never seen in any ancient church, and forcibly contrasting with those very picturesque appendages which are usually attached to genuine ancient churches.

998. *View of a Church now erecting at Calne, Wilts.*—Is another design by the same architects, and which owes the little merit it possesses to the lofty octagonal spire, erected at the expense of the Marquess of Lansdowne. The church itself consists of a plain body with a chancel at the end, but apparently destitute of aisles, the usual arrangement of modern churches.

992. *The approved design for the new Church now about to be erected in the Liberty of the Rolls, under the superintendence of C. Davy and J. O. D. Johnson.*—The architecture is intended for Norman, and the detail is somewhat in imitation of that which prevailed in our ancient buildings. The elevation is of the usual modern kind, the parapet of the aisles horizontal, the nave a low pediment; so much for the resemblance to the genuine Norman. It is admirable to see the genius of two architects employed on such a design, when one was sufficient to produce St. Paul's Cathedral.

1027. *Interior of the new Chapel now erecting at Guilsborough, Northamptonshire.* S. Kempthorne.—This interior partakes of the modern character, being a large nave with a small chapel, and having no aisles. The most remarkable feature is the roof, which is framed in timber, with trusses arched, in the style of Westminster Hall; on this account it has the appearance of a hall converted into a church, rather than a building erected for ecclesiastical uses. The seats

on each side a central space form a good feature of the structure, far superior to pewing.

1030. *New Church, Streatham, to be erected under the superintendence of J. W. Wild.*—Mr. Wild has appeared in a favourable light, as an ecclesiastical architect, by his churches at Blackheath and Southampton; in the present exhibition he has displayed great versatility of taste, though his designs possess a decidedly foreign character. The present is a Venetian chapel, consisting of a nave and aisles, with projecting cornices and cantilevers, the windows surmounted with arches, worked with large red bricks. The steeple is a lofty campanile, rising from the ground, and only attached to the church at one of its sides; it is square and plain, and terminates with a dwarf spire. A very elaborate cross surmounts the centre of the west porch.

Another design by the same architect, 1050, for the new Church at Paddington, is in the Lombard style, and has western towers and a central cupola. We should wish to see Mr. Wild's ideas realized on a large scale, his designs being so much opposed to the common-place structures of the day.

1031. *Design for a Village Church now erecting in Derbyshire.* L. N. Cottingham.—This is a pleasing specimen of a modern village church; it shews a square tower, a nave, transept, and chancel. The architecture of the Tudor æra, and the design harmonious.

1034. *Design for the West Front of the Roman Catholic Church of St. George, Southwark.* By J. C. and G. Buckler.—The features of this design are of the true old English character. The architects have aimed at producing a parish church of large dimensions and proportionate grandeur, such as gladden the eyes of the antiquary in so many of our provincial villages. The style is Early English, of the latter part of Henry the Third's reign, and the architects have with good judgment avoided giving to their structure any of the features of a cathedral. We have seen two private lithographs of this design. The interior exhibited the orthodox division of nave, aisles, and chancel, the architecture of a bold character, and the roof groined in stone throughout. This design was at first approved, and even ordered to be executed, but was subsequently rejected by the Committee, and, however highly the talents of Mr. Pugin may be prized, we do not think the Catholics of Southwark have displayed either good taste or judgment in their rejection of the truly English of the Messrs. Buckler.

923. *The Entrance Front of an Unitarian Chapel at Manchester.* C. Barry.—Is a simple but not unpleasing specimen of early pointed architecture. The entrance, with a window above, are inclosed in a lofty and well proportioned arch, at the angles are pinnacles. The architect has judiciously finished the centre gable without a cross; the sacred emblem of our faith would be as much profaned by its introduction, as the ancient ecclesiastical architecture is lowered by its use in such a structure.

957. *Perspective View of the Monument about to be erected to Sir Walter Scott, from the designs of J. Kemp, esq. Scotland.* W. Drew.—The architect of this singular pile has failed to recollect that an assemblage of unconnected parts will never constitute a design. This structure is neither a cross nor a steeple, but looks something like both. The plan is square, and opposite each angle appears a huge buttress, but without any apparent necessity for its erection. In genuine examples of Gothic architecture such things had always a real or apparent utility. The elevation is composed of pinnacles, canopies, crockets, and niches, piled one above another, in which the puzzled spectator looks in vain for any thing like unity; he can no where discover the existence of that chain with which the genius of the architects of the old Gothic designs bound together an almost endless variety of ornament in the one grand and harmonious composition. In the designs of antiquity nothing was discordant, nothing without its use.

With the assistance of the catalogue it may be discovered what was the intention of the pile; in the design itself it seems to have been lost sight of, the mass of ornamented stone work having little to characterize it as the monument of any individual, much less of Sir Walter Scott.

Of the designs for the *Royal Exchange* we shall only notice one, No. 976, by Wigg and Pownall, which has an octo-style portico at the principal front, and a slender tower, like a modern church steeple, at the opposite one; and we notice it because in these features it resembles the design which has been selected for the structure. But beyond these particulars it would be unjust to extend the comparison, as the present design is far beyond that which is chosen.

938. *Proposed Improvement of Holborn Hill, called Holborn Level.* J. P. Burnard.—Upon viewing this design, we can only express our surprise that so great an inconvenience as that which exists at Holborn Hill has been suffered to remain

for so many years, when a plan for its removal might be so readily carried into execution.

914. *The Façade of the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, now building in the City of London.* W. T. Pocock. — This is the new front adjusted to the disused City of London Tavern; it is a handsome and somewhat grand composition of the Corinthian order, and is far above many of the public buildings in the metropolis. The entablature, however, is crowned with a small cupola: for what reason it is difficult to account, except on the ground of the fondness of modern architects for the practice of adding an insignificant finish to their designs.

There are several designs for a building at Liverpool on a large scale, apparently intended for concerts, and to be called St. George's Hall. Such a building is much wanted in London; and greatly is it to be deplored, that in every work of utility or grandeur, the metropolis is always behind the provinces. The increase of a taste for music, as well as the numerous public meetings unconnected with politics, which various circumstances call forth in the metropolis, must create a surprise that no structure exists in which meetings and concerts may take place without partaking of a sectarian and individual character.

For this building several designs are exhibited, and they all appear to be of a grand character.

917. *An Interior View, by G. Alexander,* is a fine structure of the Corinthian order; the hall is surrounded by a colonnade in connexion with a gallery, and forms a very impressive interior. There are also designs by Mr. Bardwell, Mr. Mocatta, and Mr. Jones, well known for his splendid illustrations in the *Alhambra*, and whose drawings, Nos. 977 and 1046, we notice on account of their singularity; the exterior is a specimen of Italian architecture of some merit; in the interior, the rich decorations, the painted roof, and the slender columns, shew that the architect seems to have been imbued with a love for his favourite *Alhambra*. The building, however, is much too fantastic for execution. The same gentleman exhibits a portion of the *Alhambra*, and which is, perhaps, the most elaborate drawing we ever witnessed; it is 984, *La Sala del Tribunal, or the Hall of Judgment*. The splendid decorations are most brilliantly coloured after the original, giving a dazzling effect to the drawings, and conveying the idea of an edifice, which, but for these illustrations, we should have imagined only to have existed in the pages of fiction.

There are a number of designs in the old English domestic style of architecture, many of which possess considerable merit.

915. *The Garden Front of the Houses erected at Much Hadham, Herts, for N. S. Turner, Esq. G. Moore.* — These are very clever specimens of the ancient half-timbered style of building; the porches, small turret-staircase, and gables are in very good taste.

929. *Babraham, near Cambridge, recently erected for H. I. Adeane, Esq. P. Hardwick.* — Is a plain, but very fair specimen of the Elizabethan architecture, executed in red brick, with stone dressings.

939. *Design for the Proposed Additions and Alterations at High Clere, the seat of the Earl of Carnarvon. C. Barry.* — The present house is a characteristic specimen of a mansion of the last century, a flat elevation with numerous windows, a mean pediment in the centre, which the architect alone can tell why it should be put there, and a few slips of pilaster by way of ornament; it was built, probably, by the Adams's, or some follower of their dull school. Close to the house stands a small, and far from handsome church. Mr. Barry proposes to alter the design into a very elegant structure of the cinque-cento style, somewhat resembling Woollaton, in Notts, the detail of the architecture apparently like that of Longleat. At the angles are four square towers; and in the centre rises another of larger dimensions. The old church is rebuilt in the Italian style, with a cupola and spire; and connected with the mansion by a colonnade. There is great lightness and elegance in the new design, which displays a far more improved taste than that which gave birth to so bold a design as that of the old house.

951. *Design for a Mansion proposed to be built at Bullerton Park, Staffordshire. T. Hopper.* — If erected, this would be a very odd structure; it comprehends a variety of parts, shewing features of the Norman, Gothic, Italian, and Elizabethan modes of architecture, without any of the peculiar characteristics of either being exhibited with much accuracy.

1029. *The Bishop's Palace at Hereford, with Proposed Alterations. P. Hardwicke.* — It is difficult to say what the structure would have been without the projected alterations; as it now appears, there is nothing palatial in its character, having far more the appearance of a suburban citizen's cottage. We should hope for the credit of the church, that episcopal

palaces will not universally sink to the standard of this design.

1011, 1014. *The New Hospital or Almshouses, at Bedworth, Warwickshire.* T. L. Walker.—A building of this description requires a greater exercise of judgment and taste in the architect than a more important structure. To those whose designs depend upon the height and pinnacles, and a crowd of ornamental detail, the almshouse presents a difficulty which they cannot overcome. The requisites being solidity of materials,—that repairs may not often be needed; a characteristic neatness in the architecture—that the building may not look mean; the use of detail of a bold character and sound execution,—that it may not crumble to decay, and destroy the appearance of comfort so essential to the buildings; and, above all, a studied attention to the comforts of the inmates, render even so humble a place as the village almshouse, a task of difficulty to those who could far more easily produce a shewy and captivating design for a chapel or a vicarage. Mr. Walker has paid great attention to domestic architecture; and the highest praise we can bestow on his structure is to say, that it appears to be very ably designed for the purpose for which it is required, new, except a cloister which runs round the quadrangle; and not only gives a mean appearance to the design, but apparently destroys the comfort of the occupants, by keeping out the light from the ground floor. The style is the Late Gothic; and the gable ends, towards the street, are designed with great taste, and in accordance with ancient examples.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH
ARCHITECTS.

May 18. Mr. Kay, V.P. in the chair. Amongst the donations announced were some interesting Sketches in Attica, by Stuart, and a portrait of that eminent architect by himself. A paper was read on the construction and uses of the ancient Circus, by the Rev. Richard Burgess, which was equally noticeable for its wit and for the learning it displayed.

June 1. Mr. Kay in the chair. Mr. Angell presented a valuable collection of drawings for Whitchell Palace, made under the direction of Inigo Jones for the published work.

Mr. Fowler mentioned that the *Société des Beaux Arts*, Paris, at their last meeting, had awarded their medal to Mr. Godwin, jun. in consideration of certain works published by him, and that at a previous meeting they had bestowed the same honour on Herr Hallman, for an elaborate series of drawings illustrative of

Greco-Russian Churches, which he had submitted to them. A communication on "the London bed of clay," by Mr. Charles Parker, was made by the Secretary, with especial reference to the supply of water to the Metropolis by means of Artesian wells. It was stated that a well at Girgenti has been found to be lined with earthenware tubing, in lengths fitting one into another, precisely similar to the iron lining at present used in some situations in order to prevent the earth from falling in.

Mr. George Godwin, jun. then read a paper on the present state of the art of Glass Painting in England and France, wherein he called special attention to the necessity which existed for making some efforts in its favour. Tracing its history from the period to which Dallaway brings it down, namely 1805, when Francis Eginton died, the writer described the arrival in London of Charles Mass, and the circumstances which led him to abandon his original employment, as a colourer of prints, and become a glass painter. Among his scholars at present practising were Nixon, of the firm of Ward and Nixon, and Headley now in partnership with Mr. Oldfield; Buckler was another of his pupils, as was John Martin, the painter. Mr. Godwin declared himself opposed to the practice of endeavouring to make stained glass appear to be any thing else than stained glass.

The establishment for glass painting at *Choisy le Roi*, near Paris, was commenced by Mr. Jones, a pupil of Mass, and remains still under his direction. Circumstances are much more favourable in France to the progress of this art than in England. The material is so much cheaper, and the remuneration expected by artists is so much less, even after making all allowances for the difference in the value of money in the two countries, that the greatest obstacles in the way of experimental essays amongst us do not exist there. An interesting conversation on the subject followed.

June 15. Mr. George Moore in the chair. An essay "on original composition in architecture, as illustrated in the works of Sir John Vanbrugh," was read by Mr. James Thompson. Comparing architectural rules to the grammar of a language, the writer observed, authors must pay attention to grammar in order that their ideas may be properly conveyed, but grammar alone will not suffice to make an author. So in architecture rules must be observed, but rules without an active imagination and sound judgment, will not suffice. If that is so, however, we have not even rules for any other style

than Italian,—of the Greek and pointed styles we have only examples. Sir John Vanbrugh, at Blenheim and at Castle Howard, had displayed extraordinary power (as the writer thought) in combining the excellence of various styles in one, which as a whole was original. In a long conversation which afterwards ensued, Mr. Inman considered Vanbrugh had taken the French chateaux of the period as a study, and Mr. Poynter that the style of Bernini had exercised considerable influence on his productions. Mr. Donaldson said justice had not been rendered to Vanbrugh, and suggested that a collection of his works should be made by the Institute. Blenheim was equal to any palace in Italy. Mr. Donaldson afterwards read two short biographical notices of Thomas Archer, an English architect of the eighteenth century, and the late Chevalier Gasse, of Naples, corresponding Member. Archer was one of Vanbrugh's pupils, and built several churches through his influence. St. John's Church, Westminster, was erected by him in 1728. Originally the interior had columns and no galleries, but this portion being destroyed by fire in 1741, it was rebuilt and the columns omitted; the galleries were added in 1758. Walpole and others had abused this church, but the writer considered that, although the details were bad, the outline was exceedingly elegant and the architecture good.

Thomas Gasse had a brother who studied at the French Academy with him, and so much resembled him that their mother could not distinguish them apart. They were so sincerely attached, and in all things so connected, that the students petitioned they might be allowed to compete for the grand prize as one. The request was granted, and the brothers Gasse carried off the honour. They were accordingly despatched to Rome, and in 1803 they sent to the Academy, according to custom, a fine restoration of the temple of Mars Ultor. After they had completed their studies they settled at Naples, and were soon entrusted with many important works, amongst which may be mentioned the Royal Observatory at *Capo del Monte*, the walls round Naples, the palace of the minister, the cus-

tom house, and the villa of the Duke of Terra Nova. One died in 1815, the other, the subject of the memoir, quite recently.

The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain; drawn and etched by Thomas Hollis and George Hollis, large quarto. Part I. 10 plates? 12s. 6d.

A Series of Monumental Brasses from the reign of Edward I. to that of Elizabeth: drawn and engraved by I. G. and L. A. B. Waller, fol. Part I. 4 plates. 6s.

Dresses and Decorations of the Middle Ages. By Henry Shaw, F.S.A. Imperial 8vo. Part I. 36s. coloured, 3s. plain.

Illustrations of British Costume, from the earliest to the present period. By Leopold and Charles Martin.

We have enumerated these titles merely by way of announcement, for we have not present space to enter into any critical remarks. But of the three first works we can say, that each is excellent of its kind: the last we have not yet seen. The Messrs. Hollis have engaged to produce a work that shall deserve to be regarded as a second series to the valuable production of A. J. Stothard, and it is well known that he left his collection very incomplete, not having even performed his original intention of including all the royal personages of the English line. For one result of Mr. Hollis's continuation we refer to our report of the Society of Antiquaries. The Brasses by Messrs. Waller bid fair, from the specimens we have seen, to exceed in delicacy and accuracy all previous productions of the kind. With the coloured copies of Mr. Shaw's book we have been greatly pleased; it is sure to make friends for itself, being calculated for the taste of the multitude as well as for the instruction of the antiquary and artist, and it is the best assistance the historical painter has yet received.

The concurrent appearance of these works shows a new spirit in favour of ancient art—and we hear besides that the Cambridge Camden Society are preparing a publication of Monumental Brasses: and that the fine series of Brasses of the Cobhams, of Kent, has been engraved by Mr. Isaac Mills, and will be shortly edited by Mr. John Gough Nichols.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Ranke's History of the Popes of Rome, during the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries. Translated by SARAH AUSTEN. 3 vol. 8vo. 36s.

The Life of Thomas Burgess, Bishop of

Salisbury; including a Selection of Letters. By J. S. HARFORD, Esq. D.C.L. F.R.S. With Portrait. 16s.

Theocratic Philosophy of English History. By — SCHOMBERG. 8vo? 12s.

Historical Records of the Scots Greys. Post 8vo. 8s.

Historiæ Antiquæ Epitome: founded on the two first Portions of *Latéinisches Elementarbuch*, by Jacobs and Doering. By the Rev. T. K. ARNOLD, M.A. 12mo. 4s.

Codex Diplomaticus Aevi Saxonici, opera J. M. Kemble, vol. II. 8vo. 12s. (Published by the English Historical Society.)

The Witherforce Correspondence. Edited by his Sons. 2 vol. post 8vo. 29s.

Twenty-five Letters, hitherto unpublished. By the Rev. JOHN NEWTON, of Olney. 1s. 6d.

Travels and Topography.

A Summer in Brittany. By T. ADOLPHUS TROLLOPE, Esq. Edited by Mrs. Trollope. 2 vols. 8vo. 32s.

Travels to the City of the Caliphs, along the Shores of the Persian Gulf and the Mediterranean; including a Voyage to the Coast of Arabia, and a Tour on the Island of Socotra. By J. R. WELLSTED, Esq. F.R.S. F.R.A.S. 2 vol. 8vo. With Illustrations. 25s.

Excursions in Western Africa; and Narrative of the Campaign in Kaffirland, on the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. By Sir J. E. ALEXANDER. 2nd edit. 2 vol. 8vo. 24s.

Rear Admiral Von Wrangell's Narrative of his Expedition to Siberia and the Polar Sea. Edited by Major SARTINE, F.R.S. 8vo. with a Map, engraved from the original Survey, by J. and C. Walker. 8vo. 18s.

Travels in Germany and Russia, including a Steam Voyage, by the Danube and Euxine, from Vienna to Constantinople. By ADOLPHUS SLADE, esq. R.N. 8vo. 15s.

Fragments of Voyages and Travels, 1st Series. By Capt. BASIL HALL. 8vo. 5s. Shetland and the Shetlanders; or, the Western Circuit; with a Map of the Route. By CATHERINE SINCLAIR. 9s.

Mansions of England in the Olden Time. By JOSEPH NASH. The Second Series. fol. 84s.

Topography of twenty-five miles round London. By J. H. HENSHALL. royal 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Guide to the Isle of Wight. By T. BRETTILL. 12mo. 6s.

Divinity, &c.

Tracts, written for the especial purpose of promoting Anti-Trinitarianism. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

Scripture Truths exhibited. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons at Valparaiso. By J. ROWLANDSON. 12mo. 7s.

Narrative of the persecution of the Native Christians at Madagascar; with some account of the present condition of that

Country. By the Rev. J. J. FREEMAN and the Rev. D. JOHNS. 6s.

The Apostolical Jurisdiction and Succession of the Episcopacy in the British Churches Vindicated against the Objections of Dr. Wiseman, in the Dublin Review. By the Rev. WILLIAM PALMER, M.A. sm. 8vo. 6s.

Twelve Sermons. By J. G. PARKER. 8vo. 6s.

Bishop Jewell's Apology of the Church of England. Translated and Illustrated by the Rev. ARTHUR T. RUSSELL, M.A. 12mo. 5s.

Continental Sermons. By the Rev. J. HARTLEY. 12mo. 5s.

The Reasons of a Romanist considered: a Letter to the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer. By the Rev. G. B. SANDFORD. 4s.

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Principles of Political Economy; or, the Laws of the Formation of National Wealth, developed by means of the Christian Law of Government. In three Arguments. By WILLIAM ATKINSON. 8vo. 8s.

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The Universal tendency to Association in Mankind Analysed and Illustrated. By JOHN DUNLOP, esq. F.R.S., Founder of the Temperance Society system. fcp. 8vo. 5s.

Literature and Language.

Scriptores Græci Minores. By J. A. GILES. 12mo. 9s.

Comicorum Græcorum Fragmenta. By J. BAILEY. Part I. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

History of the Celtic Language. By MACLEAN. 12mo. 6s.

Poetry.

The Dream; and other Poems. By the Hon. Mrs. NORTON. With a Portrait of the Author. 8vo. 12s.

Poems. By WILLIAM HENRY LEATHAM. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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HOARE'S. 4s. 6d.

Church and State, a Poem. By CIVIS. fcp. 4s.

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Llewelyn, a Tale of Cambria, in 4 Cantos. 5s.

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Stephen Dugard. 3 vols. 31s. 6d.
The Quiet Husband. By Miss E. PICKERING. 3 vols.

Acheca and Sumatra. By J. ANDERSON. post 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Grace Darling; or, the Loss of the Fortushire; a Tale. By a Young Lady. 6s.

Law.

BAGLEY'S New Practice of the Courts of Law. 2 vols. 8vo. 34s.

PITMAN'S Law of Principal and Surety. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Law and Practice as to Costs. 12mo. 9s.

ING'S Act for the abolition of Arrest. 12mo. 8s.

Judgment in Error in the Case of Stockdale v. Hansard, by the Court of Common Sense. Being an inquiry into the Right of Historical and Judicial Publication. 4s.

Medicine.

An Essay on the Treatment and Cure of Pulmonary Consumption. By GEORGE BODINGTON, L. A. C. 3s.

Science.

The Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences, formed upon their history: containing the Philosophy of Pure Mathematics, &c. &c. By WILLIAM WHEWELL, B.D. F.R.S. 2 vols. 8vo. 11. 10s.

Natural History and Field Sports.

Introduction to the Modern Classification of Insects. By J. O. WESTWOOD, Sec. Ent. Soc. Lond. F.L.S. &c. 2 vols. 8vo. Illustrated with two Thousand Figures. 21. 7s.

Natural History of South Devon. By Mr. BELLAMY. post 8vo. 12s.

Instructions in Gardening for Ladies. By Mrs. LOUDON. fcap. 8vo. 2s.

Encyclopædia of Rural Sports. By DELABERE P. BLAINE, Esq.; 8vo. illustrated with 600 Engravings on Wood. 50s.

Studies of Animals. By Mr. THOS. LANDSEER. Part I. Imp. 4to. 3s.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The Prizes have been determined as follows:—

Latin Verse.—"Pestis Londinum devastans." Edw. Arthur Tickell, Scholar of Balliol College.

English Essay.—"No States, like Individuals, inevitably tend, after a certain period of maturity, to Penrhyn Stanley, Fellow of Balliol College.

Latin Essay.—"Miles Romanus quando primum, et quibus de causis, ceperit libertati civium obesse?" Wm. Charles Lake, Fellow of Balliol College.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

English Verse.—"The judgment of Brutus." Lewis Gidley, Scholar of Exeter College.

Parson Prize.—Subject, Troilus and Cressida, Act I. scene 3, beginning:

"The ample proposition that hope makes." And ending

"——— make a toast for Neptune."

John Charles Gonybeare, of St. Peter's College.

English Prize Poem.—"Richard the First in Palestine." Robert Andrews, of Pembroke College.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

June 18. Sir William Brown's Medals were adjudged as follows:—

Greek Ode.—Henry Mildred Birch, King's Coll.

Latin Ode.—The same.

Greek and Latin Epigrams.—Charles Sangster, St. John's Coll.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

May 14. Major Sabine, V.P. in the chair. Read, 1. Tables of the Variation, through a cycle of nine years, of the mean height of the Barometer, mean temperature, and depth of Rain, as connected with the prevailing Winds, influenced in their direction by the occurrence of the Lunar Apssides, with some concluding Observations on the result, by Luke Howard, esq.; 2. Experimental Researches into the strength of pillars of Cast Iron, and other materials, by Eaton Hodgkinson, esq.

May 21. The Marquess of Northampton, Pres. His Royal Highness Prince Albert attended the meeting, signed his name in the charter-book, and was admitted a Fellow of the Society. William Burge, esq. Walter Ewer, esq. T. T. Grant, esq. and Henry Lawson, esq. were duly elected. — Read, 1. Remarks on the Meteorological Observations made at Alten, Finmarken, by Mr. S. H. Thomas, in the years 1837, 1838, and 1839. By Major Sabine, R.A. and Lieut.-Colonel Sykes; being a Report from the Committee of Physics to the Council. 2. Second letter on the Electrolysis of Secondary Compounds, by J. F. Daniell, esq.

May 28. Francis Baily, esq. V.P. — Read, 1. Meteorological Register kept at Port Arthur, Van Diemen's Land, during the year 1838, and Register of Tides at Port Arthur, from Aug. 1838 to July 1839, by Deputy-Assist.-Commissary-gen. Lempriere. 2. Notice relative to the form of the Blood-particles of the *Ornithorhynchus hypoleucos*. — Thos. D. ... searches ...

and on a supposed discrepancy between some of them and the Atomic Weight of the same bodies, as deduced from the theory of Isomorphism, by Lieut.-Col. P. Yorke. 4. Second Series of Approximate Deductions made from about 50,000 Observations, taken during the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, at the P. Louis Observatory, Mauritius, by J. A. Lloyd, Esq. 5. On the Solubility of Silica by Steam, by Julius Jeffreys, late of the East India Company's Medical Establishment.

LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

At the Anniversary Meeting, the President, the Bishop of Norwich, was in the chair.

H.R.H. Prince Albert was elected an honorary member of the Society. Among the members deceased during the past year were mentioned,—the Duke of Marlborough, who was distinguished for the cultivation of exotic plants, and the magnificent collection formed by him at Whiteknights; the Duke of Bedford, a munificent patron of the arts and sciences in general, and especially of botany; Lord Charles Spencer Churchill; Allan Cunningham, esq. the eminent collector, who died at Sydney last June; Davies Gilbert, esq.; Dr. Goodall, the Provost of Eton; and Don Mariano Lagasca, Professor of Botany, and Director of the Royal Botanic Garden at Madrid, Spain, long famed as the granary of ancient Rome, who formerly cultivated an extensive and interesting collection of Spanish Cerealia, in the garden belonging to the Society of Apothecaries at Chelsea. Among the foreign members, the Society has lost two distinguished names,—Professor Blumenbach, of the University of Gottingen, and Professor Jacquin, Director of the Imperial Gardens at Schönbrunn, near Vienna. Seventeen fellows and four associates have been elected since the last anniversary. The thanks of the Society were voted to Dr. Booth on his retirement from the office of Secretary; John Joseph Bennett, esq. being elected to the office. In the evening several members of the Society dined at the Freemasons' Tavern.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS IN LONDON.

Three studentships in Human and Comparative Anatomy have been instituted by this College, to be held respectively for the term of three years, with the annual stipend of 100*l.* attached to each studentship; and (at the instance of the Director-general of the Medical Department of the Army, the Physician-general of the Royal Navy, and of the Chairman of the Hon. East India Company,) the General com-

manding the Army in Chief, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Court of Directors of the East India Company, have placed, at the disposal of the President and Council of the College, an assistant surgeons in each service, once in three years, for such of the said students as may be considered worthy of these honourable distinctions. The President and Council, also, with the view of rendering the prizes granted by the College more worthy of competition amongst their younger members, have augmented their (triennial) anatomical prizes from thirty to fifty guineas; and have added ten guineas to the like sum allotted by its founder to the Jacksonian (annual) surgical prize.

THE PERCY SOCIETY.

The example so well set by the Camden Society (which now consists of 1200 members, with a large body of candidates for vacancies) has led to the formation of another association of a somewhat similar kind, called the Percy Society. The name is derived from Bishop Percy, the accomplished Editor of the *Reliques of English Poetry*; and the object proposed is stated in the prospectus to be the publication of ancient Ballads, Songs, Plays, minor pieces of Poetry, and Popular Literature, or works illustrative of those subjects. The annual Subscription is one Pound; and the following gentlemen are constituted the first Council: J. A. Cahusac, esq. F.S.A. William Chappell, esq. F.S.A. J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A. T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A. Rev. Alex. Dyce, R. Halliwell, esq. F.S.A. J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. *Treasurer* (35, Alfred Place, Bedford-square), W. Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. Samuel Lover, esq. Charles Mackay, esq. E. F. Rimbault, esq. *Secretary* (9, Denmark Street, Soho Square), and Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. The following is the "bill of fare" of works already suggested:

1. A Collection of Old Ballads anterior to the reign of Charles I. by John Skelton, J. Heywood, Churchyard, Tarlton, Elderton, Deloney, &c. &c. To be edited by John Payne Collier, esq. F.S.A.
2. Songs of the London Prentices and Trades, from Henry VII. to James I.—by Charles Mackay, esq.
3. A Selection of the Miscellaneous Poems of John Lidgate.—by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.
4. Christmas Carols, from the 12th to the 15th century.—by T. Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A.
5. Lyrical Pieces contained in Old Plays before 1647.—by E. F. Rimbault, esq.

6. *Jacobite Ballads and Fragments*—by W. Jerdan, esq. F.S.A. M.R.S.L.

7. *Old English Ballads*, from Hen. VI. to Edw. VI.—by W. Chappell, esq. F.S.A.

8. *Early Ballads relating to Naval Affairs*—by J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S.

9. *The Poetical Works of James I. of Scotland*, with a Preliminary Dissertation—by Charles Mackay, esq.

10. "Pleasant Quippes for Upstart newfangled Gentlewomen, 1596." A satirical production in verse by Stephen Gosson.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCE.

Mr. Halliwell has also succeeded in forming another Society for the object of "printing early and other documents illustrative of the History of the Sciences, at home and abroad." His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, K.G. has accepted the office of President; and the following gentlemen have been nominated for the Council of 1840—1: C. P. Cooper, esq. Q.C. F.R.S. T. S. Davies, esq. F.R.S. A. De Morgan, esq. V.P.R.A.S. J. O. Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. *Secretary* and *Treasurer* (35, Alfred Place); Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. Sir Francis Palgrave, K.H. F.R.S., T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F.R.S. Rev. Baden Powell, M.A. F.R.S., Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, F.R.S. Rev. Robert Willis, M.A. F.R.S., Thomas Wright, esq. M.A. F.S.A. and James Yates, esq. M.A. F.R.S. Nearly one hundred members have joined: the annual Subscription is One Pound. The following works are suggested for publication:

1. *Popular Treatises on Science of the Middle Ages*: I. The Anglo-Saxon Manual of Astronomy; II. The *Bestiary* and *Tractatus de Creaturis* of Philip de Thaan, in Anglo-Norman Verse; III. The *Image du Monde*, by Gautier de Metz, in French Verse; IV. A Cosmography in English Verse of the 14th Century. To be edited with Translations.

2. *Treatises on Geometry*, written in England during the 13th and 14th Centuries; including an hitherto Inedited Treatise on that subject, by Roger Bacon.

3. A Collection of Letters written by Harriot, Brereton, Cavendish, Pell, Morland, and other Eminent English Mathematicians of the Seventeenth Century, before the publication of Newton's *Principia*.

4. *Treatises on the Theory and Practice of Music*, of the Fifteenth Century; from a MS. in the Lansdowne Collection in the British Museum.

5. An English Treatise on Algorithm, or Arithmetic, of the Fourteenth Century; from a MS. in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford.

VI. The Preface to the Seventh Book of the Mathematical Collections of Pappus Alexandrinus, in the Original Language; with an English Translation and Explanatory Notes.

7. An English Tract on the Making of Oils and Medicinal Waters, from a MS. of the Fourteenth Century.

8. Proposals for Mechanical Inventions addressed to Queen Elizabeth by William Bourne, "Master of the Gravesend Barge," from a MS. in the British Museum.

9. A Catalogue of the Scientific Manuscripts formerly in the Library of Dr. John Dee, of Mortlake, from Dee's own Catalogue in the British Museum.

10. A Collection of Early Tracts on the method of Illuminating, and on the materials employed in that art.

11. A Collection of Early Tracts on the Practice of Lithotomy.

12. Anglo-Saxon Tracts on Botany and Natural History, with an Account in Anglo-Saxon of the Wonders of the East (tenth century); to be edited with Translations.

WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

The inaugural meeting of this new Society (announced in last number, p. 61) was held on Saturday June 13th, at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, and was attended by Joseph Neeld, esq. M.P., G. Poulett Scrope, esq. M.P., George Alexander, esq. John Britton, esq. F.S.A. the Rev. Thomas Rees, LL.D. F.S.A. &c.

G. Poulett Scrope, esq. M.P. having taken the chair, Mr. Britton made a few remarks, explanatory of the origin and progress of the Society. The first two resolutions, defining the name and objects of the Society, were carried unanimously; and a series of laws and regulations were adopted, and referred to the Council to arrange and digest. The officers of the Society for the first year are as follows, viz.: As *Patron* and *First President*, the Marquess of Lansdowne; *Vice-Presidents*, the Bishop of Salisbury, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, Bart. M.P. R. Gordon, esq. M.P. and Joseph Neeld, esq. M.P.; *Council*, George Alexander, esq. Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart., J. Britton, esq. W. H. L. Bruges, esq. M.P., E. M. Elderton, esq. G. Godwin, jun. esq. Sir H. Hugh Hoare, Bart. the Rev. J. Ingram, D.D., Dr. Merriman, R. Mullings, jun. esq. E. Mullins, esq. J. B. Nichols, esq. the Rev. D. Rees, J. Gage Rokewode, esq. T. Bush Saunders, esq. G. Poulett Scrope, esq. M.P., T. Whitnash, esq. Q.C. and Wyndham Wyndham, esq. M.P., *Auditors*, James Kibblewhite, esq. F. Q. Lyne, esq. and Thomas House, esq.;

Treasurer, Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart; *Bankers*, Messrs. Coutts and Messrs. Hoares; and *Joint Honorary Secretaries*, J. Britton, esq. 17, Hurten-st. and George Alexander, esq. Adam-st. Adelphi.

THE ARCHITECTURAL SOCIETY.

June 2. The last conversing one for this session was held in Lincoln's Inn Fields; and amongst the visitors present were the Earl de Grey, President of the Institute of Architects, and several distinguished members of that society; also, the Dean of Hereford, the Hon. Col. Fox, Mr. Walker, President of the Society of Civil Engineers, &c. &c.

Mr. Grellier read the Report of the last year's proceedings, from which it appears that the Society has increased considerably in numbers, and that their funds are amply sufficient for all the purposes of the institution; and that the attendance of members and students at their lectures was also much greater than it has been heretofore.

The President, William Tite, esq. F.R.S. addressed the meeting, and gave a historical discourse on Exchanges, or *Bourses*; commencing with ancient Tyre and other oriental cities where commerce flourished, and where such places of resort were built, as in Europe afterwards, for the convenience of those engaged in commercial intercourse. They are mentioned by Livy 439 years B. C. Those of Greece and Rome were next described, the former being a plain open space, the latter divided into two parts; and he observed that the Roman fora had much resemblance to the modern exchanges; they were of an oblong form; those of the Greeks were square, and they were at that early time places of assembly for merchants, of whom there was a college in Rome associated in the temple of Mercury. The Rialto, in Venice, was not the place of exchange, but it led to the first island that was inhabited, in which was St. James's Church, and before the church was the place of exchange. In the Netherlands, a bourse was erected at Bruges in 1531, and those of Antwerp and Amsterdam were afterwards erected. From these the French borrowed their ideas, and adopted them at Rouen and other commercial cities. It was not until 1566 that the first stone was laid of the first Gresham Exchange, which appears to have been in a great measure copied from that of Antwerp; and in 1571, Queen Elizabeth in person conferred on it the name of Royal Exchange; and its plan was adopted in that of Amsterdam, A.D. 1608. The old Gresham Exchange was burned down in 1666, and the late one was erected by Ed-

ward Jarman, not by Sir C. Wren, as is commonly reported. The exchanges of Paris, St. Petersburg, Dublin, and Glasgow, are covered in, but that of Liverpool has an open area of large dimensions.

After this discourse the President proceeded to deliver the awards to the successful candidates, as follows:—1st. To Mr. Horace Jones, for an original design of a concert-room; a pair of silver compasses. 2nd. To Mr. William Padmore, of the best measured drawings of the Burlington House Colonnade; Sir W. Chambers's Architecture. 3d. To Mr. Arthur John Green, for the best abridgment and notices of the lectures delivered; the fifth vol. Britton's Antiquities. 4th. Mr. W. Padmore, for the best sketches of designs of buildings, the Antiquities of Athens.

ECCLIASTICAL ARCHITECTURE.

The formation of a Society in each of the two sister Universities for the common object of "Promoting the study of Gothic Architecture," is a remarkable and gratifying sign of the times, as an evidence of the return of good taste and good feeling in the very best quarters for such a revival to emanate from—among that class which must hereafter have the greatest influence upon the country at large—and a proof that zeal for the "honour And glory of God" is not wanting among those who are now training up to become His ministers in those temples which it is their earnest wish and endeavour to make more worthy of the purpose to which they are devoted.

The first Report of the "Cambridge Camden Society" has just reached us. It commences with an eloquent and excellent address from the President, Archdeacon Thorpe; after which comes a summary of the proceedings of the first year, in the name of the Committee. The first rule of the Cambridge Society is—"1. The object of the Society shall be to promote the study of *Eccelesiastical Architecture and Antiquities, and the restoration of mutilated Architectural remains*,"—a most ample field, in which we heartily wish them success, while we admire their courage in making the attempt with such slender means. The stripping off the plaster coating from the Saxon tower of St. Benet's Church, Cambridge, is the chief operation of this kind at present effected by the Society. They have also restored the fountains in Coton Church, and in St. Patrick's, Dublin, and contributed to the "opening and repairing the beautiful decorated windows of Sandiacre Church, Derbyshire, and the Collegiate Church of Howden, Yorkshire."

The Oxford Architectural Society ap-

pear to have considered such objects at present as beyond their reach, and that their first object was to instruct their own members. Accordingly their collection of books and models is infinitely superior to that of the Cambridge Society, while they have also a large collection of "casts of mouldings and details," which are exceedingly valuable to the student wishing to learn the distinctions between the styles with accuracy. This part of the Oxford plan is novel, and their room affords the first attempt in this country to collect a "museum of specimens of the architecture and sculpture of the middle ages." We understand that the example is to be followed in the British Museum, where a department is to be given to this purpose, and one of the members of the Oxford Society is to have the direction of it. Another subject to which both Societies have given some attention is that of Monumental Brasses; but the Oxford Society has been contented with getting impressions rubbed from a few of the finer specimens, and instructing her members in the process, which is a very simple and easy one, while the Cambridge Society has made a much larger collection, and is publishing a series of engravings of them.

The Cambridge Society reckons upwards of 180 members. The Oxford Society has only 150. The Cambridge Society has very handsomely contributed £50 towards the restoration of York Minster, and offers to collect further subscriptions; and the sum of £25 has been contributed to this fund by one individual. This is a noble example, worthy of all praise. The Cambridge men have received "Reports" of no less than 163 churches; filling up a schedule of inquiries, which they have printed and distributed to their members for the purpose. On the other hand, it is part of the Oxford plan to print a selection of their papers, and illustrate them by engravings. The "Glossary of Architecture" may be considered as the first and chief publication of the Society, being compiled by their Secretary, assisted by several other members, and including several of their papers. We believe that this work has done much to promote the object of the Society. The paper on Habely Church is just printed, and forms a worthy companion and supplement to the "Glossary."

THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL AT OXFORD.

The designs sent in were seven in number, and were submitted by the following parties:—Mr. John Blore, of London; Mr. Buckler, of London; Mr. Derick, of Oxford; Mr. Mair, of London; Mr. Hadfield, of Sheffield; Mr. Mitchell,

of Sheffield (a volunteer); and Messrs. Scott and Moffatt, of London. After repeated meetings of the Committee the designs were reduced to three, namely, Mr. Blore's, Mr. Derick's, and Messrs. Scott and Moffatt's. Between the last mentioned design and Mr. Derick's the difficulty of deciding rested, and eventually the Committee went to the vote, when a trifling majority appeared to be in favour of Messrs. Scott's. We hear that the design, which will be carried into effect with a few alterations, is exceedingly beautiful and striking, and well worthy of the object which it is intended to commemorate.

CHATTERTON'S MONUMENT AT BRISTOL.

We have been requested to notice the Monumental Cross erected to the memory of Chatterton at Bristol: but it will be impossible for us in the same page in which the carefully considered Martyns' Cross is mentioned, to characterize it as an "admirable work," or as showing "both judgment and true genius" in Mr. S. C. Fripp, jun. architect, of Bristol. On the contrary, we consider it altogether as bad a composition as could well be designed. Its pediments with their crochets and finials are copied from the beautiful porch of St. Mary's Redcliffe, contiguous to which it is erected. They therefore are unexceptionable; but all the rest is woefully incorrect. It is of three stories: the first of which has sunken pannels filled with inscriptions, very desigly from their plainness, their extreme shallowness, and as not belonging to pointed architecture, their heads not terminating in an arch or arches of any kind, but only having the corners cut off! The second story has niches, which in the first place are empty of statues, and, in the next, are blocked up in the centre with a book clapped on!! The third story consists of empty niches again; and the terminating feature, instead of being either a cross or a finial, is one of the statues that ought to have been supplied to the niches. It represents the unhappy bluecoat boy, holding a long scroll. On the whole, the erection will furnish Mr. Pugin with one of his best subjects for "Architectural Contrasts." Grievously indeed are the Bristolians visited for the rejection of their High Cross, which they allowed to be carried off to Stourhead! They are distanced far by the humble town of Sheffield (see the engraving of the Cholera Cross in our number for Jan. 1836, from the volume entitled "Cruciana.")

The monument is built of Bath stone, and is thirty-one feet high, and it is injudiciously placed where any monument of

the size, however well executed, would have been lost against the gigantic proportions of St. Mary Redcliffe. The correctness of our description will be seen by an engraving in "The Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal" for April.

A controversy has been carried on in the Bristol Journal on the moral propriety of erecting a Monument to Chatterton at all; a point upon which the

worthy Vicar of St. Mary's Redcliffe had such scruples as to refuse it entrance *within* the church: but on that question we do not wish to speak. We have considered Mr. Fripp's work as a public monument, independently of the name to which it is dedicated, and we are sorry to say it is disgraceful to Bristol. The inscriptions we may take a future opportunity of giving in another place.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 28. Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P. Thomas Mason, esq. of Copt Hewick, near Ripon, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Gurney exhibited an impression of the seal of the Earl of Derby and Countess of Richmond, Lord and Lady of the Honour of Richmond, temp. Hen. VII.

The Dean of Hereford exhibited a model of the head of a bishop's crook, or pastoral staff, discovered in Hereford Cathedral in the year 1813, resting on the shoulder of a skeleton, with a ring and the leaden seal of a papal bull. These relics were preserved in the library of the cathedral, whence they were stolen in 1832, and the model was made from a drawing. The Dean considered the remains to be those of Trellic, Bishop of Hereford in the reign of Henry III.

Mr. Halliwell's paper "On Certain Events in England in the reign of Edward IV." was concluded.

L. N. Cottingham, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a drawing of an ancient painting discovered on the wall of Rochester Cathedral, on removing the pulpit, having the costume of the thirteenth century; of which we shall give a further account next month.

W. J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A. communicated a paper, "On the Connexion of the Early Drama of England and Germany," observing that the English appear to have led the Germans in their taste for the drama; English comedians performed often in Germany, and English plays were translated into the German language; and that an old English play had been the foundation of Shakspeare's "Tempest," and also of a German play.

June 4. Mr. Gurney in the chair.

William Chappell, esq. of George-st. Hanover-square, editor of a collection of Metrical English Airs, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

The Rev. F. H. Barnwell, F. R. S. and F.S.A. exhibited a square silver dish, fifteen inches in diameter, found at Mileham in Norfolk; and Edward Acton, esq. exhibited a similar dish of mixed white

metal, together with eight other vessels of the same service, (dishes, cups, and an amphora,) found at Icklingham in Suffolk. Mr. Gage Rokewode made some remarks on these articles; but it appeared very doubtful whether they are of the Roman or of mediæval age, though two Roman coins occurred in the latter discovery.

Rawdon Browne, esq. in a letter from Venice, gave an account of the discovery he had made in that city of a very interesting memorial of the family of Howard, an heraldic carving in stone or marble. He was first induced to search for this relic by observing a woodcut engraving of it in a book of heraldry printed at Venice about 150 years ago. After some trouble, he traced it to the time when Venice was visited by the French revolutionists, when it had been laid down as pavement, and the workman ordered to deface it, which he had fortunately been unwilling to do. It was consequently rescued from its situation, and has been sent to Mr. Henry Howard at Corby. It represents the Swan of Bolingbroke, supporting the banner of the Earl Marshal, the White Hart of Richard the Second, Ostrich Feathers, &c.

A portion was then read of some Observations on the Heraldic Devices, &c. lately discovered on the effigies of King Richard the Second and his Queen Anne, on their tombs at Westminster, by John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A.; and the Society adjourned over Easter week to

June 12. When Mr. Gurney was again in the chair, Mr. Davis exhibited a small statue of bronze, and three Roman tickets or counters, recently found in digging the foundation of the new building at St. Thomas's Hospital.

Sir Everard Home exhibited a plan of Odiam Castle, Hampshire, with an elevation of its walls. It consists principally of an octagon keep, and the walls are ten feet in thickness.

John Warkworth, esq. communicated a facsimile of an inscription on a stone found at Norton, near Malton. The stone measures 13 inches by 8; and the words deciphered are FELICITER SIT GENIO LOCI.

Mr. L. A. B. Waller exhibited seven drawings of monumental brasses, as follows:—1. Brass of John Leventhorp, Esq. and Katharine his wife, in Sawbridge Church, Herts, 1433. 2. Of Nicholas Manston, Esq. St. Lawrence Church, Isle of Thanet, 1444. 3. Of John Daundelyon, Esq. Margate Church, 1445. 4. Of Walter Greene, Esq. Hayes Church, Middlesex, 1450. 5. Of a knight of the Paris family, temp. Hen. VI. 6. Of Richard Quatremayns and Sybil his wife, in Thame Church, Oxfordshire, 1468. And 7. Enamelled brass of Sir John Say and wife, in Broxbourn Church, Herts, 1473. These brasses afford good illustrations of military costume during the reigns of Henry VI. and Edward IV. the period of the contest between the houses of York and Lancaster.

James Whishaw, esq. F.S.A. exhibited an impression of the seal of the almshouse founded at Lambourne in Berkshire, by John Isbury, in the year 1500, accompanied by some particulars of its history. The seal represents the Holy Trinity, and, beneath, the founder in prayer, with his shield of arms.

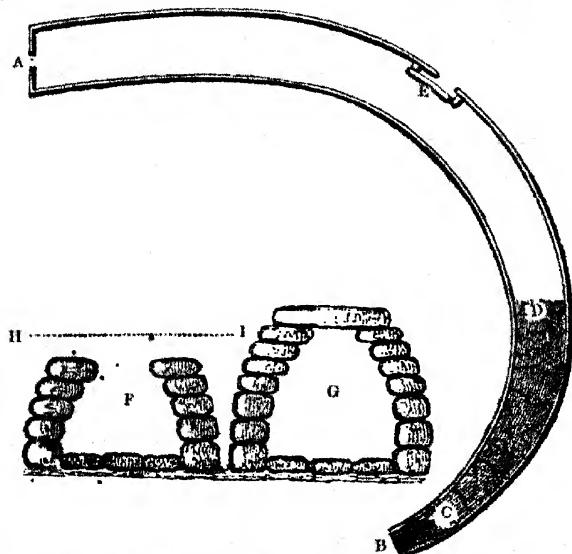
Mr. John Gough Nichols's paper was

then concluded. It consisted of remarks upon the ancient practice of diapering or "powdering" dresses, as well as tapestry and other furniture, with cognizances and other heraldic devices; of particular notices of the several badges of King Richard, the White Hart, the Broom Plant, and the Rising Sun; of the Queen's badge, the Ostrich of Bohemia; and, incidentally, of the Ostrich Feather assumed by various branches of the Royal house of England; and on the peculiar manner in which these devices are impressed on the effigies, named by dotted points, which was called "pounced work." He concluded by recommending that means should be taken to clear the whole of the effigies and the "bed" on which they are placed, portions only being hitherto uncovered.

The Society then adjourned to the 19th of November.

GALLERY OF STONES IN FORFARSHIRE.

MR. URRAN.—I send you a sketch of a curious building found under ground on the property of Mr. Murray, of Lintrose, in the parish of Kettins, near Cupar Angus, in the county of Forfar.



A and B ground plan of the building

F section of walls and floor as excavated.

G section of the same, supposed to be in their original complete state.

H, I surface of the ground.

From B at the surface of the ground there is a slope of about three feet to C, the entrance to the building, having

rude stone posts. The floor still slopes to D about three feet more, from which point to A it is level: it is paved with

large rude stones, and the distance from A to B is about seventeen yards. At E a fire place, where charcoal was found, with three rude stones by way of fender. A small square hole in the end wall, apparently the mouth of a drain. The walls are built of large unburnt stones; are about three or four feet in perpendicular height, above which an arch springs as at figure F, which may be supposed to have been completed as in G. The building is at the top of a gently rising ground in a field where a man was ploughing, and was discovered by his plough striking against a large stone, which proved to be on the top of one of the walls. It was completely filled up with a black loamy soil, different from that in the surrounding field. A few pieces of decayed bones were found, but they were so small as to be insufficient to indicate what bones they were. Nothing else was discovered in the excavated soil. There are the remains of several Roman stations in the neighbourhood, particularly at Campmoor, within the distance of half a mile. A. T.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The larger portion of the Casts belonging to Mr. Hays, taken from Egyptian temples, have at length passed into the collection of the British Museum, by an agreement, under which they may be considered partly a donation to the British public. They consist of 1. a cast of the head of one of the seated colossi of Rameses the Great (Sesostris), from the entrance of the excavated temple at Kalashe; this mask, for it is not cast solid, weighs four and a half tons. 2. The cast of the bust of the colossal statue, also of Sesostris, in calcareous stone, lying prostrate at Metralenny, near Gizah. 3. A large slab from the tomb of Osirei Menephthah I. (Belzoni's tomb), at Biban-el-Melok. 4. Specimens of the cavo-reliefs exhibiting the war scenes of Rameses II. from Karak. 5. The sculptured sides from the entrance to the Portico of Kalashe, depicting the victories of the same conqueror over the Asiatics and Nubians, a monument of the highest historical interest, and which in fact represents, among others, a nation named Tourka (Turcomans?) with whom this monarch seems to have come in contact. Mr. Hay retains his fine collection of portraits, and the more transportable objects, which, as they depart for the Ultima Thule of Great Britain, may be regarded virtually lost to the Egyptian Archaeologists. In the meantime our continental neighbours have not been idle, and the steles of Mount Sinai, bearing the names of Suphis and other early Memphian monarchs, are trophies for the Louvre. The Sphinx,

given by Dr. Bowring to the nation, and presented to him by the Pacha, is under Admiralty orders for England. Had the stone coffin of Mycerinus been shipped on board a steam packet, or ship, of war, it would probably have been lost from the wreck of the *Medusa*; and this invaluable monument of Egyptian antiquities have enriched the British Museum.

CELTIC ANTIQUITIES OF BRITANY.

At the meeting of the Ashmolean Society at Oxford, on the 18th of May, Mr. Twiss, of University College, read a paper on the Celtic remains in the department of Morbihan, in Britany. He commenced with a review of the various races in Gaul in the time of Cæsar, and more particularly of the Belgæ or Cymry, who appear to have pushed their conquests so far southward as the Loire, and to have expelled the Gaels from Lower Britany; since the Veneti were a Belgic tribe, and their Cimbric character was recognised by the Romans, who invented a late immigration from Britain to account for it. Mr. Twiss then briefly alluded to the existing difference of opinion as to these Cymry being of Celtic or Teutonic origin, and inclined to the former hypothesis, in conjunction with Niebuhr and Dr. Pritchard. He then described the nature of the district, which has received its name from an extensive sea-lake, called Morbihan in the Breton tongue, or the little sea, and pointed out its similarity of character to the western coast of Ireland and Scotland, being made up of primitive rocks, and serrated by marine lakes. The three chief localities of Celtic remains in the district are Ardevn, Carnac, and Lochmariakaer. At the two former places there are continuous avenues of upright stones, extending a considerable distance: these upright stones are the simplest kind of monuments, the Menhir, the main character of which seems to be sepulchral, as human remains have been frequently found at the foot of them. Besides these the Dolmen, or sacrificial table, and the Cromlech, or tomb altar, may be seen here and there, in connexion with groups of Menhirs: a few Tumuli are also scattered about. Such is the general character of the monuments at Ardevn and at Carnac, whilst at Lochmariakaer the Cromlechs and Tumuli are the principal objects. Various theories have been brought forward in explanation of these remains. The Roman theory needs only to be stated to be rejected; the Oriental or Hebrew is as untenable as the Greek—both these rest on some hypothesis of ceremonial worship; the Greek, indeed, which is based on the notion of the phallic superstition, has been hazarded to explain some

rude sculptures or diagrams, but it cannot be admitted in this case, any more than in that of the round towers of Ireland; the Phœnician theory likewise rests on certain rude characters, which have not as yet been interpreted nor shown to be Phœnician, and the claim of which to be considered as letters is by no means clear. All these views rest on *a priori* considerations, such as the antiquity of religion or commerce, for as yet no philological hypothesis has any real base. The natural and most obvious theory is, that they are the monuments of the Indigenes of the country, and not those of any temporary occupants; in other words, of the race which has left so many similar monuments in Great Britain and Ireland, the Belgæ of Gaul, the Cymry of Wales, the Firbolg of Ireland. These avenues at Carnac and at Arden, as well as a less important one at Plouhinec, from the prevalence of the Menhir, appear to indicate a great sepulchral district, more or less analogous to that at Carrowmore, near Sligo, in Ireland, which Mr. Petrie has described in the proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, and which he considers to be a great burial place of the Belgian tribes. A connecting link between the Breton and Irish monuments has lately been furnished, by the discovery of some gold Torques near Quentin, which are delineated in the 27th volume of the *Archæologia*, and are evidently of the same character as the Irish Torques. After entering into several particulars in further description of these monuments, Mr. Twiss proceeded to explain his own view of them; that from the fact of monuments of this class being found in the Scandinavian peninsula, in the British Isles, throughout the whole of northern Europe, and in Asia from Siberia to the Hellespont, they appear not to be the monuments of any one particular race, but of a particular period in the history of the human race, being the rude and simple architecture of wandering nomadic tribes, which had neither the means nor the inducement to rear a mausoleum or a pyramid.

Dr. Buckland, having himself surveyed this district, stated that there were several subterranean remains, distant about four miles from Carnac, not unlike those which occur in Somersetshire and in Ireland. On some of them, particularly in the neighbourhood of Lochmariaker, inscriptions are found. With respect to the various theories advanced in explanation of these remains, he observed, that such extensive piles could never have been raised to commemorate any single battle, as Mr. Petrie supposed to have been the case at Carrowmore, but must be considered as

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marking an epoch in the history of wandering tribes, and are hardly to be regarded as architectural; neither are the suppositions that they are exclusively either of a sepulchral or a religious character tenable, as sure indications of both characters may be observed. They were probably sepulchral in their original object; but the superstructure, as in the case of Stonehenge, Abury, and other places, implied the celebration of religious rites. In proof of this, he remarked, that the altar stone at Stonehenge is the only one of the whole pile calculated to resist the action of fire; so at Carnac, cromlechs and tumuli occur at intervals amongst, or adjacent to, the long rows of upright stones, which clearly indicates the union of religious and sepulchral rites. The strong position of this district, and the rapidity of the tides, fully confirm the account which Cæsar gives of the great difficulties he encountered in subduing the Veneti. This district appears to have been a place of considerable resort, and Dr. Buckland discovered a curious dépôt of stones exactly similar to those still used by marble-polishers, which it must have taken many years to provide, and which were doubtless used in preparing the stones, &c. of this neighbourhood.

Mr. Hussey referred to the Grianan of Aileach, a delineation of which is given in the Ordnance Survey of Londonderry, and inquired if there were any similar remains in the vicinity of Carnac. Dr. Buckland replied in the negative, and said he considered the Grianan to be analogous to the Pictish towers in Sutherland, which were built to repel the invasions of the Northmen.

ANTIQUE BULL'S HEAD.

At Liernais (Côte d'Or) between Saulieu and Autun in Burgundy, has been found a bull's head, of most exquisite workmanship, in gold, or rather, as it appears, of that Corinthian brass for which the Roman ladies had such an incredible enthusiasm, which was so rare among the ancients, and of which the composition still remains a secret.

The sculpture is of great beauty of design and execution. The metal very remarkably exhales a pleasing odour, one of the peculiarities which, according to Martial and others, characterised the Corinthian brass. The arts would derive a great advantage by the analysis and knowledge of a mixed metal, which, for use, would not be liable to the inconveniences of gold, silver, or brass; but, on the contrary, would combine all the advantages of these different metals, as the specimen found at Liernais appears to do.

M

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS: May 26.

Mr. *Villiers* renewed the discussion on the CORN LAWS, which was unexpectedly deferred by an adjournment of the House on the debate before Easter, by moving the appointment of a Select Committee. He was seconded by Mr. *Strutt*, and opposed by Sir C. *Burrell*, who quoted the opinion once given to him by the late Mr. *Rothschild*: "Never give up protection to agriculture; if you do, depend on it the ruin of this country will be sealed, for upon the land of the country the credit of the country is in a great measure based, and from this comes the means of industry, and from its industry its wealth."—Lord *John Russell* said he would vote for the committee. The uncertainty always inseparable from the Corn trade was aggravated by the existing laws. He was not prepared to abolish all protecting duties, though he would not express himself in terms quite so strong as his noble friend at the head of the Government. What he should wish would be a moderate fixed duty, and his object was to increase the food of the labourers without destroying the protection to agriculture.—Mr. *Muntz*, though he thought the repeal of the Corn Laws would not confer the benefits many expected from it, would yet vote for the committee. The House divided: for going into committee, 177; against it, 300; majority against the motion, 123.

May 29. Lord *John Russell* moved for leave to bring in a Bill against BRIBERY AND TREATING AT ELECTIONS. He should introduce into it a provision, that if bribery or treating were practised before an election, the adverse candidate might give notice that his opponent was committing those offences, and that either the bribery or the treating, if afterwards proved before the committee, should unseat the one candidate and substitute the other, in the same way as where notice is given that a candidate wants the requisite qualification.

Lord *John Russell* then obtained leave to bring in a Bill providing for the sale of the CLERGY RESERVES in Upper Canada. Its object was, first to have the power of selling these lands, and then to appropriate the proceeds as follow: one quarter to the Church of England, one quarter to the Church of Scotland, and the remaining moiety to the different denominations

of Christians requiring such assistance, in such proportions as to the discretion of the Governor should seem meet.

June 5. In a Committee of Supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the course he intended to take in dealing with the article of Timber, which he proposed to except from the general taxation of 5 per cent. on exiseable commodities. Upon the original scheme being made known, he had received representations stating that an increase in the differential duty would have a very pernicious effect, inasmuch as it would displace a considerable body of Baltic timber, and bring into the market a quantity of timber charged with the lower duty. It was represented also, that, so far from any increase of duty being obtained, there would be a diminution in the amount of duty collected. He had become satisfied that such a result would take place, and therefore proposed to lay an additional duty on timber, both Canadian and Baltic, of 1s. 6d. per load. The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS. June 11.

Earl *Fitzwilliam* brought forward a motion "that it is expedient to reconsider the laws on the import of FOREIGN GOODS." Considerable discussion followed, which did not terminate till three o'clock in the morning, when their lordships divided: for the motion, 12; against it, 194; majority, 152.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS on the same day, Mr. C. *Wood* moved a resolution that the House go into committee on the ENGLISH REGISTRATION BILL, in lieu of the Irish Registration Bill.—Viscount *Howick* supported the resolution. After protracted discussion, the House divided: for Mr. *Wood's* resolution, 196; against it, 206; majority against Ministers 11. The House then went into committee on the IRISH REGISTRATION BILL. Another division shortly after took place on the motion by Mr. *Warburton*, that the Chairman "report progress, and ask leave to sit again." The motion was negatived by 313 against 220.—A scene of indescribable confusion followed, owing to Mr. O'Connell persisting in asserting "that this was a Bill to trample on the rights of Ireland," which only terminated by the adjournment of the House.

June 12. Both Houses of Parliament met at half-past one for the purpose of carrying up a joint ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION to Her Majesty upon her escape from the late atrocious and treasonable attempt against Her Majesty's sacred person. There was a full attendance of Peers, and from 300 to 400 members of the House of Commons.

In the HOUSE OF PEERS, Viscount Duncannon moved the committee on the GRAND JURY CESS (IRELAND) BILL.—Lord Lyndhurst moved as an amendment that it be committed that day six months.—After a short debate, their lordships divided: content, 36; not content, 96; majority against the committal of the Bill, 60.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the Order of the Day for the third reading of the CANADA (GOVERNMENT) BILL being read, Sir G. Sinclair moved by way of amendment that it be read a third time that day six months.—A long discussion ensued, after which the House divided: for the third reading, 156; against it, 6; majority, 150. The Bill was then read a third time.

On the report of the Committee of SUPPLY being brought up, Sir Robert Bateson entered his protest against the grant to MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.—Lord Morpeth hoped honourable Members would postpone a division on the grant until the question came before the House in a specific shape.—Mr. Bagge said he would divide the House on the subject. For the grant, 124; against it, 32; majority for the grant, 89.

June 15. Lord John Russell having moved the second reading of the CLERGY RESERVES (CANADA) BILL, Sir R. Inglis, regarding it to be a gratuitous robbery, moved as an amendment that it be read a second time that day six months.—A protracted discussion followed, after which the House divided: for the second reading, 152; against it, 35; majority, 117.—Lord John Russell moved the committee on the ECCLESIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL; and signified Her Majesty's gracious intentions to create two new Professorships in Oxford University; one of Ecclesiastical History, and the other of Biblical Criticism. He should propose in committee to annex two canonries of Christchurch to these professorships by way of endowment.—The House then went into committee on the Bill, and the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.

The Earl of Aberdeen moved the second reading of the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND BILL.—The Marquis of Breadalbane as an amendment moved that it be read a second time that day six months.—After a protracted discussion their lordships divided, when there appeared for the second reading, 74; for the amendment, 27; majority 47.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the same day, Sir James Graham moved the committee on the VACCINATION BILL. He suggested to the honourable Member for Finsbury, that, in order to shorten the business of the House in respect to this subject, he should move as an amendment the order of the day for proceeding with his own Bill (the Small Pox Prevention Bill). The main difference between himself and the honourable gentleman was, that the latter proposed to abolish inoculation altogether, whilst he (Sir J. Graham) proposed only to impose certain regulations, amounting almost to prohibition.—Mr. Wakley, in accordance with the request of the honourable baronet, moved as an amendment the order of the day for going into committee on the Small Pox Prevention Bill. With respect to the honourable baronet's proposition to put the operation of this Bill under the Poor-Law Guardians, he was sure that without compulsion the poor would never consent to it. No less than 17,000 people now fell a sacrifice annually in England, Ireland, and Scotland, from small pox. The annual mortality from the same cause previous to the promulgation of Dr. Jenner's discovery in 1795 was 15,000; therefore we had not yet reaped the full benefit of that important discovery. In Portugal and Jamaica inoculation was altogether prohibited, and in France it was so also during the prevalence of the epidemic.—After a short discussion the Vaccination Bill was carried by a majority of 17, and the House then went into committee upon it.—Mr. Wakley again endeavoured to alter one of the clauses so as entirely to prohibit inoculation; and his statement, backed by some strong remarks of the Attorney-General, prevailed, and a clause was introduced to the following effect:—"That any person guilty of such misdemeanour, i. e. of causing small-pox by inoculation or exposure, shall be liable to be proceeded against and convicted summarily before two or more justices of the peace in petty sessions assembled, and committed for one month."

FOREIGN NEWS.

CHINA.

By advices from Canton and Macao, it appears that there is no probability at present of a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute; but that, on the contrary, the Emperor, or his advisers, were more resolved than ever to persist in the prohibition of the trade until the conditions they require are subscribed to. This prohibition has been extended to all nations who at any former time dealt in opium, and of course, therefore, the Americans are equally excluded with the English—the Portuguese being alone allowed to trade, and that only for such an amount as they may require for their own consumption. An attempt was made by means of fire ships to burn the fleet of the English merchantmen lying off Macao, but fortunately it proved wholly abortive, the wind having shifted, and the vessels driving harmlessly ashore. The plan, however, seems to have been well laid, and would, if it had not been for the shifting of the wind, have produced immense loss both of lives and property. A proposition, moreover, has been submitted to the Emperor, in which the humane projector explains a mode by which all the English might at once be destroyed. The Chinese appear to be fully aware of the insufficiency of their own marine to contend with the large and well appointed ships of the Europeans, and they have accordingly purchased several Dutch and Danish vessels. It appears, however, as might be expected, that the native seamen know nothing of the management of such large craft.

The expedition destined to act against China sailed from Calcutta on the 16th of April, and was to rendezvous at Singapore, where it would meet the forces sent from the other presidencies. Several large steamers, fitted with guns of immense calibre, were to follow, which would doubtless be extremely useful in the intricate navigation of the Canton river.

SYRIA.

A bitter persecution of the Jews at Damascus has arisen in consequence of the following occurrence. Some months since, a Capuchin friar named Thomas, and his servant, were seen to enter the quarter of the city inhabited exclusively by Jews, from which they never returned. Most active measures were immediately put in force, and a number of the principal Hebrew merchants were arrested and put to the torture, to discover, if possi-

ble, the murderers; and the torture was carried to such an extent that six persons died, after having endured the most execrating torments. From these it is believed no confessions could be extorted; but some Jews of an inferior order, being afterwards examined, in the extremity of pain, and to save their own lives, declared several of the principal inhabitants guilty of the murder, and described the manner in which it had been perpetrated, explaining, as it is alleged, that the blood of a Christian was necessary to the due celebration of some religious rite. Upon this evidence several persons had been already put to death, and the system of examination by torture was in full activity, when, in consequence of the representations of the European Consuls and the principal merchants, an order has been obtained from the Pasha that the torture shall no longer be used to extort confessions from the Jews in custody, and the whole matter is to be investigated at Alexandria. In the East there is but one opinion as to the guilt of the parties; and the cause of the murder, whether as arising from private hatred or from fanaticism, is considered the only mystery.—On the 15th June, a meeting took place of the influential Hebrews in London at the vestry-room of the new synagogue in St. Helen's Place, when the letters received from Alexandria and Damascus were strictly examined, and, after a long discussion, Sir Moses Montefiore, on the part of the English Hebrews, and Monsieur Cremieux, the celebrated counsellor at Paris, on the part of the French Hebrew persuasion, immediately agreed to depart for Alexandria, to be present at the investigation which is to take place there. Subscriptions were opened to defray certain expenses, when the three brothers of the late Baron de Rothschild, who were present, subscribed 200*l.* each; Sir Moses Montefiore 100*l.*, his lady 100*l.*, besides paying his own expenses for the journey to Alexandria; Isaac Cohen, 100*l.*; with numerous others.

AFRICA.

The main body of the French expedition entered Medeah on the 17th of May. The army of Abd-el-Kader, which had taken position on the high grounds surrounding this place, retired on the first sound of cannon, taking with it the population of the town. Marshal Vallée has appointed General Duvivier Commander-in-Chief of the province of T... and, having commenced the i...

of Medeah, quitted that town on the 20th, leaving a garrison of 2,400 men victualled for twenty days. On the 20th, a combat took place at the foot of the southern slope of the mountains of Mouzaia against all the forces of Abd-el-Kader. The French troops behaved admirably: 200 were put *hors de combat*; but the loss of the enemy was immense. The attacks of the Arabs, however, continue to be very harassing; and on the whole it is considered that the expedition has proved a failure. The French princes have returned to Paris.

AMERICA.

On the 8th of June, the city of Natchez, in the state of New Orleans, was visited with a tornado rather unusual in

those latitudes. The violence of the wind was most extraordinary; all vessels afloat, of whatever description, were lost; the most substantial houses were in some instances completely, in others partially, ruined; the trees were torn up by the roots, and the streets rendered impassable by the fallen buildings. The estimate of little more than a million and a quarter of dollars for the damages done to the buildings merely, may be nearly correct for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandise, provisions, goods of various kinds and furniture destroyed, there must be at least four millions added, making the entire loss of property more than five millions of dollars. About twenty lives were lost.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 22. About noon, a very destructive fire, with loss of life, occurred at Allington, adjoining the thriving town of *Bridport*. Twenty-two cottages were burnt to the ground in so short a time that the inhabitants saved but very little of their property, being all thatched houses. It crossed the street from side to side; one house, it appears, being more stickle, as it is called, than the rest, after the yards and laths that kept it down were burnt off in the inside, slipped off into the street, burying in one mass of fire several people. The following are the names of the sufferers:—John Wilkins, aged 15, and Isaac Way, aged 60, both dead. Joel Cornick, aged 25, William Hodder, aged 30, and John Thatchell, aged 30, so dreadfully burnt that they are not expected to live. Several others were slightly injured.

June 1. The First Anniversary Meeting of the *Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade* was held in the great room, Exeter Hall, and his Royal Highness Prince Albert presided on the occasion. The Prince was received with loud and long-continued cheering; and, after the performance of the National Anthem, proceeded with great distinctness, and with a very slight foreign accent, to open the business of the day in the following address:—“I have been induced to preside at the meeting of this society from a conviction of its paramount importance to the great interests of humanity and justice. I deeply regret that the benevolent and persevering exertions of England to abolish that atrocious traffic in human beings, at once the desolation of Africa and the blackest stain upon civilised Europe, have not as yet led to any satisfactory conclusion. But I sincerely

trust that this great country will not relax in its efforts until it has finally and for ever put an end to a state of things so repugnant to the spirit of Christianity, and to the best feelings of our nature. Let us, therefore, trust that Providence will prosper our exertions in so holy a cause, and that under the auspices of our Queen and her Government we may at no distant period be rewarded by the accomplishment of the great and humane object for the promotion of which we have this day met.” This animated and truly English address was received with unbounded applause. Mr. F. Buxton read a letter from the Queen Dowager, inclosing a donation of 100*l.*; and several resolutions in furtherance of the objects of the society were then carried unanimously.

June 7. At a fire in *Icy Lane*, Paternoster row, the wife of a bookbinder, Mrs. Price, and her four children, were burnt to death.

June 8. This being Whit Monday, the metropolis witnessed an extraordinary scene in a very long procession of the several *Temperance Societies*, which paraded the streets with banners and several bands of music, and amounted to between 16,000 and 20,000 persons, together with some hundred carriages of all descriptions, a great number of which belonged to private gentlemen, and several were drawn by four horses. In the evening meetings were held by the several societies at their ordinary places of assemblage.

June 10. As her Majesty was starting for an evening's drive, up Constitution Hill, in a low open carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert, a young man deliberately fired two pistols at her, but happily both without effect. His name proved to be *Edward Orford*, about 18 years of

age, the son of a widow who formerly kept a coffee-shop in Southwark. He had been employed as a pothoy in Oxford Street, but was out of place. He was sent to Newgate on a charge of High Treason. Pursuant to an Order of Council, a form of prayer and thanksgiving upon this happy and providential escape was issued by authority, to be used on Sunday the 21st inst. or as soon after as practicable.

June 16. A fire broke out in High street, *Wapping*, near the St. Andrew's Wharf. The adjacent buildings were chiefly composed of wood and combustible materials, and before water could be obtained the fire extended in all directions, involving in destruction various houses and stores, together with the schooners and craft lying alongside the wharf. From the tavern known as the *Globe*, at the south-west corner of *Globe-street*, which was totally destroyed, the fire extended in a westerly direction to the *Ship and Punchbowl public-house*, No. 57. On the eastern side of *Globe-street* the fire was confined to the house of Mr. L. Cronan, grocer. At 8 o'clock the warehouses, &c. extending over a space of ground about 250 feet in length, and to the water side about 90 feet in width, presented one burning mass. Eastward of St. Andrew's Wharf the fire was stopped at the premises of Messrs. Henry Spike and Co. ship-chandlers, and westerly at the granary lately engaged by Mr. Henry. The damage done is estimated at between 30,000*l.* and 40,000*l.* There was also a loss of one life, that of Mr. Francis Hanson, nephew and clerk to Mr. Reynolds, wharfinger.

June 18. At the Central Criminal Court, *Francis Benj. Courvoisier*, a Swiss valet, aged 25, was put upon his trial before Chief Justice Tindal and Mr. Baron Parke, for the murder of his master, Lord William Russell, on the 6th May, at his house in Norfolk-street, Park-lane. The crime had been committed early in the night, and the prisoner had employed the remaining hours of silence in carefully destroying all marks which could cast suspicion upon himself, and in throwing the house into a state of confusion, in order that it might bear the appearance of having been broken into by burglars. It has consequently been exceedingly difficult to collect the particulars of circumstantial evidence against him; and it was considered very doubtful how the trial would terminate, until the recovery, on the very day the trial commenced, of a missing parcel of plate, which it now appears that he left some days before the murder with Madame Prolaine, the keeper of a hotel in Leicester-square. The trial lasted three whole days, when the accused was found guilty, and he has since confessed.

St. Mary's Church, Nottingham.—This noble edifice, originally founded in the latter part of the reign of Edward III. has been restored to its original state, and the accommodation for public worship considerably increased. This splendid church is cruciform, supporting at its intersections a lofty massive square tower of beautiful proportions; the length of the building, from east to west, is 210 feet; across the transepts, 95 feet; and across the nave, 65 feet. For a great number of years the congregation was contained in the space between the eastern or communion end and a glazed, rather modern, screen across the middle of the nave: this space included also an organ loft and four other large and heavy galleries, which, with their stairs, were of the most inconvenient and unsightly construction, usual about a century back. Last year these were removed, and the edifice cleared of all its clumsy excrescences. The architecture of the walls and windows was restored, and the whole interior re-arranged, at an expense of nearly 3,000*l.* raised by public subscription; it now furnishes sittings for 2,000 persons. When nearly finished, a noble and costly picture was purchased by T. Wright, Esq. of Upton Hall, who also gave a subscription of 100*l.* It is by Fra Bartolomeo, and a fine specimen of that great master; it was presented to Archdeacon Wilkins, the vicar, to be placed on the new altar screen.

The old Manor House at *Sirransea*, adjoining the castle, has been pulled down, and the site is to be appropriated to dwelling-houses. On the 9th May, in excavating the ground beneath one of the walls, a sort of jar or bottle was found, containing a quantity of silver coins of the several reigns of Kings John, Henry III, Edward I. and II. It is conjectured the jar and its contents were intended as a deposit under the foundation stone.

The National Schools in connection with St. George's Church, *Comberwell*, which were first instituted in the year 1824 for 250 children, have been re-built, in order to contain at least 450 children, together with contiguous residences for the master and mistress. The late Mr. Joseph Ward, one of the original directors of the schools, in 1835 bequeathed the handsome sum of 500*l.* towards this object. The first stone was laid by Henry Kemble, esq. M.P. on the 28th Oct. 1839, and the schools will be opened for the reception of children in the beginning of July. The new buildings have been erected under the superintendence of Mr. William Gooding Gohman, architect, in a very neat design of the Domestic style, and a large lithographic view of them has been published.

dau. of the late Alex. Hadden, esq. of Bramcote. — At Dublin, J. G. Richards, esq. of Ardmore, Wexford, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Sir W. Rawson.

6. At Cockham, Francis, youngest son of the late John Walker, esq. of Arno's-grove, Middlesex, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late J. Ford, esq. of Ellfield-hill, Lancr. — At Horsley, Glouce, the Rev. W. K. Sweetland, A.M. of Newton Abbot, Devon, to Frances, youngest dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Young.

— At Berkwell, the Rev. David Leidsam, M.A. Curate of Christ Church, Birmingham, to Mary, eldest dau. of William Floy, Esq.

7. At Bath, the Rev. Arthur Legrew, M.A. to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Francis H. Esq. — The Rev. W. H. Anthony, Vicar of Berton, Bucks, to Eliza, eld. dau. of W. Watts, esq. of Hanslope-park. — At Guiting, William-Charles, only son of W. F. Lowndes Stone, esq. of High-wick-park, Oxon, to Catharine, second ds. of the Rev. Richard Wynniatt, of Guiting Grange, Glouce. — At Bansted, Charles Thomas, eldest son of Thomas Freer, esq. of West-Cotes, Leic. and late in the Royal Fusiliers, to Eliza, dau. of the late John H. Esq.

8. At Hedsor, W. J. Frowse, esq. Commander R.N. to the Hon. Rachel-Emily Irby, dau. of Lord Boston. — At Lewisham, S. W. Brown, esq. of Lewisham, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Henry Stainton, esq. — At Brighton, J. D. Morris, esq. F.R.S.E. only child of Captain Morris, R.N. to Mary Wedderburn, only dau. of the late Patrick Stirling, esq. of Kippendavie, Perthshire. — At Spelding, the Rev. J. H. Marsden, B.D. Rector of Great Oakley, Essex, to Caroline, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Moore. — At Bathwick, George Sharp, esq. B.A. only son of William Sharp, esq. to Sarah, only dau. of the late J. D. Maycock, esq. — At St. George's, Han-sq. Henry-Charles Attlay, esq. of Stamford, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Walter Curtis, esq. Tenterden, Kent.

9. At Leckhampton, Forrester Wilson, esq. of Devonshire-place, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. H. Kelly, esq. of Glanaboy, Waterford, and of Cheltenham.

11. At Mitchell Troy, co. Monmouth, the Rev. A. M. Wyatt, Incumbent of Bury R., Staff, to Ann-Elizabeth, only child of W. Buck, esq. late of Gibraltar, Monmouthshire.

12. At Stamford-hill chapel, the Rev. James Williams, B.A. to Elizabeth, niece to Joseph Grout, esq. — The Rev. Wm. Haworth, M.A. Incumbent of Fence, Lancr. to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of the late H. Roberts, esq. of Fence House. — At Norwood, the Rev. Wm. Ayling, of Tibington, near Tetworth, to Eleanor-Willet, eldest dau. of Osgood Hamlyn, jun. esq. of Lombard-st. — At Ordsall, Notts, James Knowles, esq. of Garside House, near Bolton, to Mary-Jane, youngest dau. of R. Millington, esq. — At Bristol, Alexander Mackenzie Downie, esq. M.D. to Eliza, dau. of His Majesty's Mission at Frankfurt, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Charles Hare, esq. of Berkeley-square.

13. At St. Nicholas, Glam. the Rev. James C. Campbell, Vicar of Roath, to Blanche, second dau. of John Bruce Pryce, esq. of Duffryn. — At Neath, Glam. the Rev. Stephen Davies, M.A. of Old Basing, Hants, to Maria-Samuel, eldest dau. of the late J. Y. Fownes, esq. of Pinner. — At Tanworth, the Rev. J. F. Lawson, B.D. Rector of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of H. Stokes, esq.

14. At Plymouth, the Rev. Courtenay Bulfeel, Vicar of Trington, to Miss Caroline Macdonald. — At Huxton, near Liverpool, James Moore, esq. of Montreal, to Mary,

eldest dau. of the late R. Statter, esq. of Knowsley. — At Shaw, near Newbury, Courtenay Osborn Hays, esq. Commander R.N. to Catherine Anne, only dau. of the late Alfred Sack, esq. — The Rev. Charles Carr, Rector of Inghby, York, to Elizabeth-Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. F. Lumley, Rector of Lockington, near Beverley. — At Farnham, the Rev. J. H. B. Wootton, of Henham Court, Glouc. to Mary Eliza Alexandrina, eldest dau. of Capt. W. A. Bower, Esq.

16. At Ipswich, Stephen Burchell, esq. of Red Lion-sq. to Mary, fifth dau. of the late George Kilgour, esq. of Bakenham, Aberdeenshire, and Woburn-place. — At Camberwell, Peter-Jos. de Gontaut, esq. Consul General at Paris, to Maria, dau. of the late George-Henry Ryel, esq. of Kesh, Co. Fermanagh, Ireland. — At Hampstead, J. W. B. Esq. second son of Samuel Bosanquet, esq. of Dungenow Court, Monm. to Meredith, only dau. of Lord Chief Justice Tindal.

19. At Clifton, the Rev. William Williams, M.A. of Lyford, Berks, to Jane, youngest dau. of the late J. Y. Fownes, esq. of Plymouth. — At Loughton, Essex, George F. Goodlard, esq. son of the Ven. Archdeacon Goddard, to Sarah-Sophia, dau. of the late David Powell, esq. — At Camberwell, Michael Smith, esq. of Gordon-sq. to Charlotte-Elizabeth, dau. of Charles Baldwin, esq. — At St. James's, Dr. Cowper, 29th regt. to Mary-Christian-Casamajor, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. J. F. Paterson, late of 13th Dragoons. — At Nayland, Suffolk, Thomas Harrold Fenn, esq. of Rushall Cottage, Wilt., to Maria, eldest dau. of the late George Alston, esq. of Portland. — The Rev. Meyrick Berbee, B.A. vicar of Abston Moor, Cumberland, to Mary-Matilda, only dau. of D. James, esq. — At Ambleside, the Rev. William Dobson, M.A. Vicar of Tuxford, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of B. Harrison, esq. — At Grantham, James Butlin, esq. of Westfield House, Warw. to Lucy, only dau. of the late Rev. J. G. Thompson, of White Rothing.

21. At St. George's, Han-sq. Lieut.-Col. Pratt, late of 17th Lancers, to Hester, youngest dau. of the Right Rev. B. E. Sparke, late Bishop of Ely.

26. At St. James's, Edward Hume Hart, Capt. 19th Bombay N. Inf. second son of the late Rev. George Hart, of Gillingham, Dorset, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Samuelley. — At Bedford, the Rev. W. Tomkins, Rector of Lavendon and Brayfield, Bucks, to Augusta-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Mr. Charles Hull, of Finsbury. — At Winchester, the Rev. W. Williams, Vicar of St. Bartholomew Hyde, to Laura-Agnes, eldest dau. of the Rev. T. P. White. — At Martyr Worthy, Hants, William Essington Esq. to Eliza, only son of Wm. W. Esq. of the Firs, Great Malvern, to Eliza, only dau. of Samuel Wall, esq. of Wootby Park.

27. At Reimsfeld, Bucks, John Parton, esq. to Dorothy, eldest dau. of John Charley, esq. — At Tottenham, the Rev. James Farquhar, of Liangoven, Monmouthsb. to Georgiana-Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Robert Vaux, esq.

28. At Ramsgate, Augustus Percival Calland, esq. third son of the late Charles Calland, esq. to Hannah-Matilda, third dau. of John Gibson, esq. — At Thurston, Harry Wayman, of Bury St. Edmund's, esq. to Catherine, third dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Basset. — At H. B. B. Esq. to Lucy, daughter of the late Rev. John Hall, Rector of the former place.

OBITUARY.

THE COUNTESS DOWAGER OF CORK.

May 30. In New Burlington-street, aged 91, the Right Hon. Mary Countess dowager of Cork and Olergy.

Her Ladyship was born on the 21st of May, 1746, the only daughter of the first and youngest Viscount of Galway, and the first Viscount Galway, who was born in the seventeenth century (1695), by his second wife Jane, fourth daughter of Henry Warner Westcott, esq. (great-grandfather of Lord Rossmore) and Eleanor sister to John 1st Viscount Allen. On the 17th April 1786 she became the second wife of Edmund seventh Earl of Cork, who died in Oct. 1798, leaving issue only by his first lady. During her Ladyship's long life, she had seen five Viscounts Galway in succession after her father—her brother, her two nephews, her great-nephew the late Lord, and his son the present Viscount.

So long a life, passed without interruption in a very prominent part of London society, has acquired something of a public interest, and a name familiar to many who were strangers to its owner. Her social reputation dates from her attempts, the first of the kind, to introduce into the routine and formalism of our high life something of the wit and energy which characterized the society of Paris in the last century. While still young and unmarried, she made the house of her mother, Lady Galway, the point of rendezvous where talent and genius might mingle with rank and fashion, and the advantages of worldly position and intellectual endowment be mutually interchanged. She introduced the Kembles at once to the station which Garrick had won with great difficulty, and literary men were generally glad to avail themselves of those benefits which Johnson himself did not disdain. "Her vivacity," says Boswell, "enchanted the sage, and they used to talk together with all imaginable ease. A singular instance happened one evening, when she insisted that some of Sterne's writings were very pathetic; Johnson bluntly denied it. 'I am sure,' said she, 'they have affected me.' 'Why,' said Johnson, smiling, and rolling himself about, 'that is because, dearest, you're a dunce.' When she some time afterwards mentioned this to him, he said, with equal truth and politeness, 'Madam! if I had thought so, I certainly should not have said it.' Poor Boszy's infirmeration at her house, after having enjoyed too freely the hospitality of the Duke of Montrose, and his *amende*

honorable in verses which are hardly good enough to quote, are details of an interesting period. The endeavours of Miss Monckton to give a higher tone to the circles in which she found herself, had the beneficial effect of thinning the crowds round the faro tables, then the nightly excitement of both sexes; her Sunday parties were the first that were attempted without this accompaniment. She was in the habit of dining out every day, till within a week of her death, and on the Thursday in that week, when her health was drunk, she seemed as likely to complete her century as any person could be. She had a strong objection to being thought ill, and would say, "she was ready for Death, but didn't wish to see him coming." However, he has come at last, and the world has lost a very interesting type of a condition of society which has faded almost out of remembrance. Her Ladyship was taken ill on Monday the 25th of May, and gradually became worse until her decease.

Her body was conveyed for interment to the family vault of the Monckton family at Brewood in Staffordshire, where the remains of her mother Lady Galway were deposited in 1788. Her Ladyship is said to have left her great-nephew Major-Gen. Monckton her sole executor and residuary legatee.

EARL OF RANFURLY.

April 20. At his residence, Place Vendôme, Paris, in his 86th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Knox, first Earl of Ranfurly (1831), second Viscount Northland (1791) and Baron Welles (1781), all of Dungannon, co. Tyrone, in the peerage of Ireland; and Baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, co. Renfrew, in that of the United Kingdom (1826).

His Lordship was born on the 5th Aug. 1753, the eldest son of Thomas first Viscount Northland, by the Hon. Ann Vesey, second daughter of John Deney first Lord Kington. Before the Union of Ireland he sat in the Irish Parliament for the borough of Dungannon, as he did again in the British Parliament of 1802, but vacated his seat before its termination by accepting in 1805 the office of Escheator of Munster. He succeeded his father in the peerage as Viscount Northland, Nov. 5, 1818; was, by patent dated June 13, 1826, created a Peer of Great Britain by the title of Baron Ranfurly, of Ramphorlie, co. Renfrew (the ancient seat of the family in North

Britain); and on the coronation of William the Fourth in 1831, was elevated to an Earl of Ireland. His Lordship married Jan. 2, 1785, the Hon. Diana Jane Pery, eldest daughter and coheirress of Edmund Sexton Viscount Pery, uncle to the present Earl of Limerick; and by her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue five sons and one daughter: 1. the Right Hon. Thomas now Earl of Ranfurly, late M.P. in the present Parliament for Dungannon, who was born in 1786, and married in 1815 Mary Juliana eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Most Rev. William Stuart, Lord Archbishop of Armagh, great-uncle of the Marquess of Bute, and has issue Thomas, now Viscount Northland; 2. the Hon. Edmund Sexton Pery Knox, Capt. R.N. who married in 1813 Jean-Sophia, fifth daughter of the late William Hope Vere, of Craigie hall, West Lothian, esq. and has issue; 3. the Hon. John Henry Knox, who married in 1822 Lady Mabella Josephine Needham, 8th daughter of Francis first Earl of Kilmorey, and sister to the present Earl, and has issue; 4. the Hon. John James Knox, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, and late M.P. for Dungannon; he married in 1824 Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Edward Taylor, esq. of Bifrons in Kent, and has issue one daughter; 5. William-Brownlow, who died an infant; and 6. Lady Frances Knox, who is unmarried.

The late Earl enjoyed a pension of 3,678*l.* for the abolished office of Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Ireland.

LORD ASHTOWN.

May 1. At Bath, aged 84, the Right Hon. Frederick Trench, Baron Ashtown, of Moate, co. Galway; and of Chesselhouse, Southampton.

His Lordship was the eldest son of Frederick Trench, of Moate and Woodlawn, esq. by Mary, eldest daughter and coheirress (with her sister Catharine Bagnall, now deceased) of Francis Sadlier, of Tipperary, esq. His father was grandson of the Very Rev. John Trench, Dean of Raphoe, younger brother to Frederick Trench, esq. of Garbally, grandfather of the first Earl of Clancarty.

Mr. Frederick Trench sat in the last Parliament of Ireland for the borough of Portlannington; and, on the eve of the Union, was created a Peer of Ireland, by patent dated 27 Dec. 1800, with remainder to the heirs male of his father.

He married May 25, 1785, Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress of Robert Ro-

binson, esq. M.D.; and we believe her ladyship, by whom he had no issue, survives him. His body was conveyed for interment to the family burial place adjoining the mansion at Woodlawn, co. Galway.

He is succeeded in the peerage by his nephew Frederick Mason, now Lord Ashtown, who, married in 1831 Henrietta, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Phillips Cosby, of Stradbally hall, Queen's county, esq. and has issue.

LORD CASTLEMAINE.

April 18. At Dublin, in his 73d year, the Right Hon. Richard Handcock, second Baron Castlemaine, of Moydrum, co. Westmeath (1812).

Lord Castlemaine was born on the 14th May 1767, the younger son of the Very Rev. Richard Handcock, Dean of Achonry, by Sarah, only daughter and heiress of Richard Toler, esq. He succeeded to the peerage on the 7th Jan. 1839, on the death of his brother William Viscount Castlemaine, on whom the barony had been conferred with special remainder to him, but on whose death the viscounty became extinct.

His Lordship married, Nov. 13, 1790, Anne, daughter of the late Arthur French, esq. of French Park, co. Roscommon, and aunt to the present Lord de Freyne; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue nine sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Richard now Lord Castlemaine, who was born in 1791, and married in 1822 Margaret, second daughter of Michael Harris, of Dublin, esq. by whom he has a numerous family; 2. Alicia, married in 1815 to the late Richard Boyle Bagley, esq. and died in 1828; 3. William, who died young; 4. Arthur, deceased; having married in 1807, Margaret, daughter of Dawson Downing, of Rosegate, co. Londonderry, esq. (now remarried to the Hon. William Le-Poer Trench); 5. the Rev. John Gustavus Handcock, who died in 1838, having married in 1827 Frances Flood, eldest daughter of the late John Howard Jessop, of Doory hall, co. Longford, esq. and niece to Sir Frederick Flood, Bart. by whom he has left issue a son and a daughter; 6. the Hon. Sarah, the wife of Major Gen. Christopher Hamilton, C.B.; 7. the Hon. George Handcock, who married in 1833 Elizabeth-Anne, youngest daughter of Robert Henry French, of Dublin, esq. and cousin to Lord de Freyne, and has issue; 8. the Hon. Anne, the wife of Colonel Sir James St. John, C.B.; 9. the Hon. Henry Robert Handcock, Captain 97th Foot; 10. the Hon.

Charles; 11. the Hon. Robert-French Handcock, Lieut. R. Art.; and 12. Thomas, who died an infant.

The funeral of Lord Castlemaine took place at Athlone on the 21st of April. It was attended by the numerous male relatives of his lordship; Major-General Sir Parker Carroll (the General of the district) followed, accompanied by Col. Smith, A.A.G., Lieut. Carroll, A.D.C. Colonel Birch, R.A., Lieut.-Col. Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, 99th, Major England, R.A. and all the field officers and officers of the garrison, in full military costume. A very affecting funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Moffat. In his conclusion, he alluded to the virtuous life of the late lord, and described those pious feelings which guided his conduct through life, and were strongly evinced during his last severe and protracted illness. Sir Parker Carroll, accompanied by Admiral French, the brother of the dowager Lady Castlemaine, and General Hamilton, her son-in-law, accompanied the remains to the grave, in rear of the present Lord and his afflicted brothers.

GENERAL CHARLES COUNT ALTEN.

April 20. At Botzen, in the Tyrol, on his return to his native land from Italy, which he had visited for the benefit of his health, in his 76th year, General Charles Count Alten, a Knight Grand Cross of the English Order of the Bath, of the Hanoverian Orders of St. George and of the Guelphs, of the Austrian Order of St. Stephen, the Russian Orders of St. Alexander Newsky and St. Anne, and of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle; a Knight Commander of the Legion of Honour, and of the Portuguese Order of the Tower and Sword; a Knight of William of the Netherlands, and of the Portuguese Order of Military Merit.

Count Alten was the youngest son of Augustus Eberhard Baron Alten, of an ancient Protestant family of Wilkenburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, and was born on the 20th of October, 1764, at Burgwedel. At the age of twelve he was nominated Page of Honour to his late Majesty George the Third, the then Elector of Hanover; and in 1781 received his first commission as Ensign in the Foot Guards of the Electorate. In 1785 he was promoted to a Lieutenantcy, and in 1790 was made Aid-de-Camp to Field-Marshal Von Reden, with the rank of Captain. In the year 1793, at the breaking out of the revolutionary war,

Captain Alten accompanied Field-Marshal Von Freitag, who commanded the Hanoverian troops . . . in which capacity . . . opportunity was presented to Captain Alten to distinguish himself before the enemy as a gallant and intelligent officer, having been present in the action of Famars, the siege of Valenciennes, and the affairs of Ost-Capelle and Rixporde. Field-Marshal Von Freitag having been severely wounded in the night . . . latter affair, Captain Alten joined the staff of General Count Walmoden, on whom the command devolved, and with whom he distinguished himself at the battle of Hondschoote, on the 8th September, 1793. A few weeks subsequent to this action Captain Alten quitted the staff, in order to take the command of his company in the Foot Guards, and, as Senior Captain, was placed at the head of a provisional battalion of (Light) Grenadiers, and with this corps he held the outposts on the Lys, between Poperingue and Werwick—a position of great trust and importance. It was here that Captain Alten first displayed that talent as a Light Infantry officer, for which he afterwards became so celebrated.

In the spring of 1794 Captain Alten's corps formed a portion of the garrison of Menin, then besieged by an overwhelming force, and in the night of the 30th April took a most active and conspicuous share in the celebrated sortie from that place, under the command of General Von Hammerstein. Captain Alten was engaged in a series of minor affairs during the remaining part of the year 1794, which terminated in the passage of the Waal by the enemy, in the neighbourhood of Nimwegen, on the 11th December. The Allies having given up the war in Flanders in the early part of 1795, the Hanoverian troops returned to their own country, and were shortly afterwards reduced to the peace-establishment, when Captain Alten, as a mark of special favour, was retained in active service, receiving the rank of Major. In the year 1800 Major Alten was about to quit the service, on account of ill health, but, instead of his resignation being accepted, a commission of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel was forwarded to him in the most flattering manner, which rank had been conferred by the Government, at the personal request of the Field-Marshal.

In 1803, when the Hanoverian Corps were totally disbanded, according to the capitulation of Laueburg, Lieutenant-Colonel Alten was one of the first to quit his native country, and enrol himself

under the standard of his lawful monarch, by entering the British service, and many distinguished individuals, both officers and men, were, from personal regard and attachment, induced to follow his example. In November, 1803, Baron Charles Alten was gazetted Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding First Light Battalion King's German Legion, the formation and disciplining of which he conducted with the utmost zeal and success; and in December, 1804, his Majesty was pleased to confer on him the Regiment, with the rank of full Colonel-Commandant.

During the expedition to the North of Germany, in 1805-6, Colonel Alten commanded the Light Brigade of the King's German Legion, and, indeed, the advanced corps. With the expedition to Rügen and Danish Zealand, in the year 1807, he commanded the same brigade, which served with distinction, under his orders, at the taking of Copenhagen. In 1808, Baron Alten and his brigade, having returned from Gothenburg, where he had served under Sir John Moore, sailed with the corps under that officer to Portugal, where being promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, he was present in all the operations of this army. In the month of December, in Galicia, Brigadier-General Alten was employed, with an additional Light Brigade under his orders, in covering the main body of Sir John's corps, and after a series of fatiguing flank marches, during which the battle of Corunna had taken place, he ultimately re-embarked his brigades at Vigo for England. In 1809, Brigadier-General Alten was in command of his Light Brigade with the Walcheren expedition, and rendered much service during the siege of Flushing. In 1810, the brigade returned to England. Baron Alten, having been promoted to the rank of Major-General, was placed in command of the South-West District, at Bexhill, in the county of Sussex.

At the beginning of 1811 Major-General Alten embarked with his brigade a second time for Portugal, where, in the first instance, they were attached to the corps under the command of Marshal Beresford, with whom he served at the first siege of Badajoz, and at Albuera. In the latter action the defence of the village and bridge was entrusted to him. Shortly after these occurrences, his brigade was augmented by the regiment of Brunswick Oels, and with them attached to the 7th division, the command of which, at the commencement of 1812, devolved on him, as senior officer. In April, 1812, Major-Gen. Alten was placed at the head of the Light Division by Lord Wellington, which distinction was

the more flattering, as the command of this division was considered an appointment denoting the utmost trust and confidence, and Major-General Alten was one of the junior general officers with the army.

It is not proposed in this sketch to enter into details of the various military operations in which this distinguished division were engaged; suffice it to say, that whilst under the command of General Alten, it not only supported its former fame with the army, but enhanced the celebrity it had so justly acquired. General Alten commanded the Light Division in the following general actions: Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nive, Nive, Orthez, and Toulouse.

At the close of the war in 1814, on his resigning the command of the Light Division, the British officers composing it presented their general with a valuable and elegant sword as a token of their regard and esteem. In the autumn of the same year, he took the command of the Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands, with the rank of Lieutenant-General in the Hanoverian army, and with local rank of the same grade in the British service. In addition to this duty, he was appointed to the command of the 3rd Division by the Duke of Wellington, on the return of Napoleon from Elba in 1815. The services of General Alten, during the memorable 16th, 17th, and 18th of June, will ever be classed amongst the most devoted and glorious on military record. The 3rd Division, having stood the brunt of the battle, were supported in their steadiness, when exposed to immense slaughter, by the noble example of their heroic commander, until he was carried dangerously wounded from the field.

In 1816, when recovered from his wounds, General Alten, who had been raised to the rank of Count after the battle of Waterloo, took the command of the Hanoverian troops, forming part of the Army of Occupation in France, with the rank of full General in the Hanoverian service. The Army of Occupation being withdrawn in 1818, he returned to his native country.

The regiment of Jäger-Guards, being chiefly formed of the two light infantry battalions of the late King's German Legion, was especially given to Count Alten by his late Majesty, George IV. and he was further appointed Inspector-General of the Infantry, in which capacity he was of the utmost service and benefit to the army.

In 1831, his late Majesty, William IV. nominated Count Alten one of the Ministers of State, and placed him at the head of the War Department in Hanover,

which appointment he continued to hold to the day of his death.

On the 25th April, his remains arrived at his seat of Winkburg, near Hanover, and on the 2nd of May were interred, by order of his Majesty, with military honours, attended by the entire civil and military authorities, and the whole of the troops composing the garrison of Hanover.

REAR-ADM. SIR F. L. MAITLAND.

Dec. 30. On board his flag-ship the *Wellesley*, at sea in the vicinity of Bombay, in his 63rd year, Rear-Admiral Sir Frederick Lewis Maitland, K.C.B. Knt. of the Redeemer in Greece, and Knt. Commander of St. Ferdinand and Merit, Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

Sir Frederick Maitland was the third son of Rear-Adm. the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland, of Rankeillour, (sixth son of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale,) by Margaret Dick, heiress of Rankeillour and Lindores in Fife, in right of her mother, sister of James Macgill of Rankeillour, who claimed the title of Viscount of Oxford. He was born at Rankeillour, Sept. 7, 1779; commenced his naval career at an early age; and after serving for some time as a Midshipman on board the *Martin* sloop of War, commanded by Capt. George Duff, was removed into the *Southampton* frigate, where he continued under the command of the Hon. Robert Forbes, until promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in the *Andromeda* of 32 guns, April 5, 1795. The *Southampton* was attached to Earl Howe's fleet in the memorable actions of May 29 and June 1, 1794; and was subsequently ordered to attend on the King at Weymouth, where Mr. Maitland had the honour of acting as sidesman to the royal family for a period of six weeks, during which they made daily excursions to sea in that ship.

From the *Andromeda*, Lieut. Maitland removed into the *Venerable* 74, bearing the flag of Adm. Duncan; with whom he continued till April 1797, when he proceeded to the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of joining Earl St. Vincent, who, from friendship for his deceased father, had offered to promote him whenever an opportunity should occur. The flag-ship having her full complement of officers, Mr. Maitland was appointed First Lieutenant of the *Kingfisher* sloop of war, in which he assisted at the capture of many privateers belonging to the enemy; one of which, *La Betsy*, a sloop of 16 guns and 118 men, defended herself with considerable bravery, and upon the prize money for this vessel being distributed, the *Kingfisher's* crew subscribed 50*l.* to purchase Lieut. Maitland sword.

In Dec. 1798, the *Kingfisher* was wrecked at the entrance of the Tagus, when proceeding to sea under the temporary command of Lieut. Maitland, who, on his arrival at Gibraltar, was tried by a Court-martial, and honourably acquitted of all blame on the occasion. Immediately after his trial he was appointed Flag-Lieutenant to Earl St. Vincent, who had about that period taken up his residence on the rock. On the 7th July 1799 he was sent by the Earl in the *Penelope* armed cutter to intercept the French and Spanish fleets, and taking up with them on the following morning, was surrounded and compelled to surrender. He was conveyed prisoner to the Flag-ship of Adm. Gravina (who afterwards died from a wound received at Trafalgar), who received him with the utmost kindness, and upon the departure of the fleet from port a few days after, he was liberated, and permitted to return to Gibraltar without being exchanged. He accompanied Earl St. Vincent, but was immediately appointed by him to the rank of Commander in the *Cameleon* sloop, which he joined off El Arish in time to be present at the signing of a convention between the Commissioners appointed by General Kleber and the Grand Vizier, having for its object the evacuation of Egypt by the French Republican army. Of this treaty a copy was brought home overland by Captain Maitland, who soon after rejoined his sloop in the Mediterranean, where he made several captures; and on the 10th Dec. 1800, was appointed by Lord Keith to the *Wasenmac* 64, armed *en flute*; but as that ship was lying at Malta, unfit for service, he obtained his lordship's permission to accompany the expedition then preparing against the French in Egypt, where his conduct in command of the armed launches employed to cover the landing of Sir Ralph Abercromby's army, and in the subsequent battles of March 13 and 21, 1801, obtained him the thanks of the naval and military commanders-in-chief.

Capt. Maitland's post commission was not confirmed by the Admiralty until the 21st March 1801, which was the very day of the great victory of Alexandria. In the next month he was appointed temporary to the *Drongo*, being part of the squadron that had arrived on the Egyptian coast in quest of M. Gantheaume; and he continued to command that ship, under the orders of Sir John Borlase Warren, till August following, when he was removed to the *Carrere*, a French frigate taken near Elba. He remained in the Mediterranean until the peace of Amiens; paid off the *Carrere* Oct. 1, 1802; and eleven days afterwards

was appointed, by his steady friend Earl St. Vincent, to the *Loire*, a remarkably fine frigate, mounting 46 guns; two boats of which during the night of June 27, 1803, carried the French national brig *Venteux*, of four long 18-pounders, six brass 36-pr. carronades, and 82 men, lying close under the batteries of the *Isle of Bas*.

On the 16th Mar. 1804, Capt. Maitland captured the *Braave* French ship privateer, of 16 guns and 110 men, on the Irish station. In August following, while cruising for the protection of the homeward bound convoys, he had the good fortune to capture, after a pursuit of twenty hours, and a running fight of fifteen minutes, the *Blonde* of thirty 9-pounders, and 240 men.

On the 3d June, 1805, he entered *Muros* bay, on the coast of Spain, and the fort having been very gallantly carried by Mr. Yeo, his first Lieutenant, he took possession of the enemy's vessels in the road, consisting of the *Constance* privateer, pierced for 26 guns (none of which however were on board), the *Beller* privateer, pierced for 20 guns, and a Spanish merchant brig. On the 27th of the same month, the Common Council of the City of London voted him their thanks for his distinguished conduct on this occasion; and about the same period he received an elegant sword from the Committee of the Patriotic Fund at Lloyd's; and on the 18th of October following, the Corporation of Cork resolved to present him with the freedom of that city in a silver box, as a reward for his zeal and gallantry displayed on many occasions in the public service, and for his unremitting and successful exertions for the protection of the Irish trade.

The last service performed by Capt. Maitland in 1805, was that of capturing, in company with the *Egyptienne* frigate, *La Libre* of 40 guns and 240 men, which ship surrendered after an obstinate resistance of half an hour, during which she had 20 men killed and wounded, and received so much damage that all her masts fell soon after the British had taken possession of her. The *Loire* on this occasion, although the first in action, had not a man hurt; but eight of her consort's crew were wounded, one of them mortally. Capt. Maitland took the French frigate in tow, and arrived with her at Plymouth, Jan. 4, 1806, eleven days after the action. On the 22d of April following, he captured the *Princess of Peace*, Spanish privateer, pierced for fourteen guns, mounting one long 24-pounder, with a complement of 63 men.

On the 28th November, 1806, Capt.

Maitland was appointed to the *Emerald*, a 36-gun frigate; and in April 1807, he captured the *Austerlitz* French privateer, of 14 guns and 96 men; and a Spanish polacre from *La Guira*, laden with cocoa, bark, indigo, &c. He also recaptured the *Zulema*, an American ship, which had been taken by a French privateer. In July of the same year he took an American brig, having on board 90 men belonging to the French ships in the *Chesapeake*.

On the 13th March 1808, he captured in the harbour of *Vivero*, *L'Apropos*, pierced for 16 guns, the largest schooner he had ever seen; and on the 21st of March, in the following year, he captured *L'Enfant de Patria*, of 8 guns; and two days afterwards *L'Aventurier* of 4 guns. These vessels were letters of marque, the former bound to the *Isle of France* and the latter to the relief of *Guadaloupe*. In the following month the *Emerald* was attached to the fleet under Lord Gambier, and formed part of the advanced squadron at the destruction of four French two-deckers in *Aix roads*. From this period he continued to cruise with his usual activity; and previous to his quitting the *Emerald* he was fortunate enough to add to his already long list of captures two French letters of marque, of four guns each, *L'Incomparable* brig privateer of eight 6-pounders, which when discovered was in the act of capturing an English merchant brig; *Le Fanfaron*, national corvette of 16 guns; *La Belle Etoile* letter of marque of 8 guns (pierced for 20); and *L'Auguste*, a remarkably fast sailing ship privateer of 18 guns.

Capt. Maitland's next appointment was June 3, 1813, to the *Goliath*, a cut-down 74; in which ship he served about twelve months, on the *Halifax* and *West India* stations. The *Goliath*, being found very defective, was paid off at *Chatham* in Oct. 1814, and on the 15th of the ensuing month Captain Maitland was appointed to the *Boyne*, a second rate, 56-guns, at *Portsmouth* for the flag of Sir Alexander Cochrane, Commander-in-Chief on the coast of America. In Jan. 1815, he proceeded to *Cork*, and collected a large fleet of transports and merchant vessels; but, owing to a continuance of strong westerly winds, was detained at *Cove* until the return of Napoleon Buonaparte from *Elba*, when his orders were countermanded, and he was removed to the *Bellerophon* of 74 guns.

Capt. Maitland sailed from *Cawsand Bay* in company with a squadron under Sir Henry Hotham, May 24, 1815; and was soon after sent by that officer to watch the motions of two French frigates and two

corvettes, lying at Rochefort, off which place he detained a transport, having on board nearly 300 soldiers from Guadeloupe.

When Buonaparte, after the battle of Waterloo, fled to Rochefort, and there formed numerous plans for his escape by sea, the whole of them were happily frustrated by the vigilance of Capt. Maitland, and the detachment under his orders. His hopes being at an end, Napoleon endeavoured to stipulate for his future treatment, but in vain; Capt. Maitland informing him that he had no authority whatever for granting terms of any sort; and that he could do nothing more than convey him and his suite to England, to be received in such a manner as the Prince Regent might think proper. Thus situated, the fugitive at length resolved to throw him-off on the generosity of "the most powerful, the most constant, and the most generous of his enemies," and accordingly surrendered unconditionally to Capt. Maitland, on the 15th July. The Bellerophon arrived in Torbay in nine days after Buonaparte's surrender; and from thence proceeded to Plymouth, off which port he was removed to the Northumberland on the 7th August. Previous to his quitting the former ship he sent one of his attendants to her commander, proposing to present him with a gold box, containing his portrait set with diamonds, the value of which was said to be 3000 guineas; but the offer was declined by Capt. Maitland, who some time after addressed a letter to the Edinburgh Annual Register, correcting several misstatements contained in that publication respecting his prisoner.

Early in October 1818, Capt. Maitland was appointed to the Vengeur 74, intended to bear the flag of Rear-Adm. Otway, on the Leith station; but in June 1819, two line-of-battle ships being required for the service in South America, she was directed to proceed thither under the orders of Sir T. M. Hardy, with whom she sailed from Spithead on the 9th Sept. Being recalled in 1820, she conveyed Lord Beresford from Rio de Janeiro to Lisbon, where she arrived on the 10th Oct. From thence she was ordered to Naples, where Capt. Maitland received the King of the Two Sicilies on board for a passage to Leghorn, on his way to attend the Congress at Laybach. His Majesty arrived at Leghorn, Dec. 20, and expressed his sense of Capt. Maitland's great attention during a very unfavourable passage of seven days, by personally investing him, immediately after his landing, with the insignia of a Knight-Commander of the Order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit;

and presenting him with a very valuable gold box, containing his portrait set with large diamonds.

The Vengeur arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean, March 29, 1821; and, being found defective, was paid off at Sheerness, May 18th following; on which day Capt. Maitland commissioned the Genoa 74, as a guard-ship at that port, where he continued until Oct. 3, in the same year, on which day he was superseded by Sir Thomas Livingstone, in consequence of his having completed the usual period of service on the peace establishment. Previous to their separation, the Midshipman of the Genoa presented him with a very elegant sword, as a mark of their respect and esteem. Subsequently he was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies, on which station he died.

Captain Maitland was nominated a Companion of the Bath in 1815; and a Knight Commander on the 17th Nov. 1830. He married in April 1804, Catherine, third daughter of Daniel Connor, esq. of Ballybricken, in the county of Cork, but had no issue.

REAR-ADMIRAL H. STUART.

April 9. In Upper Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 73, Rear-Adm. Henry Stuart.

This officer entered the service as a Midshipman, on board the Alfred, Captain Bayne, in 1780; and served in the action off Martinico, on the 29th of April, 1781, under Sir Samuel Hood; also in that of the Chesapeake, under Admiral Graves, on the 5th of September, 1781. He was present in the actions off St. Kitts, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of January, 1782, under Sir S. Hood, and in those of the 9th and 12th of April, under Lord Rodney, when his Captain (Bayne) was killed, and himself wounded.

On the fleet arriving at Port Royal, Jamaica, he joined the Caton, one of the ships taken, commanded by Captain Fisher. In the gale, in which the Ville de Paris and other ships were lost, the Caton sprung a leak, and got into Halifax, where she was repaired; she sailed from thence on the 1st January, 1783, with a convoy for England. In another tremendous gale, which overtook them a few days after they sailed, the ship broached to, carrying away the foremast, main, and mizen-topmast, and all the yards. In this gale, which lasted three weeks, the Caton lost her rudder, and the orlop deck beams fell in. It was thirteen weeks before she reached Antigua, where she was again hoisted down, and arrived in England in

October, 1783. Mr. Stuart next served on the Jamaica station five years, under Admiral Innes and Sir Alan Gardner, in the *Europa*, and in the *Goliath* and *Alcide*, under Sir Andrew Douglas.

In 1793 he joined the *Queen*, Sir Alan Gardner, in the West Indies. In October of that year, he obtained his promotion as Lieutenant, and was appointed to the *Weazle* brig, in which he served two years under the Honourable Captain Murray and Sir Willoughby Lake, in the North sea. In 1798 he joined the *Carysfort*, and was removed to the *Suffolk*, Admiral Rainier, as first Lieutenant, and was then appointed to, and fitted out a fire-ship at Calcutta. In 1797 he was appointed to the command of the *Fox*, in which he served four years, two of which in the Red Sea, under Admiral Blankett. He attained the rank of Post Captain, Oct. 16, 1800. In 1801 he was appointed to the command of the *Chiffone*. His Majesty King William, when Lord High Admiral, gave him the Gloucester, when he was sent to the Mediterranean to reinforce the squadron under Sir P. Malcolm; and in 1830 he obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral.

REAR-ADM. BRINE.

Jan. 28. At Boldre hill, near Ly-mington, aged 70. Augustus Brine, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral.

He was the eldest son of Adm. James Brine, who died at Blandford in 1814. He was made a Lieutenant in 1790, a Commander in 1798, and a Post Captain in 1802. During the war he held an appointment in the Sea Fencible service; and commanded the *Medway*, a third rate. In July 1814 he captured the United States' brig of war *Syren*, pierced for 18 guns, with a complement of 137 men. He attained the rank of Rear-Admiral in 1837.

His only son, the Rev. Augustus James Brine, M.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, has married since his father's death, on the 10th March, Helen, daughter of Philip R. Lempriere, esq. of Rozel manor-house, Jersey.

SIR ROBERT SEPPINGS, F.R.S.

April 25. At his house in Taunton, aged 72. Sir Robert Seppings, F.R.S., for many years Surveyor of the British Navy.

Sir Robert commenced his career as a naval architect under the late Sir John Henslow, and was in the service of his country in that capacity for nearly, if not quite, fifty years, during which period his improvements in ship-building were numerous and important, and his fidelity and exertions such as to call forth on several occasions the testimony of the

Committee of Finance, and the marked approbation of both Houses of Parliament. Sir Robert Seppings was a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, honorary member of the Philosophical Society of Cambridge, and a corresponding member of the Philosophical Society at Rotterdam. The Copley medal, as well as the gold medal of the Society of Arts, were awarded to him. The Emperor of Russia presented him with a splendid vase, and the Kings of Denmark and Holland both testified their sense of his professional merits by sending to him memorials of their approbation. Amongst the other public honours paid to Sir Robert it was proposed by the University of Oxford to confer on him the honorary degree of D.C.L., at the commemoration in 1836; but he was compelled to decline it in consequence of severe indisposition. Sir Robert leaves, we believe, several children; one of his daughters is the wife of Edward Lock, esq. banker, of Oxford; and another is united to Daniel Godfrey, esq. a solicitor, of Abingdon. Lady Seppings died at Taunton a few years since.

THOMAS MANNING, ESQ.

May 2. At Bath, where he had been residing for nearly two years, aged 67, the celebrated linguist Thomas Manning, esq. of Orange Grove, Dartford.

The subject of the present notice was born in 1774 at Diss in Norfolk, the second son of the Rev. Wm. Manning, Rector of that parish. After receiving a liberal education he entered at Cambridge, where he studied intensely; and numbered as his friends some of the most celebrated men of the time, amongst whom were Dr. Davy, Professor Porson, and Charles Lamb, who addressed to him the greater portion of the letters lately edited and published by Serjeant Talfourd. During his residence he was greatly distinguished for his mathematical attainments, and published in 1798 the celebrated work bearing his name on Algebra, in two volumes, 8vo. besides a smaller volume on arithmetic.

Affecting, however, the plain dress of the Quakers, and with it adopting their strong repugnance to all oaths and tests, he felt himself debarred from all academic honours and preferments; he therefore left the university without taking a degree, and directed his attention to the acquisition of medical knowledge.

For some time his imagination had brooded over the mysterious empire of China, or, as Eliza expresses in one of his letters, "Mr. Manning had begun to be haunted with the idea of China, and to

talk of going thither ;" with this impression he now entirely devoted his studies to the language of that country, and became one of the best Sinese scholars in the world, and a rival to Dr. Morrison, M. St. Julien, M. Klaproth, and M. Abel Remusat, with all of whom he became intimately acquainted.

Mr. Manning having long indulged the desire of traveling, at last sailed for Canton, and from thence repeatedly essayed to penetrate into the Celestial Empire ; his endeavours were, however, fruitless, although supported by the whole of the factory influence at Macao and Canton. The dearest object of his heart being thus frustrated, he journeyed to Calcutta, and thence attempted to achieve his project by traversing the territory of Thibet. He long resided at H'lassa, its chief city, under the special patronage of the Lama, and when he departed received the Lama's benediction, being the first Englishman thus distinguished.

In 1802 Mr. Manning was in Paris in daily habits of intimacy with the ex-Director Carnot, who was then deeply wrapped in his algebraical studies, and frequent notes passed between them, "*concernant les factions des equations.*"

About 1809 we again find Mr. Manning at Canton preparing to go to Cochinchina, and as he then states the master of fifteen languages. At a subsequent period in Paris, whilst the war was raging with the intensest fury, and even Lord Elgin (one of our ambassadors), in common with other British subjects then in France, were imprisoned, Mr. Manning was (with the connivance of his old amis Carnot et Talleyrand,) allowed to remain at a friend's house. Napoleon learning this disobedience signed a special order for him to be arrested by the police, and sent to a depot. Intimation was given of this proceeding to Talleyrand, who immediately craved an interview with the emperor, and earnestly pleaded an exemption from the hard decree on the ground of his being a most celebrated savant—with great difficulty the prayer was accorded.

Some time after Mr. Manning had a most earnest desire to revisit his native clime for the purpose of arranging his affairs, which from his long and repeated absences had become requisite, as well as to behold again the scenes in which he had passed his earliest days. Talleyrand obtained for him a passport to China, via Rotterdam, with leave to call at England. It not then being his wish to revisit the Celestial Empire, he endeavoured to persuade Talleyrand to again see the emperor, and request a *permis d'embarca-*

tion for England ; the wily minister, well acquainted with the temper of his imperious master, "whose will was law," represented the ill grace with which even the obnoxious document had just been signed—begged him to content himself with the boon already granted, telling him that such was the hatred borne by Napoleon to the English name that another application would be most likely to induce the emperor to rescind the passport altogether, and that it would be advisable to depart instantly. The hint was taken, and Mr. M. left Paris without delay. Years rolled on, the conqueror of kings, the arbiter of the destinies of the world, the Corsican to whom monarchs boasting shields of an hundred quarterings had humbly solicited alliance, had become a prisoner to the foes he so much detested, and was imprisoned on a paltry rocky island far from his former sway. During this interval, armed with the imperial fiat, Mr. M. after settling his affairs in England, had again crossed the seas and journeyed in a distant hemisphere, visiting monarchs whose names were as little known as the countries they governed.

Shortly after this, his services, with those of Sir G. Staunton, were solicited by the British Government for Lord Amherst's Embassy to China, and they embarked with Hastings Toome, esq. J. F. Davis, esq. Rev. Robert Morrison, and Alexander Pierson, esq. in the E. I. cruiser the "*Discovery*," and sailed for the Lenna Island, where on the 9th July 1816 they were joined by the "*Alceste*," having the Ambassador on board. A trivial circumstance nearly deprived the embassy of Mr. M.'s company in the only official character he ever filled. For many years he had with pride cultivated a magnificent beard. Lord A. abhorred all such decorations, and wished it to be shaven off ; this was considered as an indignity, and he with Sir G. Staunton refused to proceed further. A timely *amende honorable* was made, and they with the Ambassador and the rest of his suite reached Peking, were refused admission to the emperor unless a degrading ceremony was submitted to, and were necessitated to retrace their steps. For four months they travelled through the heart of the country, and for six weeks they were on the river Yang-tse-kyang, and sailed partly across the great inland sea the Po-yang lake to Nang-tchang-foo. On New Year's day they reached Canton, and were lodged in a temple. Mr. Manning, still accompanying the embassy, embarked with it on board the *Alceste* to return to England. On the 13th of Feb.

the vessel struck upon a rock in the straits of Gaspar, near Sunda, and immediately went down: fortunately no lives were lost; Lord Ancher, the son, and secretary reached Batavia in one of the ship's boats, and sent the "Ternate" to "Middle Island," where the crew had been left. After this melancholy accident the Ambassador and suite took their passage homeward in the *Cæsar* of London.

The report of their return reached the exiled emperor Napoleon at St. Helena. Mr. Manning was casually mentioned: the name was remembered, and curiosity was evinced to have an interview when the vessel touched at the island.

On the first of July, 1817, the *Cæsar* anchored, and the whole of the members of the embassy were permitted to pay their respects to the exile of Longwood.

Whilst dining with Sir Hudson Lowe and Sir Pulteney Malcolm, with whom Mr. M. had been previously acquainted, Sir Hudson communicated to Mr. Manning Napoleon's request for an interview with him, and accorded permission to visit the ex-Emperor upon his pledging his honour to address Napoleon by no other title than that of General Buonaparte, pursuant to the order of the British Government. Attended by two aid-de-camps he went to Longwood, where, after a long conversation upon the resources, manners, and customs of the Chinese, ere he took his departure, he thanked Napoleon for allowing him to leave France some years previously. Buonaparte sharply asked, "Who signed the passport?" Mr. M. with great tact replied, bowing, "*Par l'Empereur.*" Napoleon's face was immediately suffused with the deepest crimson. The delicate allusion to his lost power was duly appreciated.

In 1827, Mr. M. again went to Italy with the intention of remaining some years. Upon the 18th February, 1829, he applied at Naples to our ambassador for a passport to Rome, and on the following April 9th it was *visé* for Florence. On the 26th of May, at the prefecture of police in Paris, it was countersigned for Dieppe, from whence he embarked for his native land the 4th of June.

Impaired as his constitution was by a long residence in eastern climes, his health shattered by the privations and fatigues incidental to his laborious voyages, he was now anxious for a quiet abode where he could devote the remainder of his days to peaceful meditation. But his name was known, and eagerly was his company sought by the noblest and most

distinguished in the land, who competed with the greatest avidity for the honour of his temporarily residing in their town or country mansions.

A strong attachment to study, and an invincible passion to retirement, however, induced him to leave an old friend, Sir G. Tuthill's residence, where he was staying, and bury himself in the obscurity of village lodgings. For this purpose, about five or six years since he went to Bexley, and some time after hired a small newly-erected cottage at Orange Grove, near Dartford, of a Mr. Kemp. This place he never furnished, but contented himself with a few chairs of the commonest description, and some deal laths. He would not suffer a single carpet on any of his floors, nor a strip of paper on his walls—they were simply whitewashed; yet in this hermit-like retreat, buried in the finest Chinese library in Europe, he was visited by the greatest characters of the age, some of Her Majesty's Ministers, and the most distinguished literati; none of whom objected to taking their chop beneath this humble roof in his company. Exceedingly eccentric, about two years and a half since he again began to let his beard grow while staying at Brighton, which ere he returned reached to his breast, and, being of a milky whiteness, gave him a most venerable and patriarchal appearance. He vowed no razor should defile his head; but, at length becoming annoyed by the impertinent remarks of strangers whenever he appeared abroad, and having determined upon retiring to Bath by the advice of his medical attendant, after experiencing in 1838 a paralytic shock which disenabled him from using his right hand, he actually plucked out the whole of this hair by the roots with his left, ere he went from Orange Grove. From that time he constantly resided in that city, and there died of apoplexy May the 2nd, 1840, surrounded by a few chosen friends, the admirers of his splendid and extraordinary attainments, and on the 8th was buried in the Abbey church.

Mr. Manning very materially assisted the translators of the different Chinese works that within these few years have appeared, and at Orange Grove revised the proof sheets of the Reports on the Poor Laws, published by order of the House of Commons. He has left behind a vast collection of letters, many of them from the most celebrated men in Europe; also numerous writings in the Chinese language, but no manuscript sufficiently advanced for publication.

His valuable and unique Chinese li-

brary, which fills five or six large packages, is intended by his relatives to be presented to the Royal Asiatic Society.

Dartford.

A. J. D.

REV. JOHN BLACKWELL, B.A.

May 19. At Cardigan, aged 42, the Rev. John Blackwell, B.A. Rector of Manerdivy, Pembrokeshire.

He entered as a clerk of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1824; proceeded B.A. June 5, 1828; and in 1832 was presented to the rectory of Manerdivy by Lord Brougham, then Lord Chancellor, who, ever ready to patronise men distinguished for their talents, having heard of Mr. Blackwell's fame as a Welsh scholar, and also of his being an able, eloquent, and powerful preacher, was delighted in having it in his power to confer unasked this benefice upon him. On receiving the presentation, Mr. Blackwell wrote an excellent letter of thanks to Lord Brougham, with which his lordship was so pleased that he frequently spoke of it among his friends with delight. His lordship afterwards engaged him to undertake the editorship of the *Cylchgrawn*, a magazine on the plan of the "Penny Magazine," published by the Society for Diffusing Useful Knowledge. The "*Cylchgrawn*" was conducted with great ability; and it will remain a lasting monument of Mr. Blackwell's great command of the Welsh language. His translations from the English are perfect models worthy of being imitated. They contain the purest Welsh; and in them is not lost the spirit and vigour of the originals. In no modern publication is to be found language superior as to elegance of style or purity of diction. Having formed a clear and correct idea himself, Mr. Blackwell could convey the same to others in words the most simple, choice, and appropriate that could be found. His sentences flow like a strong majestic stream, carrying the reader on with a rapid and pleasing pleasure. Not only did Mr. Blackwell succeed as a prose writer, but also as a poet. His national air to the tune of *Ar hyd y nos*, and his elegy on Bishop Heber, are master-pieces; and if some kind and patriotic friend would but undertake to collect his poetical pieces together, with a selection from his many prose compositions, and publish them, he would not only be paying a just tribute to his memory, but also be conferring a lasting obligation on all lovers of Welsh literature. Mr. Blackwell was afflicted with long illness, first occasioned by too close an application to the "*Cylchgrawn*," which, in addition to his parochial duties, gave him no time for recreation. Under his heavy afflictions, however, he

expressed perfect submission to the will of Heaven, and evinced throughout great christian resignation.—*Oxford Herald*.

HENRY WREIGHT, Esq.

May 10. Aged 80, Henry Wreight, esq. of the firm of Wreight and Hilton, bankers, Faversham.

This gentleman, a bachelor, without relatives, appears to have entertained, through an economical life, a determination to benefit, by his will, the poor and needy of the town in which he resided. He has left nearly 100,000*l.* as follows:—To his executors, Giles Hilton, esq. of Preston, and Frederick Giraud, esq. of Faversham, he has bequeathed freehold property, and to the latter the contents of his dwelling-house in Faversham, including a valuable library and numerous prints, collected with considerable taste: 4,000*l.* to various persons, as tokens of regard. Also to the Canterbury Hospital 100*l.*, and 100*l.* to the Magdalen, in St. George's Fields, all free from legacy duty. The large residuum of about 75,000*l.* he gives to the trustees of charities appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in trust. Some of the interest arising from this capital he appropriates, namely, 180*l.* per annum, to the occupants of twelve alms-houses built by him in his life; 42*l.* per annum to the six widows in Mendsfield's alms-houses; 10*l.* per annum to the poor man occupying an unendowed alms-house of Napleton's charity; 5*l.* per annum to each of the friendly societies of the town; 12*l.* per annum to the national schools; 5*l.* per annum to the Benevolent Society; 2*l.* per annum to the Lying-in Charity. The remaining yearly interest to be given to any inhabitants of the town of Faversham in want or distress, by the said trustees, they using their best judgment for its disposal. The capital may be lent, at a low rate of interest, to the Company of Dredgemen, when too poor to stock their grounds with brood-oysters, or to any industrious inhabitants of the town needing assistance, the trustees taking the best security they can for repayment.

JAMES SELLETH, Esq.

May 6. At Norwich, aged 76, James Selles, esq., an excellent artist.

In the beginning of his career he was employed as a painter of heraldry, &c. He soon, however, evinced an earnest desire for improvement in art; and became a student at the Royal Academy, where he attended the lectures of Professors Reynolds, Barry, &c.; and he practised afterwards as a miniature painter, in which his peculiar delicacy of handling afforded him great facility. Subsequently,

settling in his native city, his favourite pursuit seems to have been the delineation of fruit, flowers, and still life, in oil and water-colours, which he brought to great perfection. His pictures are remarkable for finish, transparency, and a variety of tints and surface, to be obtained only by a knowledge of handling, grafted upon the study of nature. Constantly labouring to find employment for an active mind, he occupied himself in his later years in painting architectural and other subjects. In 1815 he served the office of president of the Norwich Society of Artists, having been one of the early members of that body.

Few members of his profession have been more respected during a long life. He departed "full of years," and in the entire enjoyment of his art—which he was enabled to pursue until within a few hours previous to his decease—leaving a character that all may applaud; both as to his industry as an artist, and his integrity as a man.—*Art Union*.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Nov. 20. At Arruomanza, one of the New Hebrides, being murdered by the natives, the Rev. *J. Williams*, missionary, and author of a volume of *Missionary Travels*; and Mr. *Harris*, missionary to the Marquesas.

March 16. Aged 53, the Rev. *William Nunn*, Minister of St. Clement's chapel, Manchester. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1814, M.A. 1817.

March 23. At Salisbury, aged 81, the Rev. *James Cutler*, Prebendary of that cathedral, and Rector of Lockford, Hampshire. He was a son of Richard Cutler, esq. of Hertford; was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, and thence elected a Scholar of St. John's college, Oxford, in June 1777, he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1785, B.D. 1790, and was presented to the sinecure rectory of Lockford by the college in 1809. He has bequeathed to the Salisbury Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the Winchester Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, 300*l.*; to the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, 3,000*l.*; and to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 2000*l.*; to be paid three months after the decease of his sister.

March 24. At Pembroke, aged 42, the Rev. *James Robertson Holcombe*, Vicar of Steventon, Berks, and a Prebendary of St. David's and of Brecon. He was matriculated a Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford, in 1817, was elected a Scholar in 1820, and a Fellow in 1821; he graduated B.A. 1820, M.A.

1823, B.D. 1832. He was presented to Steventon in 1825, by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster; and to his prebend by Bishop Burgess. He was seized with apoplexy whilst performing service in Pembroke church, on Sunday March 22, and died two days after.

March 26. At Foulmire, Cambridgeshire, aged 38, the Rev. *William Merchant*.

March 27. Aged 77, the Rev. *Jacob Hodgson*, Perpetual Curate of Crosby, Lancashire, in the parish of Sепhton.

March 28. At Wormingford, Essex, aged 59, the Rev. *Rushlon Robinson Bailey*, Chaplain of the Tower of London, and Rector of the church of St. Peter ad Vincula within the Tower and Perpetual Curate of Culpho, Suffolk. He was, during the French war, an officer in the army, but at the peace, being an excellent classic scholar, entered the church. He was appointed by the Duke of Wellington, about fifteen years back, Chaplain of the Tower, and he also possessed a considerable patrimonial property in Suffolk, and was presented to the church of Culpho in 1815, by T. T. Gordon, esq. Mr. Bailey has left two sons in the church, who received the first rudiments of their education successively at Merchant-tailors' School and at Cambridge. As a clergyman Mr. Bailey was highly esteemed by all who knew him, and as a gentleman for his urbanity of manners.

At Brinklow, Warwickshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Richard Rouse Bloxam*, D.D. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Bulkington. Dr. Bloxam was a native of Aulcuster, was entered at Rugby School Jan. 24, 1777; and as a school-boy, an exhibitor, a Master, and a Fellow, he was for sixty-three years a member of that institution. He entered at Christ church, Oxford, in October 1782, and graduated B.A. 1787, M.A. 1790, B. and D.D. 1810. He was presented to the rectory of Brinklow in 1798, by Lord Chancellor Loughborough, and to Bulkington in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon. He married Anne, sister to the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, President of the Royal Academy: she died Sept. 6, 1835.

March 29. In London, the Rev. *Thomas Davis*, Fellow of Merton college, Oxford. He took the degree of M.A. in 1809.

In his 79th year, the Rev. *John King*, M.A. late Perpetual Curate of St. James's church, Leeds.

The Rev. *Charles Fowler*, for fifty-nine years Vicar Choral of the collegiate church of Southwell, Vicar of

Eaton, Perpetual Curate of Morton and of Woodborough, and Vicar of Rolleston, all in Nottinghamshire. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1780, M.A. 1783.

At the residence of his uncle, the Rev. James Spry, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, in his 24th year, the Rev. *Joseph Henry Spry*, of Jesus college, Oxford; only son of Lt.-Col. W. B. Spry, of the Madras army. He was matriculated a Commoner of Jesus college, in 1836, and took the degree of B.A. in November last.

March 30. At Fyfield rectory, Essex, in his 75th year, the Rev. *Robert Gibson*. He was of Trinity hall, Cambridge, LL.B. 1798.

The Rev. *Thomas Jones*, Rector of Llanhillaeth, and Perpetual Curate of Mynyddyslwyn, Monmouthshire. He was collated to the latter living in 1817 by Dr. Marsh, then Bishop of Landaff; and presented to the former in 1818 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

April 2. At the rectory, Stanton le Dale, Derbyshire, aged 48, the Rev. *John Dale Wain*, Domestic Chaplain to Earl Stanhope.

April 3. The Rev. *John Edlowes*, Vicar of Belton, Leicestershire. He was formerly of St. John's college, Cambridge, when he took the degree of B.A. in 1783; and he was presented to Belton in 1810 by the Marquess of Hastings.

At Rock, Worcestershire, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry William Hill*, Rector of that parish, and for nearly twenty years a magistrate for that county. He was the fourth son of the late Thomas Hill, esq. of Dennis House, co. Stafford. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1806; and was presented to his living (value £1000 a year) by Mr. Wigley in 112.

April 5. Aged 27, the Rev. Mr. *Williams*, Curate of Peterston super Ely, near Cardiff. He was found dead in a field, and is supposed to have fallen in a fit when taking his morning's walk.

April 6. At San Luca de Barra-medra, near Cadiz, after a long illness, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry Rycroft*, a Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Trus-thorpe and Wyvell with Hungarton, and Vicar of Mumby, brother to Sir Richard C. H. Rycroft, Bart. He was the third and youngest son of Sir Nelson Rycroft, the second Baronet, by his first wife Charlotte, daughter of Henry Read, of Crowood, co. Wilts, esq. He was collated by Bishop Pelham (who had married his aunt, a daughter of Sir Richard Rycroft the first Bart.) to the prebend of Scamblesby with Melton Ross in

1822, to the vicarage of Mumby in 1823, and to that of Wyvell in 1824; and instituted to Trus-thorpe on his own petition, as patron, in 1832.

April 8. At Liddell Lodge, near Long-town, Cumberland, the Rev. *William Irving*, Fellow Commoner of Jesus college, Oxford. He was the only son of the late Wm. Irving, esq. of Melffont Abbey, near Wells, Somerset: he entered at Jesus college in 1827, and graduated B.A. 1831, M.A. 1834.

April 9. Aged 73, the Rev. *Richard Carey*, Rector of Barrowden, Rutlandshire, and a Prebendary of York. He was brother to the Lord Bishop of St. Asaph, was of Worcester college, Oxford, M.A. 1787; was presented to Barrowden by the Marquess of Exeter in 1795; and was collated by the Archbishop of York to the prebend of Knaresborough in 1815.

At Stoke Goldington, Bucks, aged 85, the Rev. *William Drake*, M.A. Vicar of Oadby, Leicestershire, to which church he was presented in 1794 by George Wright, esq.

At his rooms in St. John's college, Cambridge, aged 70, the Rev. *John Pabner*, B.D. the senior Fellow of that Society, and formerly Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge. He took the degree of B.A. in 1792, being the Senior Wrangler of that year, proceeded M.A. 1795, B.D. 1802; was appointed Professor of Arabic in 1804, and was succeeded in that chair by Professor Lee in 1819.

April 10. The Rev. *W. T. Charlton Stanton*, Vicar of Aslackby, Lincolnshire. He entered as a Gentleman Commoner of Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1821, graduated B.A. 1827, M.A. 1828; and was recently presented to Aslackby.

April 13. Aged 46, the Rev. *Charles Evatt*, Rector of Monaghan, Ireland.

April 17. At Pytle, near Shepton Mallet, aged 65, the Rev. *Henry Hudy Rogers*, Rector of that parish. He was of Wadham college, Oxford, B.C.L. 1799, and was presented to Pytle in 1826, by the present Lord Portman.

April 18. At his father's, the Rev. *Benjamin Bunbury*, Curate of Rathfarnham; second son of Thos. Chas. Bunbury, esq. of Blackrock, co. Dublin.

At Durham, the Rev. *Luke Ripley*, Rector of Ilderton and Vicar of Alnham, Northumberland, and Bursar of the University of Durham. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820. He was formerly one of the masters of Durham school, and was presented to the churches of Aln-

ham and Ilderton by the Duke of Northumberland in 1833.

April 22. At Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, aged 63, the Rev. *Charles Kemys Watkins*, Rector of that parish. He was matriculated of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1794, elected scholar 1795, Bachelors Fellow 1803, and actual Fellow 1805; he proceeded B.A. 1798, A.M. 1802, B.D. 1811, and he was presented to his living by that society in 1821. Mr. Watkins devoted more than 700*l.* a year to acts of charity.

April 23. The Rev. *John Newman*, Vicar of Childerditch and Witham, Essex. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1787, as 7th Junior Optime; M.A. 1805; he was presented to Childerditch in 1805 by Lord Petre, and collated to Witham in 1822, by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London.

April 24. Aged 41, the Rev. *Lewis Roberts*, Rector of Llanddulas, co. Denbigh, to which he was collated in 1827 by Dr. Luxmoore, then bishop of St. Asaph.

At Stokeclimesland rectory, Cornwall, aged 37, the Rev. *Bedford Kenyon*. He was a Gentleman Commoner of St. Mary hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1835.

April 26. In Kettel-street, Russell-square, the Rev. *John Hillman Watkins*, late Curate of Stisted, Essex.

April 28. Aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Bourchier*, Rector of Brantfield, Herts. His father and grandfather, of the same names, both held the same benefice (see their epitaphs in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. ii. p. 50). He was the only son of the Rev. Edward Bourchier, M.A. who died in 1785, by Catharine, second daughter of William Wollaston, esq. of Finborough, Suffolk, and granddaughter of the author of "The Religion of Nature displayed." He was a member of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. 1798, M.A. 1802; and was instituted to Brantfield on his own petition, as patron, in 1800.

At Bognor, the Rev. *Joseph Sibley*, Vicar of Enstone, Oxfordshire. He was formerly a Commoner of St. John's college, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1812, M.A. 1815; and was presented to his living by Lord Dillon in 1830.

In Welbeck-street, in his 85th year, the Rev. *James Smirnov*, during sixty years Chaplain to the Russian Embassy.

Lately. The Rev. *R. Boyd*, Rector of Taghmon, co. Wexford.

Aged 85, the Rev. *William Butlin*, M.A. for fifty-eight years Perpetual Curate of Roth, Northamptonshire, and for

forty-nine Perpetual Curate of Hartwell, in the same county.

At Lisburn, Ireland, aged 44, the Rev. *Richard Carleton*, Curate of Killead.

The Rev. *M. Cassidy*, Curate of Newtownards, co. Down.

Aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Cresswell*, Vicar of Radford, Nottinghamshire, to which (a living of under 300*l.* a year, with a population of 10,000 souls,) he was presented in 1803 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Aged 78, the Rev. *Thomas Ewbank*, for thirty-six years Rector of Elton, co. Durham.

Aged 36, the Rev. *Thomas Harrison*, Curate of Bardsey, Yorkshire.

Aged 29, the Rev. *John Davies Jones*, Curate of the new church at Aberayron, Cardiganshire; only surviving son of the late Rev. David Jones, Rector of Cilie-Ayton.

Aged 74, the Rev. *G. Keatinge*, Vicar of Mostrim, Edgeworthstown, co. Longford.

The Rev. *Thomas King*, Rector of Templecunell and Kilbolane, co. Cork.

Aged 71, the Rev. *W. Mauleverer*, Rector of Tynan, co. Armagh.

At Chilcompton, co. Somerset, aged 29, the Rev. *Arthur Mogg*, Curate of Paulton and Farrington, Somersetshire. He was matriculated a Commoner of Queen's college, Oxford, in 1832, and took the degree of B.A. in 1836.

Aged 82, the Rev. *J. Moore*, Rector of the united parishes of Molahiffe and Kileredane, co. Kerry.

At Steyning, Sussex, aged 75, the Rev. *John Penfold*, Vicar of that place, and Rector of Pycombe. He was of St. Alban hall, Oxford, M.A. 1798; was presented to Steyning in 1792 by Sir J. Honeywood, and to Pycombe in 1818 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Rev. *T. Sneyd*, Rector of Lavy, co. Cavan.

The Rev. *James Stoughton*, Rector of Sparham and Foxley, Norfolk. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, and was presented to both his livings in 1792 by E. Lombe, esq.

May 3. At Bedford, aged 81, the Rev. *Thomas Galsby*, for fifty-five years Vicar of Wootton, Beds. He was formerly of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; and was instituted to his living in 1785.

May 4. At Thornycroft Hall, Cheshire, aged 69, the Rev. *Charles Thornycroft*. He was paternally descended from the ancient family of Mytton, of Halston, co. Salop, being the son of the Rev. Charles Mytton, of Halston, and Rector of Eccleston, Cheshire. He was of

Brazenose college, Oxford, M.A. 1795, and on his father's death in 1801 was appointed to succeed him in the rectory of Eccleston, which he resigned in 1832. He took the name of Thornycroft by royal license dated 29 Oct. 1831, pursuant to the will of Edward Thornycroft, esq. dated 18 May 1815, to whose estates he succeeded after the death of Eleanor and Anne, sisters of the testator (see Ormerod's *Cheshire*, iii. 361). Mr. Thornycroft died the 20th Jan. 1817; his elder sister 26 June 1823, and the younger 6 Sept. 1831. The gentleman whose death we record was not related to the family.

May 5. At Calne, aged 54, the Rev. *Charles Audry*, of Le Paddocks, near Chippenham, for many years Curate of Tytherton Lucas.

At Eton college, the Rev. *John Briggs*, M.A. Fellow of Eton, and Rector of Creeting, Suffolk. He was formerly of King's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; and was presented to Creeting by Eton college in 1829. His library has been sold at Eton by Mr. Leigh Sotheby on the 20th June.

May 9. At his residence, Corpus buildings, Cambridge, aged 60, the Rev. *Thomas Webster*, B.D. Vicar of Oakington, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of St. Botolph's in the town of Cambridge. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's, and graduated B.A. 1805, as 10th Wrangler, M.A. 1808; was presented to Oakington by the college in 1809, and to St. Botolph's, Cambridge, by the same patrons, in 1834. His body was interred at Oakington on the 14th May, when a very impressive sermon was preached by the Rev. Professor Scholefield. Funeral sermons were also delivered on the following Sunday at Oakington and St. Botolph's by the Rev. W. Carus and the Rev. G. Concher.

May 13. In London, aged 75, the Rev. *William Loufield Fancourt*, D.D. Vicar of Saint Mary's, All Saints, and St. Leonard's, Leicester, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, M.A. 1800, D.D. 1823. He was for some years Curate of St. Olave's, Southwark, and in 1793 was appointed Head Master of St. Saviour's Grammar-School in that borough. On his coming into office there were only 23 scholars on the foundation, but the school so improved under his care, that in 1818 there were 68. He resigned the mastership on being presented to his living at Leicester by Lord Chancellor Eldon in 1828. He was collated to the prebend of Milton ⁱⁿ Ecclesia, in the cathedral church of Lincoln, by Bishop Pelham in 1823. Dr.

Fancourt was attending a meeting of the Protestant Association in Exeter Hall, when he was seized with a sudden affection of the heart, and expired without saying a word. We believe he has left three daughters. He was an excellent scholar, and a kind-hearted man.

At Lymington, the Rev. *Richard Duncan Mackintosh*, B.A. of Catharine-hall, Cambridge, Curate of Childwall, Lancashire, eldest son of Dr. Mackintosh, a physician at Liverpool.

May 17. At Marske, Yorkshire, aged 26, the Rev. *Alfred Alecock*, Vicar of that parish: M.A. of Clare-hall, Cambridge.

May 18. At Palgrave, Suffolk, the Rev. *Robert Rose*, Rector of that parish, and of Frenze in Norfolk. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1794, M.A. 1797; was presented to Palgrave in 1799 by Sir Edward Kerison, and to Frenze in 1824 by *William Smith*, esq.

May 19. At Cardigan, aged 42, the Rev. *John Blackwell*, Rector of Manerdivy, Pembrokeshire. He entered as Clerk of Jesus College, Oxford, in 1824; proceeded B.A. in 1828, and in 1832 was presented to Manerdivy by the Lord Chancellor.

May 21. At Kensington, aged 37, the Rev. *Montagu George Laveilles Wynyard*, son of the Rev. Montagu John Wynyard, B.D. Rector of West Rounton, Yorkshire.

May 27. The Rev. *R. Lane*, B.A. for thirty years Master of the Grammar-School at Kingsbridge, and Minister of Salcombe, Devonshire.

May 30. Aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Vaughan*, Perpetual Curate of Stoke Prior and Docklow, Herefordshire, to which united chapelries he was presented in 1788 by the Vicar of Leominster.

June 4. At his residence at Ardwick, near Manchester, aged 65, the Very Rev. *Thomas Jackson Calvert*, D.D. Warden of the collegiate church of Manchester, and Rector of Holme Spalding, Yorkshire. His patronymic was Jackson, and he was a native of the county of Lancaster. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of the late Dr. Wood (Dean of Ely); and, having been elected Fellow, in 1814 succeeded Dr. Wood as Public Tutor of the college. He graduated B.A. in 1797, being fourth Wrangler, M.A. 1800, B.D. 1807, and D.D. 1823. In 1815 he succeeded Mr. Fawcett as Norrisian Professor of Divinity, and in 1819 as Lady Margaret's Preacher. He was also one of the preachers of the King's Chapel at Whitehall, in which capacity he was first introduced to the notice of the late Earl

of Liverpool, who usually attended that place of worship. In consequence of a representation made by that nobleman conjointly with the present Lord Stowell, to Bishop Howley, Dr. Calvert was requested by that prelate to publish some sermons preached by him in the Chapel at Whitehall; shortly after which Lord Liverpool presented him to the valuable living of Wilmslow, in Cheshire, at that time claimed by the Crown; and on the demise of Dr. Blackburne, in 1823, recommended him to his Majesty for the wardenship of Manchester. This appointment, unsolicited and unlooked for, is one proof, among many others, of the fine and disinterested motives by which that amiable nobleman was actuated in the disposal of his church patronage as Prime Minister. Dr. Calvert was presented to the rectory of Holme Spalding in 1822, by the Master and Fellows of St. John's college. A portrait of Dr. Calvert was painted by S. W. Reynolds, and an engraving from it by J. Thomson, was published in 1832 in Whotton's History of the Collegiate Church of Manchester. Whether the death of Dr. Calvert will remove any difficulties that may have existed as to the proposed measure of making Manchester an episcopal see is not known.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 14. In Canonbury-sq. aged 60, H. J. Holden, esq. His body was interred in the Highgate Cemetery.

April 19. Harriet, wife of Thomas Holland, esq. of Manchester-st. eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Tolson, Madras Est.

Aged 84, John Philips, esq. of Pall-mall.

At Westminster, aged 90, Mary, widow of Capt. Burton, Cold-stream Guards.

April 20. In her 80th year, Ann, relict of Alex. Birnie, esq. of the Alpha-road.

At Wellington-road, St. John's wood, aged 24, Juliana, second dau. of the late Stephen Philips, esq. and niece to Lord Petre.

April 21. At Pimlico, in his 65th year, John Dunn, esq.

April 22. At Dartmouth House, Barchin, in her 50th year, Lady Barbara, Viscountess of Dartmouth; sister of the late Earl of Dartmouth. She was the fifth dau. of George 3d Earl of Dartmouth, K. G. by Lady Frances Finch, 2d dau. of Henrice 3d Earl of Aylesford, and was married to F. Newdigate, esq. in 1820.

In Osnaburgh-st. aged 80, Pietro William Tomkins, esq.

Aged 77, Margaret Cecil, widow of the

Rev. Edw. Vardy, M. A. Rector of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire, and Market Harborough, Leicestershire.

April 23. At Whitehall, aged 16, the Hon. Mary Isabella Smith, eldest dau. of Lord Carrington.

At Holloway, aged 40, Richard Worган, esq. late of Prestbury, near Cheltenham.

At Hampstead, aged 72, Miss Key, only daughter of Jonathan Key, esq. formerly of that place, and aunt to Sir John Key, Bart.

In Prince's-place, St. James's, Major William Campbell, late Major 36th Reg.

April 24. In Blandford-square, aged 81, Frances, widow of William Smith, esq. formerly M. P. for Norwich, and mother of Benjamin Smith, esq. at present one of the members for that city.

Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Clayton, jun. of the Poultry Chapel.

April 25. Aged 74, Capt. Lucius O'Brien, late of the R. Art.

Peter Henderson, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square.

April 26. In Upper Grosvenor-st. Maria-Anne, wife of James Lawrell, of Frimley, Surrey, esq.

Edmund Garland, esq. Capt. 69th Regiment, second son of Peak Garland, esq. Sandridge, Wilts.

At Kennington, aged 76, Mrs. Catharine Bridges, sister of the late Alex. Bridges, esq. of Ewell.

April 27. At West-hill, Wandsworth, aged 28, the Rt. Hon. Blanche Georgiana Countess of Burlington. Her Ladyship was the 4th daughter of the Earl of Carlisle, was married in Aug. 1829, and has left three sons, and a daughter. Her ladyship breathed her last, surrounded by the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Dover, Viscount Morpeth, and other members of her family.

April 28. Aged 52, J. Rumbell, esq. of Cranbourn Lodge, Turnham-green, and Oxford-st.

In Wimpole-st. aged 57, Julia Maria, wife of Henry Hallam, esq. F. R. S. the Historian of the Middle Ages.

Aged 75, George Purling, esq. of Hertford-st. May-fair, and Reigate-Lodge, Surrey.

April 29. At Woolwich, aged 68, William Harris, esq. of the Ordnance Medical Department.

Aged 28, Phillips Dunn Monypenny, esq. student at law, youngest son of the late Robert Monypenny, of Miverton-place, Rolvenden, Kent, esq. He died suddenly when at dinner in Lambeth Inn hall, from ossification of the heart.

April 30. In Tavistock-square, aged 80, Jane, widow of John Cundall, esq.

Lately. At Hammersmith, at the house of her son-in-law Francis B. Gibbs, esq. Sarah-Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Norwood Saffery, esq.

In his 62nd year, Mr. William Matfellow, of St. Martin's-le-Grand, upwards of 27 years in the Common Council of the Ward of Aldersgate.

In Lower Grosvenor-st. aged 69, Lady Frances Arabella, widow of Marcus Beresford, esq. (cousin to the Marq. of Waterford) great-aunt to the Earl of Miltown. She was dau. of Joseph 1st Earl of Miltown, by Cecilia dau. of Francis Leigh, esq.; she was married in 1791, and left a widow in 1797, having had issue William Beresford, esq. now a Groom of Privy Chamber, and Elizabeth, wife of Felix Ladbroke, esq.

Jefferies Spranger, esq. Master of the Court of Exchequer, and one of the Benchers of the honourable Society of Gray's Inn. He was called to the bar on the 19th May 1798, and was formerly a Commissioner of Bankrupts.

Aged 38, the Hon. John Waldegrave, brother to the Earl Waldegrave. A twelve-month has not elapsed since he was united to the daughter of Mr. Braham the vocalist.

In Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, aged 74, Richard Atkinson, esq. many years of Jamaica.

May 1. Aged 34, Charles Henry Pigot, esq. of Great Marlborough-st. and Gloucester-place, New-road.

At Greenwich, aged 86, Archibald Fleeming, esq. of George-yard, Lombard-street.

At Woolwich-common, aged 27, Susanna-Ann, wife of James Bridges, esq. Professor of Landscape Drawing at the R. Mil. Academy.

May 2. In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 35, Major William Mitchell.

May 3. At Clapham-rise, Timothy Henry Davis, esq. late Surveyor-gen. of her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 37, Margaret, wife of Lieut. Charles Peake, R.N.

At Deptford, aged 79, Robert Bowring, esq. formerly of her Majesty's Victualling-yard.

May 5. At St. John's-wood-road, in his 70th year, Charles Hodges Ware, esq. many years private solicitor to his late Majesty.

Aged 53, Margaretta, wife of Henry Stone, esq. of Lombard-street.

May 6. Aged 21, Arthur Harrison, esq. Commoner of Christ Church, Oxford, youngest son of Benjamin Harrison, esq. of Cl. Lane-common.

Aged 55, Henry Crowwell Field, esq. Resident Medical Officer at the Charter-house.

At Upper Gloucester-st. Dorset-sq. George Bishopp, esq. M.D. of Brailles, Warw.

At the house of her nephew, S. Jasper Blunt, esq. at Streatham, aged 85, Ann, relict of the Rev. W. Williams, M. A. Vicar of Waterbeach, Camb. and many years Chaplain at the Hague.

At Bury-st. St. James's, Charles Stephen De Lancey, esq. Lieut. R.N.

At the house of his mother, Mrs. Sayer, in York-street, Portman-sq. Henry Collier Millward, esq. of Harington.

May 7. Aged 45, Charles Boyle, esq. of Lincoln's-inn.

May 8. Suddenly, in the street, aged 37, Henry Darrell Stephens, M. A. Fellow of New College, Oxford, and a special pleader, practising in the Temple. He was matriculated Scholar of New College in 1822, and admitted Actual Fellow in 1824; proceeded B.A. 1826, and M.A. 1830.

May 11. At Streatham-common, aged 63, Charles Mortimer, esq. late Treasurer to the East India Company.

May 12. At George-st. Portman-sq. the wife of Gordon Gallie Macdonald, esq. Lieut. R.N.

At Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. Henry Wells, esq. son of the late Vice-Adm. Wells.

May 13. In Henrietta-st. Covent Garden, aged 79, Samuel Foote, esq. formerly manager of the Plymouth Theatre, father of Miss Foote, the well-known actress, now Countess of Harrington.

May 11. At Woolwich, aged 72, Mrs. Susanna Robe, sister of the late Col. Sir W. Robe, K.C.B.

In Portugal-st. Lincoln's-inn, Walter Thomas Clarke, esq. for many years an eminent law bookseller, in partnership with his father, and brother, the late John Clarke, esq. Mr. W. T. Clarke was one of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers; and died unmarried.

May 16. At Cumberland-terr. Regent's-park, aged 60, Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Sharp, esq.

At Bayswater, Henrietta Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Dr. H. G. Purken, of Cheltenham, formerly of 17th Lancers.

In Craven-st. aged 24, Thomas Hall Vaughton, esq. of Fillongley Lodge, co. Warw.

May 17. In Baker-st. Mary, wife of George Cooke, esq. of Carr House, Dun-easter.

Aged 50, Isabella, wife of Thomas Firth, M.D. of Bucklersbury.

At Maida-hill west, aged 62, J. Hearn, esq.

In Dean-st. Southwark, aged 9, Sarah-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of George R. Corner, esq. F.S.A.

May 14. At South Bank, Regent's Park, aged 71, William Sweatman, esq.

At Upper Belgrave-place, aged 68, R. Howse, esq. late Serjeant of the Vestry of Her Majesty's Chapels Royal.

At Highbury-park, aged 56, the widow of John Underwood, esq.

At Turnham-green, aged 77, Stephen Bonnet, esq.

Capt. G. Steel, late of the Bengal Engineers.

May 19. At Cumberwell, aged 80, J. G. Gerard, esq.

May 20. In Harley-st. aged 70, the relict of Robert Taylor, esq. of Ember Court, Surrey.

At Clapton, aged 63, Nicholas Bartlett, esq.

May 22. In Blackheath Park, aged 45, John George Crickitt, of Doctors' Commons, leaving a widow and nine children.

At Kensington, aged 76, Anne, widow of Joshua Freem, esq.

May 23. At Stamford-hill, aged 87, Wm. Hobson, esq.

May 24. At Hampstead, aged 26, Wm. Edward Lake, esq.

May 25. Jane, wife of Charles Weichsel, esq. of Hammersmith.

At Finchley, in her 80th year, Jane Sophia, wife of J. W. Pouncy, esq.

In Brunswick-sq. aged 61, John Holmes, esq.

In his 75th year, Thomas Williams, esq. of Portland-place, and Richmond-hill, Surrey.

Aged 46, Francis Gregg, esq. of the Inner Temple, one of the Deputy Registrars of the Court of Bankruptcy. He was called to the bar on the 12th Feb. 1819.

In Manchester-sq. aged 66, George Moore, esq. of Moore Hall, Mayo, Ireland.

May 26. At Chiswick, aged 66, Dan Salisbury Maude, esq.

In Carges-st. Mr. L. Jacobs, son-in-law of W. F. Pichard, esq. of Bristol, leaving a widow and young family.

May 27. At North Brixton, aged 76, Sarah, wife of Joseph Longbottom, esq. late of Stepney-caneway, Ratcliff.

At East Lodge, Enfield Chase, in her 84th year, Elizabeth, widow of the Hon. Wm. Fullarton Elphinstone, great-uncle of Lord Elphinstone. She was the eldest dau. of W. Fullarton, esq. was married in 1774, and left a widow in 1834, having had issue the prestat John F. Elphinstone, esq. Major-Gen. W. G. K. Elphinstone, C.B., Lt.-Col. Buller-Elphinstone, Clementina now widow of Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B. and two other daughters.

At York Gate, Regent's Park, aged 62, John Campbell, esq.

May 28. In Upper Southwick-st. Hyde Park, Caroline, relict of George Price Spiller, esq.

In Hyde-Park barracks, in consequence of his horse falling upon him in the park six days before, aged 26, Robert Waller Otway, esq. Capt. R.N. eldest son of Adm. Sir Robert Waller Otway, Bart. He had received the rank of Captain that morning. His body was interred at St. Luke's, Chelsea.

May 29. In Queen-st. May-fair, C. Richards, esq. son of the late Lord Chief Baron Richards.

May 30. Harriet, the wife of E. R. Clark, esq. of Brompton, formerly the beautiful and celebrated Miss Cope, niece of the late Gen. C. Stevenson.

In Great Ormond-st. Wm. Lawrence Bicknell, esq.

May 31. At Langham-place, aged 45, Arabella, wife of Edward Collingwood, esq. of Dissington Hall, Northumberland.

Lately. In Gray's Inn, Mr. Stedman Thomas Whitwell, architect, nephew of the late Mr. Whitwell, surgeon, of Daventry.

Dr. Young, of Wouston, near Winton.

G. G. Busby, esq. a native of Moreton-in-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

In Orchard-st. aged 60, Jane, relict of J. Carter, esq. of Barnes.

At Norwood, aged 27, Emma, youngest daughter of T. G. Knapp, esq.

June 1. Aged 40, Charles Frederick Inwood, esq. of Southampton-place, Euston-sq.

June 2. At Guilford-st. Francis Bacon, esq. barrister-at-law, one of the editors of the *Times* newspaper, who a short time since married Miss Twiss, daughter of the Queen's counsel. He was called to the bar at Gray's Inn, June 11, 1834.

June 3. At Hornerton, aged 74, Joachim Otto, esq.

June 4. By drowning himself in the Regent's canal, Mr. St. George Gregg, author of a poem called *Ambition*, a work on the Currency, and several others. He was formerly a banker and dealer in bullion in Dublin, but failed there for a large amount, and came to London with his wife, an amiable woman, of a respectable Irish family. Here, however, he again failed, and subsequently entered the employ of Messrs. Esdaile, proprietors of the City saw mills, at Hoxton, as clerk, at a salary of 300*l.* a year, and had also the occupation of one of their houses in Ashley Crescent; they were however obliged to discharge him, as he drank to a terrible excess, and shortly after he was

committed to the House of Correction for making a disturbance and threatening his late employers. While he was so confined his wife died, and their two children were sent to friends in Ireland.

June 5. In Holles-st. aged 79, Philippa, relict of John Foulkes, esq.

Aged 56, Kingsman St. Barbe, esq. late of Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

At the Royal Academy, Woolwich, Nathaniel, third son of Col. Sir Charles Webb Dance, K.H.

In the Wandsworth-road, Sparrow Toms, esq.

At Brompton, aged 85, Mr. William Dance, Director and Treasurer of the Philharmonic Society.

June 6. Aged 62, John Goldsborough Ravenshaw, esq. of Dunstable House, Richmond, one of the Directors of the East India Company.

June 8. In Upper Grosvenor-st. aged 72, Mrs. Selina De Chair.

June 9. In Bentinck-st. aged 68, James Green, esq. formerly Consul-General of Tangier.

At Blackheath, aged 56, Simon M'Gillivray, esq.

In River-st. Myddleton-sq. in her 85th year, Charlotte, widow of Mr. H. Gurnell, for many years one of the Committee Clerks of the House of Commons.

June 11. Aged 71, William Peatt Litt, esq. of Kensington-sq.

At Notting-hill, Nicholas Nugent, esq. late Treasurer of Malta.

June 13. In Guildford-st. Mary, wife of Sir Thomas Wilde, her Majesty's Solicitor-General.

In Lincoln's-inn-fields, aged 72, the widow of William Lister, M.D.

In Montague-sq. the Lady Mary Anne Vaughan, wife of William Vaughan, of Courtfield, co. Monmouth, esq. sister to the Earl of Kenmare. She was the second dau. and eldest child by his second marriage with Mary, eldest dau. of Michael Aylmer, esq. of Valentine, first Earl of Kenmare; was married first in 1809, to Sir Thomas Gage, of Hengrave Hall, Suffolk, Bart. who died in 1820, leaving issue by her the present Baronet and another son; and secondly, in 1835, to Mr. Vaughan.

June 14. At Bolton-row, aged 24, Mr. William Peatt Bushby, son of William Peatt Bushby, esq. of Liverpool.

June 15. At Blackheath, Henrietta Hyde, fifth dau. of the late Rev. Francis Wollaston, of Chislehurst.

June 17. At the rectory, Highgate, the Hon. Frances Hester, wife of the Rev. T. H. Causton, and sister to Lord Lilford. She was married in 1831.

At Hampstead, the widow of Huet Johnson, esq.

June 19. At Guildford-place, Minuca, wife of Benjamin Treacher, esq.

At Hampstead, William C. H. Lawes, esq. of the Inner Temple.

BEDS.—*June 10.* At Biggleswade, aged 71, Anne, wife of John Foster, esq.

BERKS.—*April 30.* Aged 49, Edmund Mills, esq. late of Binfield Lodge.

May 11. At Whitley Lodge, aged 20, Edward, youngest son of the late W. H. Dearsly, esq. of Sheffield.

May 17. At Windsor Castle, aged 69, Miss White, Housekeeper at that palace. She was appointed, in the first instance, housekeeper to the Pavilion at Brighton, and was highly and deservedly respected by the Royal Household during the long period of twenty-five years.

At Bucklebury Cottage, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. W. H. H. Hartley, of Bucklebury House.

May 19. At Reading, aged 83, Mary, only surviving dau. of the late Robert Walsham, esq. of March, Camb.

May 29. At Wargrave, Georgiana, dau. of the late John Bushley, esq. of Tinwald Downs, Dumfriesshire.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 8.* At Chesterton, aged 77, Miss Benson, Lady of the Manor.

May 5. At Melbourn, Samuel Savage, esq.

At Upwell, aged 77, Mary, relict of the Rev. Henry Saffery.

May 27. At Wisbech, aged 63, Mary, daughter of the late Robert Hardwick, esq. M.D.

May 28. At Cambridge, aged 76, Mr. John Tomlinson, hair-dresser, who dropped down dead in his house. He was a humorous character, and a portrait of him, under the fictitious appellation of *John Jacklin*, is given in Hone's Year Book, p. 1505. He is there stated to have died in 1825.

Lately. At Cambridge, Mrs. Law, wife of James Law, esq. of Shelford.

June 9. Aged 50, William Searle, esq. one of the Council for the ward of St. Andrew the Great, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE.—*May 26.* At Chester, aged 56, Alexander Beoth, esq.

CORNWALL.—At Stratton, aged 58, Lieut. T. Stone, R.N.

June 10. Aged 38, Lewis Charles Dauluz, esq. of Truro.

June 11. At St. Austle, Anthony Burnley, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*May 11.* Aged 81, Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Mayson, rector of Orton.

May 18. W. B. Mathew, esq. of Burlingford Hall, Suffolk. He lost his life on the lake of Windermere, by his boat capsizing.

May 22. At Scaleby Castle, Frances Mercy, widow of Rowland Fawcett, esq.

Lately. At Oughterside, Aspatria, aged 21, Mr. John Hayton, scholar of Corpus Christi coll. Camb.

June 6. At Penrith, Charlotte, fourth daughter of the late John Raincock, esq. of Hampton, Middlesex, and sister to Captain Raincock, of Brighton.

DERBY.—*May 31.* At Derby, aged 73, Mr. Drewry, for nearly fifty years the proprietor of the Derby Mercury.

DEVON.—*May 7.* At Exeter, Mr. James Penny, aged 84, bookseller in that city above 50 years.

Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. E. E. Coleridge, Vicar of Buckereil, Devon, dau. of the late Rev. G. Tucker, Rector of Mushbury.

May 10. At Exeter, aged 61, Col. Thomas Abernethie, K.H. on the retired list of the Royal Marines.

May 17. At Crediton, aged 84, Thomas Street, esq. formerly of Philpot-lane, London.

Aged 46, Cordelia, dau. of the late Harry Bewes, esq. of Plymouth.

May 20. At Stoke, aged 67, John Morgan, esq. surgeon R.N.

May 23. At Teignmouth, aged 88, Nicholas Denny, esq.

May 26. At Fordton, aged 68, Isaac Davey, esq. one of the Guardians of the Crediton Poor Law Union, a member of the Exeter Turnpike Trust, &c.

May 31. At Plymouth, aged 84, Christopher Savery, esq. solicitor.

Lately. Aged 83, Henry Studdy, esq. of Watton-court, one of the magistrates of the county.

At Exeter, Capt. H. T. Fauquier, late of R. Art. eldest son of the late T. Fauquier, esq. of Hampton-court-palace.

June 18. At Exeter, J. H. Stabback, esq. one of the Medical Officers of the Corporation of the Poor, for nearly forty years a member of the Clarity Trust, &c.

DORSET.—*May 13.* At Lyne, aged 88, Nathaniel Knott, esq. many years a magistrate and deputy-lieutenant for Somerset.

May 24. At Sherborne, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Ensor, esq.

ESSEX.—*April 27.* At West Ham, aged 77, John Siffken, esq. formerly of Hackney.

May 29. At Woodford, aged 85, Anne Popplewell, the last surviving sister of the late John Popplewell, esq.

May 30. At Woodford, aged 34, Frederick Graves, esq. second son of James Graves, esq. of Hackney.

Lately. At Saffron Walden, aged 72, the relict of John Birch, esq. an eminent medical practitioner of that town.

June 5. Hannah Maria, wife of the Rev. W. Tufnell, of Great Waltham.

June 11. At Walthamstow, Edward Petty, esq. of Threadneedle-street.

GLoucester.—*Jan. 15.* At Cheltenham, from the effects of a fall from his horse, Major-Gen. Sir George Teasdale, K.H. He served for forty years in the dragoon guards in which he obtained the commission of Lieut. 1793, Captain 1795, and Major 1805; he became Lt.-Colonel by brevet 1812, in his regiment 1813; brevet Colonel 1830, and Major-General 1838.

May 6. At Frenchay, aged 72, George Worrall, esq.

May 15. At Bristol, aged 78, Frances, relict of the Rev. John Ryland, D.D. for 30 years President of the Baptist College, Bristol. Mrs. R. was daughter of William Barrett, esq. of that town, and sister of the late Alderman Barrett, who, in succession, filled the office of Organist at All Saints' church for nearly a century.

At Bristol, aged 50, Thomas Elias Danson, esq.

May 28. At Bristol, Sarah, the wife of Walter Board, esq. Her marriage took place only two months ago.

May 29. Aged 78, Mary, relict of James Gibbs, esq. formerly of Etchilhampton, Wilts, and mother of Mr. Alderman Gibbs, of Bristol.

Lately. In his 61st year, Mr. Elisha F. Sadler, for some years Chamberlain of Gloucester.

June 6. At Bristol, Robert Williams, esq. of Aberbran, in the county of Brecon.

At Clifton, aged 74, Lambert Schimelpenninck, esq.

June 14. At Clifton, in his 63d year, Arthur Foulks, esq.

June 17. Aged 88, the Rev. James Wood, the Senior Minister of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, and father of James Wood, esq. of Bristol.

June 18. At Bristol, in her 60th year, Catharine, last surviving daughter of David Evans, esq. formerly mayor and alderman of that city.

HANTS.—*May 5.* At Bishop's Waltham, aged 81, Elizabeth, relict of Mr. Richard Aubrey Veck, and mother of the Rev. H. A. Veck, M.A. Incumbent of Saint John's, Foston, near Gosport.

May 11. At Plainfield, near Ringwood, aged 69, William Whately, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Whately, of N-m-nch Park, Surrey: and brother to the Archbishop of Dublin.

May 19. At Fratton, near Portsmouth, in his 72d year, Mr. Josiah Oake, late Master of H. M. yacht the Royal George for upwards of twenty years. He

was master of the yacht when George IV. made visits to Ireland, Scotland, and Hanover.

May 30. At Shirley, aged 65, A. Q. Henriques, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Lately. At the residence of . . . Highfield, Southampton; aged . . . both Anne, second daughter of the late Hugh M'Calmont, esq. of Abbeylands, co. Antrim.

June 1. Aged 75, John Ross, esq. of Wimpson.

June 3. At St. John's Hospital, Winchester, aged 72, Mrs. Combes, daughter of the late Rev. J. Dennis, Precentor of Winchester Cathedral, and Vicar of Barton Stacey.

June 15. At Southampton, aged 25, Fanny, the beloved wife of John Duff Dingwall, esq. of Brucklaw Castle, Aberdeenshire.

Hereford.—*May 29.* At Broomy Hill, near Hereford, aged 46, Mr. Philip Samuel Charles Rousseau, manager of the Herefordshire Banking Company.

Herts.—*May 26.* At Chorley Wood, Louisa, relict of the Rev. Robert Cunningham, of Rose-hill.

Huntingdon.—*June 3.* At Huntingdon, at an advanced age, John South, esq.

Kent.—*April 23.* At Margate, aged 93, Sarah, relict of Robert Croft, esq. of Dumpton-house.

May 4. At Milton, near Gravesend, Thomas Gwynne, esq. late at the head of the Legacy office.

May 7. At Maidstone, Maria, wife of Charles Jefferis, esq. R.N.

May 10. At Tonbridge Wells, aged 51, Eliza Leonora, wife of H. Alexander, esq. of Clarendon-place, Hyde-park.

May 14. Aged 68, Charles Wilmot, esq. of Sundridge.

May 21. At Maidstone, Philip Corral, esq. of the Priory, one of the firm of Corral, Mercer, and Randall, bankers, of Maidstone.

Lately. At Boughton-under-Blean, John Irons, esq. Commander R.N. Under his care the Elgin Marbles, which adorn the British Museum, were conveyed to this country.

June 1. At Haynes, near Dover, aged 49, Henry Sankey, esq. Lieut. R.N.

At Saint Stephen's, near Canterbury, Clementia, wife of the Rev. Henry Plumtree.

Lancashire.—*May 2.* At Liverpool, Mary, wife of John Holdsworth, esq. late of Hyl.

May 29. Aged 40, Mr. William Corkrell Langley, one of the proprietors of the *Liverpool Mercury*, a gentleman of the strictest integrity.

June 2. At Lathom-house, after a long illness, the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth Lady Skelmersdale. She was daughter of the Rev. Edw. Taylor, of Bitton, Kent; was married in 1796 to Edw. Bootle Withbram, esq. who was created Lord Skelmersdale in 1826, and has left issue two sons, and two daughters, the elder of whom is married to Lord Stanley.

Stafford.—*May 8.* At Keele parsonage, Caroline Octavia, wife of the Rev. Thomas Stevens, youngest dau. of George Tollet, esq. of Betley-bail.

May 14. At Lichfield, Anna Maria, wife of the Rev. H. G. Lonsdale, M.A. dau. of the late J. P. Heywood, esq. of Wakefield.

June 24, 1839. At Walsall, Emma, wife of Edgar Ashe Spilsbury, esq. Surgeon. This lady was, with her elder and surviving maiden sister, Miss Katharine Gybbon, of Winchelsea, the last representative of the ancient family of Gybbon, of Rolvendon and Benenden, in Kent. This family, of which several notices have already appeared in this Magazine (see vols. lviii., lix., lxi., lxvii.) was lineally descended from the Clangibbons of Munster, a branch of one of the principal Irish septa, that of the Mc'Carthy, princes of Desmond, claiming to be descended from the Phenicians (see *Bibliotheca Topog.* No. xlv. *Camd. Brit. p.* 984—1691). The Gybbons appear to have made their way into Kent about the fifteenth century, and early became possessed of the estate of the Hole, situated in the parish of Rolvendon, which, to use the quaint expression of one of the old Kentish chroniclers, "was the seed-plot of all the Gybbons." In the year 1762 this branch became extinct in the person of Phillips Gybbon, then member of Parliament for Rye, when the next branch, the Gybbons of the Pump House, Benenden, succeeded to the headship of the family. The Hole estate, however, did not descend to them, but to Mrs. Joddrill, a daughter of Phillips Gybbon; who, dying without children, bequeathed it to her mother's family, that of Monypenny, and is now possessed by Gybbon Monypenny, esq. the present member for Rye. Of the Benenden branch, Walter Gybbon, esq. of Winchelsea, was the descendant, and the father of Francis, a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, unmarried; Katharine, unmarried; Emma, the object of this notice; and Charlotte, unmarried: of these Katharine alone survives. . . . of its . . . family acted a conspicuous part, and became the possessor of a large portion of the forfeited estates of Kent, but which

at the Restoration were surrendered. There is a traditionary account that the sword of Cromwell was bequeathed by him to the care of this family. Another member of this family was John Gybbon, Bluemantle Pursuivant-at-Arms in Charles the Second's reign, who wrote a curious book upon heraldry. The author of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" was a most distinguished member of this family, representative of the Gybbons of Wootton, a younger branch, who gave rise on the maternal side to the Earldom of Hardwicke, and by the Eger-tons was connected with all the best blood of Europe.—Mrs. Spilsbury left six surviving children: Francis Gybbon, George, Charlotte Mary, Katharine Louisa, Georgiana, and Rose.

YORKSHIRE.—May 27. At Cawstone-hill, in the parish of Killy-overblow, aged 90, Mr. William Ridsdale. He was a man of great simplicity of life and unsullied integrity, and, notwithstanding his great age, retained his mental faculties unimpaired to the last. A retentive memory supplied many anecdotes of by-gone years, highly illustrative of the state of society amongst the upper class of yeomanry in the north of England during the middle of the last century, which is now fast fading out of remembrance. He was the father of the Rev. Robert Ridsdale, Prebendary of Chichester, and was interred in his native parish, where his ancestors had resided for many generations.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 2 to June 23, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	523	Males	499	2 and 5	91
Females	540	Females	412	5 and 10	53
				10 and 20	36
				20 and 30	67
				30 and 40	94
				40 and 50	90
				50 and 60	75
				60 and 70	84
				70 and 80	58
				80 and 90	19

Whereof have died under two years old...222

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, June 26.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
67 9	36 9	27 7	37 5	14 10	12 10

PRICE OF HOPS, June 26.

Sussex Pockets, 2*l.* 8*s.* to 3*l.* 16*s.*—Kent Pockets, 2*l.* 2*s.* to 4*l.* 10*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, June 26.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, June 26.			
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	720	Calves	420
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs	1,240	Pigs	685
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>				
Lamb.....	5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 6 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>				

COAL MARKET, June 26.

Walls End, from 16*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 51*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 215.—Ellesmere and Chester, 83.—Grand Junction 149.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 760.—Regent's, 11½.—Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 69.—St. Katharine's, 109.—East and West India, 10½.—Liverpool and N. 185.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 100.—Insurance, 124½.—Guardian, 40½.—Hope, 5½.—Chartered Gas, 59.—Imperial Gas, 56½.—Phoenix Gas, 52.—Independent Gas, 50.—General United Gas, 34½.—Canada Land Company 37.—Reversionary Interest, 134.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From May 26 to June 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
May	°	°	°	in. pts.		June	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	48	61	52	30, 06	fair	11	64	74	62	30, 00	cloudy
27	57	66	54	29, 99	fair, cloudy	12	65	71	61	29, 90	do.
28	61	73	56	, 89	do.	13	63	71	59	30, 02	do. fair
29	63	68	55	30, 13	do.	14	66	72	54	00, 00	fair
30	63	70	55	, 37	do.	15	65	73	60	29, 94	do.
31	64	78	58	, 33	do.	16	68	74	61	, 87	do.
Jun. 1	69	79	65	, 35	do.	17	64	72	54	, 80	do. cl. rain
2	59	53	50	28, 80	rain, fair	18	58	67	54	, 90	do. do.
3	56	61	48	30, 12	cloudy, do.	19	59	60	52	, 89	cl. fair, do.
4	52	65	57	, 10	do.	20	59	69	58	30, 10	fair, cloudy
5	56	56	53	29, 97	do. rain	21	67	73	61	, 10	do.
6	62	72	61	, 90	fair, do. do.	22	62	73	55	29, 80	do.
7	65	70	54	, 98	do. cloudy	23	59	67	52	, 68	do. cl. rain
8	65	71	63	30, 00	do. do.	24	51	60	52	, 80	do. do. do.
9	67	75	58	29, 98	cloudy, fair	25	54	60	52	, 96	do. do. do.
10	64	71	55	30, 00	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 27 to June 25, 1840, both inclusive.

May & June	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1848.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.*	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	91	93	93	100	101	13	89				1 4 pm.	23 25 pm.
28	177	91	92	100	101	13				253	2 4 pm.	24 26 pm.
29	176	91	92	99	100	101	13				2 5 pm.	24 27 pm.
30	177	91	92	101	101	13			101		2 4 pm.	25 27 pm.
1	177	91	92	99	100	101	13				4 pm.	25 27 pm.
2	177	91	92	99	101	101	13		101		2 pm.	26 28 pm.
3	176	91	93	100	101	13						26 28 pm.
4	176	91		100	101	13				254		26 28 pm.
5	177	91		99	101	13					4 2 pm.	27 24 pm.
6		91		99	101	13					3 1 pm.	26 24 pm.
8		91		99	101	13					1 pm.	26 24 pm.
9		91		99	101	13					4 pm.	26 23 pm.
10		91		99	101	13					4 2 pm.	25 23 pm.
11	176	91		99	101	13					4 2 pm.	24 26 pm.
12	176	91		99	101	13					4 pm.	27 25 pm.
13	176	91		99	101	13					4 5 pm.	25 28 pm.
15		91		99	101	13						26 28 pm.
16	176	91		99	101	13						26 28 pm.
17		91		99	101	13					2 4 pm.	28 26 pm.
18		91		99	101	13					2 4 pm.	28 25 pm.
19	176	91		100	101	13	89					26 23 pm.
20	176	91		99	101	13						23 27 pm.
22		91		99	101	13						27 23 pm.
23	175	91		99	101	13					3 pm.	25 23 pm.
24	175	91		99	101	13						25 22 pm.
25	175	91		99	101	13						24 22 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

AUGUST, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

H. inquires the origin of the name of *Mock-Beggar*. It will be found in the Ordnance Map, not far from Rochester, in Kent; also, in the town of Brighton, "about May, 1771, on digging up the walls of some old buildings in a place called the Mockbeggars, the workmen discovered a small brass figure."—(Horsfield's *Sussex*, i. 136.) Sir William Burrell supposed the latter was the site of "a Mendicant Priory;" but this was not credited by Mr. Horsfield.

L. P. remarks: "It has generally been supposed that in the 'Divisions of Purley,' the letter B. was intended to indicate Sir Francis Burdett as one of the persons in the dialogue. In the new edition, it is stated in a note, that B. stands for Doctor Beadon, Master of Jesus Coll. Cambridge, and afterwards Bishop of Gloucester, and who is specially mentioned in the dedication. Is this new information correct? and how are Horne Tooke's intentions ascertained?"

A Correspondent asks: "Do the extracts from Polybius, subsequent to the Seventeenth Book, give any particulars or allusions about the foundation of Rome? I have only the opportunity of referring to Hampton's translation, which (at least the edition before me), ends short of that part of the history."

MR. URBAN,—In reading an account of Essex, I find the following: "The *Barrough*, or rather *Barrow Hills*, on the north side of the Black Water Bay, were considerable in number. These tumuli are supposed to have been raised indiscriminately over the bodies of the Danes and Saxons that fell in the battles occasioned by the frequent landing of the former in this part of the coast. The lands on which the Barrow hills stood were completely inclosed from the sea in 1807, and the whole are now levelled, ONE EXCEPTED."

This Barrow I heard was going to be cleared away for manure. I made a point of visiting it under an idea that it might be proved a Roman one;—when I arrived at the spot, I found it to be a bowl barrow, about fourteen yards diameter, and about six or seven feet high, and rather more than half of it cut away, and what surprises me, not a single urn, bone, or ashes, nor any mark to be found;—perhaps the barrows being mostly under water during the tide may account for the disappearance of bones, &c. if there ever were any placed;—or rather that the Danes and Saxons were not so careful as

the Romans in preserving the remains of their friends. I met one of the old inhabitants who lived in the parish more than forty years; he remembered the number of barrows being destroyed, and said, not a single bone or urn was ever found in them.

Perhaps you can give me some information, whether by digging BELOW the natural surface of the ground, any remains may be traced. It is not a gravelled, but a clean, light clay soil. The land is low and marshy, and celebrated for Malden salt, and near it there is a decoy.

Yours faithfully,

Springfield, June 18. J. A. REPTON.

In p. 46, CYNWELL asked for an explanation of the Arms of Glasgow. CLAIRC refers him to "Glasgow's Rise and Progress of Glasgow, where at p. 190 to 192, are two accounts of the same. In my juvenile days, when a collector of copper coins, this was our boyish description,—

"Here's the Bell that never rung,
Here's the Bird that never sung,
Here's the Tree that never grew,
Here's the Fish that never flew."

MR. JOHN BELL, of Gateshead, remarks, that in our Magazine for July, p. 70, in the report of the "Royal Institute of British Architects," the name of Charles Mass is twice mentioned. This is an error of the press, for his name was *Moss*. He was son of an Italian (Boniface Moss) who settled in Newcastle, as a teacher of drawing and Italian, and left a son, Charles Moss, and a daughter. The father was author of a publication, of forty pages 12mo. int. titled "The last Will and Testament of an Italian; or A Father's Advice to his Son, born in England. Newcastle, 1799."

In answer to the Correspondent who in our April number made inquiry for the present representative of the family of Burland, J. S. begs leave to say, that there is at present a family of the name resident at Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, lately represented by Cleave Morris Burland, Esq. whose youngest daughter and co heir, Margaret, married in June, 1800, Walter Honeywood Yate, Esq. of Bromesbarrow, in that county. A branch of this family remains at Wootton-under-Edge, represented by J. B. H. Burland, Esq.

Erratum, in this number, p. 160, line 34, *for exist, read resist.*

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Travels in Germany and Russia, including a Steam Voyage, by the Danube, from Vienna to Constantinople. By Adolphus Slade, Esq. R.N.

LORD Bacon observes, that "Reading makes a full man, writing a correct man, and speaking a ready man;" to which judicious apophthegm, we may add, that "Travelling makes a *finished* man," by which we mean that it gives a fulness and accuracy to his previous knowledge; it awakens curiosity, it suggests new comparisons and analogies; it corrects prejudices, it enlarges the scope and circumference of observation; and thus it puts, as it were, a *finishing* stroke, and lends the last and crowning grace to all that study and reflection had accumulated before. The use of travel is not only to make those who were previously strangers know and esteem each other, becoming thus, as the same writer terms it, "a great adamant of acquaintance;" but it softens many national and personal antipathies* and animosities, and smooths down the asperities of opinion which had grown up by dwelling exclusively upon the few leading characteristics that distinguish and separate the different policies and religions of the globe; by a fuller knowledge of the circumstances under which they arose, and the modifications by which they have been affected. It tends to lessen contempt for other institutions than our own. Travel also, more than any other method by which the mind can be employed, leads men to unite theory and practice; because on the one hand it offers to them a readier, easier, and fuller application of their general ideas and principles to existing events and special circumstances, than they could otherwise obtain; and from the multitude and variety of the objects which it presents, it tends to force the mind to clear itself of the perplexity and confusion of its new ideas so rapidly acquired, by arraying them under general views, and carrying them up, till they reach those general and leading principles to which they belong. Thus then is its great purpose attained of enabling us to reconcile facts and principles, by placing them on an extended basis of observation, and correcting mistakes, by the opportunity of renewed inquiry and more extensive examination.

The literature of a country is of course materially affected and modified

* We remember the late very learned scholar, Peter Elmsly, saying that he never should have used his somewhat harsh and contemptuous language towards Professor Hermann, if by the opening of the Continent, intercourse had been more easy and familiar between the philologists of London and Leipzig; but he considered himself as barred by the inexorable gates of war from any prospect of intercourse with him. Hermann lived in *no particular time or space* in the mind of the Oxford Scholar, and he wrote of him as he might of Rulunken or Valeknaer, or any other departed worshipper of Paeon and Epitrites. Had a rail-road some twenty years since enabled an Edinburgh Reviewer to reach Oxford in a few hours, he would have escaped the severe and merited castigation he received for his unprovoked and illiberal attack on her institutions, by becoming better acquainted with them.

in its course, by the circumstances under which the country is socially and politically placed. During that long and gloomy period, when the gates of Europe were closed against us by the iron hand of a relentless despot, and when all opportunity of *observation* was repressed, the activity of men's minds was forced into the only channels that were still open to them ; and our political and historical investigations were marked by the prevalence of general theories and philosophical ideas ; as their authors were deprived of those fresh lights and that new information which could be only derived from an examination of the existing progress of society in other countries. Thus the Schools of Philosophy in Ancient Greece were, for a long period, bound to the same circle, in their fruitless *guesses* at truth, from the want of an experimental and practical science accompanying them in their thoughts, teaching them a sounder and fuller logic, and opening to them the yet untrodden paths to more fruitful fields of inquiry. Though such mistakes will, in time, work out their own cure, and the natural and unconquerable love of truth be always insensibly drawing the mind back from the variations of its course, yet this effect has been much assisted by reason of the great body of real and practical knowledge which has been gained by the curiosity and enterprise of our travellers who have spread themselves through every corner of the globe, and who have thus brought the richest and noblest freight that an enlightened intercourse with other countries ever wafted to our shores. Things that were before reckoned discordant have been reconciled ; what was considered dangerous has lost its terrors ; truth has been, however reluctantly, admitted, and a certain degree of *fusion* of the great harmonizing principles has spread over the peculiarities of national systems and opinions. When Seneca says, "*Peregrinatio non facit medicum, non oratorem,*" he admitted that all civilization was included within the territory of Rome, that the lamp of science had not been lit among the forests of the Danube, or on the Dacian hills, and that nothing was to be learnt by an intercourse with barbarians. Let us rather adopt the sentiments of one of our old writers,* "*Travell entertaineth a man with delight ; neither is there any so confirmed in a contempt of all worldly things, who findeth not himself, out of a meer instinct of nature, infinitely pleased with the stately representation and majestic of strange and famous cities ; but what an inward objection it is to see the ruines of theatres, of triumphal arcusses ; to view the places which do yet testify the vertues of the ancient worthies,*

Et campos ubi Troja fuit.

They know best whose mindes soare higher and become greater by beholding the memorials of other men's glory and magnificence." Nor does the same author overlook the advantage "of hearing, in conferring with men excellent in every profession, in fellowshiping with divers natures and dispositions ; for this variety of company bettereth behaviour, subtilizeth arts, awaketh and exerciseth wit, ripeneth judgment, confirmeth wisdom, and enricheth the mind with many profitable and worthy observations, performing *all these by so secret a working and insensible alteration, that a man doth sooner acknowledge himself much abler than he can apprehend the means*, even as, in the growing of a tree, we perceive not the successive motion of increase, but at length may sufficiently assure ourselves that there hath been an augmentation." From these general observations

* Johnson's *Essays*, expressed in sundrie exquisite fancies. 1638. 12mo.

we turn now to the volume which Mr. Slade has favoured us with—the fruits of his latest observation on the Continent. A former work of his of the same kind was favourably noticed by us, and we see no reason to depart from the opinion which we then formed, that in activity of mind, extent of knowledge, accuracy of inquiry, and fairness of judgment, Mr. Slade has the right to the title of an intelligent and accomplished traveller. He seems well to understand the present situation and politics of Turkey, and he has studied successfully the character and feelings of the people; his contributions therefore, on that subject, may be received with confidence, and his reasonings listened to with conviction. In his long and familiar acquaintance with some of the most remarkable characters who have displayed themselves, either in war or policy, in the late movements of the East, he has collected more useful and important information than could have been gained in any other way; doubtless “in meeting with natures close and reticent, spare in revealing themselves, conformed to all turnings, skilful in dissembling passions, as the Turks are, he watched that the countenance (the gate of the mind) must be open and free to all, the tongue sparing in utterance of things important, the mind closed, and this remembered—Chi vuol andar per passe, dove habere bocca di Porcello, l'orecchie d'Asinello.”

Who would pass through dangers without fears.
Should have a pig's mouth and ass's ears.

Mr. Slade passed over in the steam-boat to Hamburgh, and with his usual activity was soon in the native country of the Guelphs. He says,

“From all I have heard on the subject, I should say that the natural productions of *Hanover* are capable of considerable increase, while no country is better situated for manufactures. Placed at the outlets of the Elbe and Weser, it has all facilities for receiving the raw material, and for re-exportation. Labour is cheap in Hanover, and living moderate. The country being very flat, is admirably adapted for railroads. But the Hanoverians have as yet evinced no disposition to join the progress of the age, which has given quite another character to Prussia, Saxony, and Bavaria. They are pleased with their *statu quo*, which partakes of feudalism, and remain satisfied with the moderate returns arising from agriculture and grazing. I will not say, that they do not trade; they do so, and the Hanoverian flag is to be met with in many parts of the world. Their seamen are enterprising and hardy. I remember being at Odessa in winter, when ships were in great demand to carry corn to England, and the freight in consequence doubled, yet, though upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen of various nations were at Constantinople, only English and Hanoverian vessels ventured into the dreaded Euxine, at which our English self-love was highly

flattered. In general the Hanoverians are essentially an agricultural people, and it will require a strong impetus to make them enter fairly on the career of manufactures and commerce. A junction with the *Prussian Commercial Union* would probably have induced this change; but the connexion between Hanover and the British Crown has prevented any idea of this sort from being entertained, seeing how hostile the ‘Union’ is to British interests. In imitation of it, Hanover effected a counter or envious union with Brunswick, Oldenburgh, Cassel, Hamburgh, Bremen, and which states are become as one country to the merchant and traveller. What a superb application of political science! Could it be applied to the various states of Italy, so separate in their interests, so disjointed by rivalries, so detached one from the other by dialects, laws, custom-houses and coin, when all should be as one family, animated by one desire, stimulated by one object—Italian glory—that beautiful region would soon take her place among the great nations of the earth, and commerce, order, and comparative freedom flourish in graceful union with the arts and sciences from the Alps to the ruins of *Girgenti*. We have only to imagine England, Scotland,

and Ireland, with different rates of duties respectively, separated from each other by barriers and custom-house officers, not to mention the concomitant evils of smuggling and jealousy, and the limitation of enterprise, to see the importance of these commercial unions, the plan of which emanated from that excellent-looking house on the Linden Street, distinguished by two centries at the door, and by flowers in the windows. Could the good Frederick William of Prussia have included Hanover in his celebrated and profound political commercial system, his control, direct and indirect, over the admission of foreign manufactures into all parts of Germany, excepting Austria, would have been complete.* Whatever course Hanover might have adopted, or may adopt, must have been, or will be, binding on Brunswick, Bremen, Oldenburgh, &c. whether desired by them or not, owing to their localities. Family ties and arrangements, added to juxtaposition, make Brunswick side with Hanover. Bremen and Oldenburgh might prefer the Prussian Commercial Union to any other, but the interposition of Ha-

nover between these states and Prussia is a barrier. Hamburgh, I imagine, would object to a more intimate union with Prussia, because she has a shrewd idea of the frustrating wishes of the Prussians on her behalf; but were Hanover to join the Prussian Union, she would be drawn in too. Frankfort endeavoured to keep aloof from that union, but insulated as she was, her opposition proved unavailing, or rather her interests were beginning to suffer materially by holding aloof. Political ascendancy will follow the commercial supremacy of Prussia, whenever established; and perhaps this consideration has influenced the decision of the Hanoverian Government hitherto. We trust that it will continue to do so. Owing to it, a considerable portion of Northern Germany (including an extent of coast, and two navigable rivers), is out of the pale of the Prussian Commercial Union, and offers a market where English manufactures fairly compete with the produce of the German loom, besides giving facilities for contraband traffic across the frontiers of Hungary and Bavaria."

Mr. Slade passed through the city of Bremen, (one of the four of the old Hanse Towns remaining out of eighty, which formed their well known commercial league against feudal tyranny and exaction.) to Hanover, where he remained long enough to give a glance at the manners of the people, the constitution of society, and the character of the Government. To the Hanoverian army he gives high praise, with apparent justice. It is about 18,000 strong. The King is the Commander in Chief, whose attentions to the comfort and condition of the men has added much efficiency to his troops, while his disregard, as far as is practicable, of the prejudices of caste, will not fail to endear him to the officers. Mr. Slade says, that the army appeared devoted to their Sovereign,

"although, to judge by appearances, his Majesty had little or no occasion for their devotion. His person was quite unguarded, two sentinels stood at the gate of the palace for form sake, but every person entered uninterrogated. He was to be seen walking or riding every day attended by the aide-de-camp on duty, and followed by one servant. His Majesty has adopted the German royal custom of being perfectly accessible at all hours. No person was denied to him in his cabinet, where

he transacted business daily from seven in the morning till two or three in the afternoon. And I have more than once seen a humbly dressed individual stop him in the street, and be listened to for a quarter of an hour with affability. Englishmen are more struck by this manner of acting the king than foreigners are, on account of the idol-like seclusion of their own Sovereign. I believe that only in England is the Sovereign, as a rule, accompanied by a military escort. The Em-

* The object of this masterpiece of legislation is to convert the rivalry of small states into an union of interests, to make all tend to one grand result—German improvement. It gives to the *smallest* state of the union the advantages of a large empire; and it can form equitable commercial arrangements with a *large* state, for, comprising twenty-six millions of inhabitants, it can offer reciprocity. The impetus given to German manufactures is beginning to lessen the demand for ours in the German market. The union is effecting what Napoleon's decrees vainly aimed at; it will also tend to form Germany into one nation. Similarity of coin is about to follow.

peror of Russia posts alone in a Kibitka, and the good old Emperor Franz of Austria, used to walk about Vienna with his wife on his arm. "Only in England is a person out of the privileged circle pounced on by a police officer, if he presume to offer a petition to Majesty without going through the prescribed form of etiquette; only there does he incur the risk of being charged with insanity, if he dares to approach near enough in the open air to address his gracious Sovereign." * King Ernest wisely adopted the custom of his German colleagues, that of sitting, as it were, at the gate of his palace, as the kings of sacred history did, and he soon found the advantage of it. His personal demeanour, impartiality, and devoted attention to public business,

were fast effacing any unfavourable impression which the Hanoverians might have imbibed from a portion of the English press. I will not say that they had allowed themselves to be thus influenced, for the Hanoverians are deeply attached to the Guelphic race; but it would not be surprising if they had given some ear to the torrents of abuse and unfounded accusation poured on the Duke of Cumberland for upwards of twenty years; and unfortunately the first exercise of his Majesty's authority, the annulment of the fundamental Act of 1833, was calculated at the moment to give weight to the assertions of party respecting his political creed."

As some of our readers are perhaps not clearly aware of what this change of the Government was which called forth in England such angry declamation from a party press, we will give an abridged account of it from Mr. Slade's narrative. It appears probable that William the Fourth was not well acquainted with the precise nature of the constitutional act which he signed as King of Hanover; and it has been inferred that certain parties in England favoured the "Fundamental Act of 1833 as a means to embarrass the Duke of Cumberland on his accession, and render his name more unpopular in England, on the presumption that he, or any other prince in his position, would be constrained to reject it."

"That person, however, (says Mr. Slade) must be inadequately acquainted with Germany, where civil and religious liberty has flourished longer than in most countries, where the rights of man and the laws of property are perfectly understood, and where literature has acquired for itself a position and respect which it nowhere else enjoys, who imagines that

any violation of real constitutional rights would be tolerated for a moment; and still less must he know the devoted, soul-inspired character of the Germans, if he supposes that the monarch who should attempt to subvert any time-hallowed institution, or meddle with any privilege dear to the people, would be allowed to reign."

* Reasons for the comparative seclusion and state of the Sovereigns of England (which same apply also to France) may be found, 1st. In the unrestrained manners and habits of the people, not trained, as under despotic rule and military police, to any reverential feeling towards rank. 2dly. To the high state of excitement in which the minds of the people of this country exist, arising partly from the anxious nature of trade, the perpetual competition of rivals; the eager, nay reluctant, pursuit of riches, demanding every exertion of the mind; to strong political feelings, urged to their full development, and kept at the highest temperature by the action of the press and by public meetings; lastly, to opinions connected both with religion itself, and with religious sects and parties; these causes act very strongly and widely on the public mind; and the general fermentation shows itself by the bursting out at intervals of the most dangerous passions into action in individual minds; while in their heated and visionary projects, and wild fanatic influences, by a natural bent, they turn towards what is most exalted and conspicuous, and consider the throne as the fountain either of private misfortune or national evil. A King of Hanover dwells securely amidst respectful subjects, and a quiet, contented, unambitious people. The possessor of the throne of England must live in a guarded and stately seclusion to be free from intrusion, insult, and danger; it must be considered as a necessary evil attendant upon constitutional liberty. In Vienna the stranger sees the "good Emperor" walking like a private gentleman in the streets, but he does not see the secret agency of that vigilant and all but omniscient police that throws round him an unseen, but most secure protection, and which has the *thoughts* as well as person of every one of his subjects under their cognizance. How long would King Ernest, if King of England, walk with safety in the streets of London? and how soon would not "the beautiful Majesty of England" dismiss her guards at Hanover?

Up to the general peace Hanover had no constitution, though she had constitutional rights in common with all Germany. The country was considered as a patrimonial domain belonging to the English monarchs, who governed it according to custom; and the mildness of their rule might be deduced from the fact that the remains of the family property were generally devoted to state purposes. When the states of western Germany were re-arranged in 1814, written constitutions were promised to most of them: that for Hanover was framed in a great measure by Count Munster, and took effect in 1819. It consisted of two Chambers; the first both elective and hereditary, consisting of 44 in number. The nobles, possessing 1200*l.* a-year took their seat by birth; the other peers, elected by the gentlemen of the provinces, were required to have an income of 100*l.* a-year. The second Chamber was composed of deputies from the towns and provinces, with eleven deputies to represent the peasants—72 members in all; the qualification being 50*l.* per annum. While the Parliament sat, each deputy received three dollars a-day from the treasury. The second Chamber could not proceed to business unless 37 members were present. The term of Parliament was fixed at six years. The Chambers were not empowered to originate laws; but discussed the royal proposition with the right to reject them. This constitution was thankfully received by the Hanoverians; and was as liberal as any constitutions given to other states in Germany. There existed, however, a party in Hanover, as exists everywhere else, who not only wished to raise themselves, but to depress the privileged classes, who, they thought, had an undue influence in the first Chamber. The revolution in July 1830 gave the party in question an opportunity of making a demonstration. Some disturbances took place, and a re-modelling of the constitution followed in 1833. Popular alterations were made in the elective franchise; but the principal variation lay in the *alienation for state purposes of the family property of the Crown*, substituting a civil list instead; and the surrender of the right of removing magistrates, and other civil officers, without trial. Now the royal domain of Hanover was not the property of the state, but the *family estate of the Guelphs*: they did not hold it as Sovereigns of Hanover, but as Hanoverians; it was never held contingent on fulfilling a certain office, or derived from the people. Were Hanover to be absorbed by Prussia, or cease to exist as a separate country, the Guelphs would be one of the most important families in Germany, by virtue of their landed property. In England, on a new sovereign ceding certain Crown property in exchange for a civil list, a special reservation is made in favour of the successor. King Ernest stood firmly on his individual rights, and dared the power of the estates of the kingdom to appropriate the property of the Guelph family, without the consent of the agnats. That property amounted to 180,000*l.* a-year, in land and houses. In return for it, the King was to receive a civil list of 60,000*l.* a-year:—to give up a freehold property for a pension of one third of the rental. This arrangement also was without precedent. The Sovereigns of Darmstadt, Baden, Saxony, &c. allowed civil lists to be granted to them by the Commons, but *in addition to their private property*. The King of France and the King of Holland receive civil lists, retaining their *immense family possessions at the same time*. King Ernest declined a civil list; he only wanted his own. Thus, on ascending the throne, he found himself fettered by an Act, which destroyed his individual rights, and fettered the exercise of constitutional authority. It would have been useless to discuss this question in Parliament, because the bargain which the Commons had made was too good to relinquish: he there-

fore cut the knot instead of endeavouring to untie it,—declared the constitution of 1833 informal and inexecutable, and recurred to the constitution of 1819. Some thought this act precipitate, and that he should have treated with the Chambers on the subject; but Mr. Slade has shown the bad results that would probably have proceeded from such a step. The King's resolution was, as is well known, not universally acquiesced in, particularly by some of the Professors of the University of Göttingen, who were removed in consequence. This was the extent of the *active* resistance: but a *passive* resistance has followed, by several of the borough constituencies refusing to elect members under the constitution of 1819. Some embarrassment has in consequence followed, but the business of the state—which seems to consist in voting the budget—has gone on. The taxes have been reduced since King Ernest's accession,* and the general prosperity of the country has increased. The King has made overtures to the Chambers to *conciliate the constitutions of 1819 and 1833*, and to adopt a medium between them. Leaving the King and the Commons to settle this affair, the author journeys onwards to Vienna; indulging us, however, on the road with a tolerably lengthy dissertation on the uselessness of wasting the merry years of youth in “dog's-eating Latin dictionaries.” Mr. Slade is a great enemy to the learned languages. He argues with Jack Cade, “Away with—away with him! he speaks Latin!” and he considers a “noun and verb to be such abominable words, as no Christian ear can endure to hear.” After very powerful and lucid arguments, by which he clearly proves the necessity of altering our present learned system of education, which he looks on as a “traitorous corrupter of the youth of the realm,” he takes the method of reasoning by example;—“Shakspeare was no Latinist,† *neither was Falconer*! In our days *Colonel Napier* is considered an elegant English classic; he could not have had a finished education. *Lord Collingwood's* despatches are models of good English; he went to sea at twelve years old. Captain *Basil Hall* is a pleasing writer, and Captain *Maryatt* is one of the most polished of novelists; both went to sea at thirteen years of age. *Mrs. Jamieson*, *Mrs. Somerville*, *Miss Landon*, and a host besides of female authors, write English well without Latin aid; and to crown all, I may cite *William Cobbett*, the most correct and forcible of English writers:”—to which list we beg to add the name of Adolphus Slade, Esq. R.N. author of *Records of Travels in the East*, who has enriched our language with such choice and idiomatical phrases as “they attain an harmonious concurrence of felicities”—“pleasing and reminiscent to an Englishman”—“spread protection round their asses, yet toil thousands of children into disease”—“stately mosques, hanging gardens, and queenly villages:” though perhaps the study of *some* Latin authors would have given such an accuracy to his ideas as would have prevented him exclaiming, when he saw the Danube winding its

* The revenue of Hanover is 6,000,000 dollars, or about £900,000. The expenditure, including the interest of the public debt, is about 5,700,000 dollars. The debt was chiefly occasioned by the occupation of the French.

† We must quote, for Mr. Slade's instruction, the advice of an old writer on the subject of Latin. “Let travellers be *perfect Latinists*, not only for pen, but speech: for that in travelling is current coin in trade, and somewhat more necessary in this respect, that it cannot so readily be supplied by way of barter. The *lithostone* hath made all the world in effect one continent, and the *Latin tongue* came up, at least, all the learned world, as it were, into one nation. Without it travellers are for some time *such silly mutes*, that it rests in the companies charity to think that they have reason.”—*Vide Moral Discourses and Essays*, written by T. C. Esq. 1635, 12mo.

way through some mountain passes, and then stretching into a lake, "*Here the Atheist must acknowledge a God!*" as if atheism were not built of sterner stuff, than to be washed away by a few sprinklings of, the Danube, or to be frightened by the "*giant snouts*" of the Hungarian hills. When Mr. Slade, however, is observing, and not debating, he is a welcome traveller, and his account of Vienna is written with spirit and discrimination. In describing the habits of the people and the general state of society, he agrees with most other travellers; he thinks Vienna a very fine city, and in comparing Schoenbrunn with Versailles, he gives the palm of superiority to the former; very judiciously observing as a set-off against the *water-works* of Versailles, that Schoenbrunn has a Bengal tiger and a Polar bear, the latter animal having a comfortable *bath* in his cage. Of the present Emperor Mr. Slade speaks in handsome terms.—

"The actual Emperor is as amiable as his father, while the amnesty granted during his coronation at Milan in favour of the Italian liberals in exile, gives room to hope for a milder interpretation in future of political offences. Of course his ministers deserve the credit of the act. An amusing anecdote is related of him while heir apparent, which might seem to indicate that he is not so deficient as is reported, did we not know that occasional sparks of wit are no proofs of understanding. At a *soirée*, when Question and Answer was the game, the question was put which was the strongest part of a man?—One gave his opinion for the leg, another opined for the arm, and so on. When it came to the King of Hungary's turn to reply, the courtiers were rather uneasy, knowing his oddness; but he relieved them by saying, that he considered the *nose* to be the strongest part of a man. After the laugh had subsided at this unexpected solution, he was asked to explain—'I think so,' he replied, 'because Prince Metternich, as you know, has led my father by the nose for twenty years, and yet the nose is as good as

ever.' This Emperor seems to have experienced in his own person the truth of the old proverb—marriage and hanging go by destiny; one part at least is true. He appeared disinclined to the favour of the gentler sex, and thought

The Gods themselves cannot be wise and love.

When the Duchess of Modena came on a visit to Vienna, delighted with her manners and conversation, *l'Empereur* said to her one day, that he would marry directly if he could find a woman like her. He might only have intended a compliment, but he was taken up seriously. The Duchess told him she had a *twin sister* who resembled her in person and description, and that in consequence he might write himself down a Benedict from that hour. The Prince agreed. Directions were sent to the Austrian envoy at the court of Turin to negotiate the match, and thus by mere chance, Austria obtained her present Empress, 'who enjoys happiness by placing her chief delight in doing good. Her Majesty is also remarkable for the religious turn of her mind.'

Concerning the political conduct of Prince Metternich, Mr. Slade has rather a copious dissertation, altogether unfavourable to the character of that accomplished and skilful statesman; but as we think his views somewhat questionable, and that "*much may be said on both sides*" which we have not time to say, we more willingly accompany him in the steam-boat which is to carry him down the Danube to Constantinople, landing him at certain intervals on several sand-banks on his way, by which he gained leisure to write up his journal, and form new plans of conduct for the different states of Europe to adopt.

The following is a favourable specimen of our author's power of description; he is speaking of the pass of Kasan in Servia:—

"As we leaned over the parapet of the road, the view was inexpressibly fine. About 400 feet separated us from the Servian hills, which here rise up about

2000 feet above the water, as bold and precipitous as the rocks we were standing on. This is the narrowest part of the Danube; the river runs blue and swift with a troubled surface along the narrow gorge, which appears as if chiselled out artificially, to let the stream escape, and imparts but a feeble idea of the broad, sluggish, muddy Danube, with flat morotonous shores, above and below the passes. The engineer showed us his beautiful plan of the obstructions in the river. Not a rock, or scarcely a stone are omitted. We saw at a glance the extraordinary inequality of the bottom: the depth varies instantaneously in some spots from 5 feet to 125 feet. The plan thereby has the appearance of a drawing of the comparative heights of the mountains of our globe, placed in gradation and juxta position. There must have been a convulsion of nature on this spot. While gazing over the river on the Servian shore, our thoughts were transported 1700 years back by perceiving in the rock the sockets for the beams on which rested the wooden road constructed by the Romans, who thus anticipated the

idea of the Kasan road, though in a cheaper and less efficient mode. We saw, in idea, a legion marching along, and soldiers heaving under the baggage, and heard the tramp of cavalry on the hollow sounding planks. It is fashionable to extol every work of the Romans as an evidence of their grandeur, but this can hardly be admitted as one. The idea of having a platform or gallery for several miles along the face of rocks above an unnavigable stream, is certainly ingenious, but ought not to be cited as one worthy of the Romans. Their great works were destined to last eternally. The Kasan road might be termed Roman, and it will endure as long as the rock out of which it is cut. The wooden road was in its nature perishable, and liable to be destroyed by many accidents: it might have been cut by hatchets, or set fire to by the barbarians; we know that it lasted only a few years. I should term the wooden road, rather a sign of Roman weakness, than a symbol of strength. I think that it evinced that the Romans doubted the stability of their power on the Lower Danube."

Near Skela Cladova our traveller saw the remains of Trajan's bridge over the Danube, the design of which, he says, was a daring and mighty one; "it was like the last bound of the freed consur to gain his native wild—like the last sweep of the exhausted eagle to reach his eyrie—like the last thrust of the stricken gladiator;"—to which we beg leave to add a fourth similitude, and say, it is like the last noble and well-turned periods of an ardent and eloquent writer, stretching over the stream of his narrative, when—

The lofty arch his high ambition shows, &c.

Of this celebrated work of art, Mr. Slade tells us, that abutments of masonry are visible on the Wallachian and Servian banks, with other remnants as though of towers. It is well known that Hadrian destroyed this bridge built by his predecessor, in hopes of confining the wild barbarians to the fastnesses of their native forests, by the impossibility of traversing the strong and turbulent waters of the Danube.*

Mr. Slade found the City of the Sultan much improved since he visited it last. The new palace at Beshiktash, he says, is a very elegant construction, consisting of a very graceful union of the Grecian and Arabian styles, in perfect keeping with the surrounding objects.

* Near Czernavoda is the line of defence made by Trajan from the Danube to the Black Sea. One of Mr. Slade's party looking at the line in the map, called Trajan's Wall, and not making out the same, asked the agent of the Steam Navigation Company, a simple Ragusan, what it was. He replied,—"Questo è il nome del Signore che ha fatto questo canale,"—asking who the Signore was, "Era un famoso ingegnere che si chiamava Trajano e peccato ch'è morto prima d'aver finito il canale."

"Wherever nature (he says) has to be ornamented, the Turks appear incapable of doing amiss. They cannot build either out of place or out of character. They have the eye of taste in all that regards picturesque effect. Each brook, each tree, each undulation of the shore, is made subservient to the general design, or apparently adapts itself by chance, while the prospect from the windows is always all that can be desired. The favoured angle of the divan, where the voluptuous Ottoman reclines caressing his amber-tipped pipe, inhaling the fragrance of his garden, and watching the glancing caiques, or the play of light and shade on the hills and water, is always where an artist would take his stand to paint himself into celebrity. I had thought it impossible to add to the beauty of the Bosphorus. I found, however, that the Turks had recently effected this, conferring at the same time a

benefit on navigation, by raising stone constructions on the various sandbanks in the strait, and which, being under water, had not a raised vessel to stick fast. These constructions rising about three feet above the water, of an octagon form, were surrounded by elegant ornaments. On one of them stood an obelisk, surrounded by pillars, connected with iron chains: on another appeared a large classic vase filled with flowers. On another a tree was planted, &c. The charming effect of such ornaments in the middle of a broad deep stream, may be conceived. The dove-like gulls which caressed and undisturbed, call the Bosphorus their own, found these works of great comfort as resting places. Iron rings, fastened in the stones, serve for ships to hang on by, when caught by a foul wind, on going towards Bujukderch."

But we pass over the account of the other architectural improvements in this lap of beauty,—the bridge over the Golden Horn, and the new Palace at Balta Liman; nor can we stop to contemplate the portrait of the Sultan, for which he sate to an amateur artist, and of which prints are distributed and placed in the barracks of the soldiers and other public establishments; an idolatrous act which would have made the Amuraths and Solimans of the old dynasty start from their thrones, and resistance to which cost Perteff Pasha his head. We cannot even linger by the couch of the dying monarch, who lived long enough, Mr. Slade tells us, to know, in his conflict with Mehemet Ali, how fatally he had erred in the estimate of his own resources, and how grievously he had miscalculated on the assistance of others. His death-bed exhibited a melancholy feature of disappointed pride, impotent revenge, and hopeless despondency: and when he besought his Pashas to guard his youthful heir, he acknowledged the important truth, known already to all except himself, that his innovations had undermined the divine right of his family. The idea of a dying Sultan recommending his heir to the fidelity of the Divan, would previously have been as preposterous as the notion of a King of England recommending his successor to the goodwill of Parliament. Mr. Slade takes a very unfavourable view of Sultan Mahmoud's political life: though we think that "when the book of life (as he says) stands open, and the startled conscience sees its contents," something of a very different kind will be seen in it, than disputes with the Janissaries, intrigues with the court of Petersburg, and rash enterprises against Mehemet Ali. The mistakes of his reign are thus summed up:—

"Untaught by experience, he made each disaster a stepping-stone to another. Weakened by the Grecian war of independence, he destroyed the Janissaries, the supporters of the throne, though often-times the enemies of the possessor. Rendered helpless with that blow, he rushed into a war with Russia. Paralysed by the

result of that contest, he entered into a civil war with the Pasha of Egypt, and in the midst of the general conflagration he amused himself like Nero, who fiddled while Rome was burning, by building palaces at Constantinople, and illuminating the banks of the Bosphorus."

On the destruction of the whole corps of Janissaries, and on the effects which followed, Mr. Slade has some very forcible remarks, which appear

to us to be nearer the truth than the opinions which were generally formed at the time by those who were struck by the novelty of the idea, and the apparent boldness of the execution :—

“The fact is, Europe laboured under a complete delusion. She fancied that Sultan Mahmoud had done the Turks a great favour in destroying the Janissaries. He had in fact committed an act of *high treason* against the nation. Every body who has examined the subject, admits now the connexion between the Janissaries and the nationality of Turkey. Even the most careless observer, the hasty traveller in the East, and the journalist in Europe, who occasionally glances at the events which have chequered it during the last fourteen years, cannot help remarking the lately accelerated decline of the empire, and, endeavouring to find the cause, they invariably stop at the destruction of the Janissaries. They are obliged to admit that *there*, in Talleyrand's words, lay ‘le commencement de la fin,’ although, unwilling to contradict their opinions, they may still say that the Sultan was in the right, and that events only are to blame. Europe, I believe, is now aware of the fact, that the destruction of the Janissaries was not the stepping-stone to Turkish regeneration, but rather acted as an earthquake shock to a tottering edifice. But she is still insensible to another and more important result produced by it, viz., the separation of the throne from the nation. The nation was Mussulman, the Janissaries

were its representatives; and when they were overthrown, the house of Ottoman ceased to reign morally. Its right was based on Mussulman institutions, and it fell with them. The path was then open to successful rebellion: the imperial throne was again a prize to which ambition might aspire. Mehemet Ali saw the crisis in its true light. His power silently formed in Egypt, where the Janissaries had never existed, extended itself over Syria without effort in 1832. *Fanaticism was with him: the national feeling was in his favour, for he had never bowed to a Christian power, and his successes shed lustre on the Mussulman name. Nothing was said about the divine right of the Ottoman family—that was a dead letter—and had he not been restrained by Europe, unprepared for the change in Turkish interests, he might have girded on the sabre of Ottoman, amidst the acclamations of the Turks.* The circumstance of the Sultan calling in the aid of Christians in 1833 to support his throne against Mussulmans, completed in the mind of his subjects the alienation which his adoption of anti-Mussulman usages had commenced. The Mussulmans—they compose the nation—seeing the Christian tendencies of the Sultan, began from that moment to think of another leader.”

Mr. Slade, of course, considers the European Powers as mistaken in the policy of supporting the throne of Mahmoud against his rebellious vassal and rival. Europe upholds the Sultan, who cannot resist Russia; she discards Mehemet Ali, who has the power, and holds the real elements of dominion in a coincidence of Mussulman views with his own. She deems it wise to oppose Russia with the decayed *prestige* of the Ottoman name, rather than with the living sense of nationality of the *Soonie* Mussulmans. The reason assigned why Europe declines acting in a *Mussulman anti-Russian* view, is that, if Egyptian independence were acknowledged, the Sultan would invite Russian aid, and then Russia attain, if not the possession, yet the actual control of Constantinople. Mr. Slade, however, doubts if Russia could effect such an object, or defeat that combination of moral and physical resources, aided by the views of Europe. For there is not a doubt, that if a struggle were to ensue for the possession of Constantinople, between the Mussulmans of Turkey and Russia, England and Austria would side with the former for their own sakes, whatever their predilections might be. These considerations are naturally followed by speculations as to what may be the future of Russia, of the part of Europe, and what the plan of carrying the . . .

“Russia's prayer is for *time*, and Europe kindly offers it to her. *Time* to be ready for the splendid inheritance; *time* for the *états* you to work its unerring

effects in increased anarchy and diminished Mussulman resources and population; *time* for Mehemet Ali's organization to disappear, on which Europe might now

raise an effectual barrier against her. Russia dreads precipitation. Every thing at Constantinople is tending to the accomplishment of her views: she wishes to retard, rather than accelerate, the march of events. Europe courteously acquiesces. Russia's only desire is to be the nurse to Turkey's deathbed. To watch events, with the power to guide them at the fitting hour: in the meanwhile [to] extend her influence and commerce, and embarrass England as much as possible. Hence her visible alarm at Mehemet Ali's position, and at the signs of resuscitation which Mussulman Turkey is giving under his guidance. She looked on the prostration of Turkey as completed by the peace of Adrianople, and the treaty of Hunkier-Skellisi, beyond the skill of her European friends to remedy; she did not anticipate the rise of a power in the south to reap the fruits of her labour. Therefore Russia endeavours to persuade Europe to join with her in destroying the growing Mussulman anti-Russian power of Mehemet

Ali; and to unite in supporting the decaying factitious government of the Ottoman Porte, which cannot by itself, she imagines, escape from her toils. Her cool effrontery in expecting Europe to do this, is unparalleled in the history of politics: and if any power in Europe should favour her in this respect, the act will be without parallel in the annals of condescension. The continuation of the *status quo* is favourable to Russia, by the drain it makes on the Mussulman population for soldiers, by the hindrance arising from it to the development of the resources of the country and by the unsettled state in which it leaves men's minds. The *status quo* is a slow fever which is undermining Turkey, and preparing the inhabitants to submit to any supremacy rather than continue in such an unnatural and forced condition. Thus, whether Europe oppose Mehemet Ali openly, or leave things as they are, Russia is the gainer."

As a protection against the power of Russia, Mr. Slade is very zealous in urging the wisdom of the measure of *fortifying Constantinople*. General Aster, the superintendent of the Prussian fortifications on the Rhine, observed, on seeing a plan of the city, that he could render Constantinople *impregnable*. Generals Guilleminet and Haxo, besides others, were favourable to it. Competent engineers have drawn out plans and estimated the expense of the fortifications under three heads: 1. To secure the city from a *coup de main*; 2. To enable the city to resist the rapid movement of a regular force which should have beaten the Ottoman troops; 3. To enable Constantinople to resist a long siege after the Ottoman fleet and army should have been destroyed, and the Porte left to its own resources. The estimates for these three are respectively 360,000*l.*, 830,000*l.*, and for the last 1,530,000*l.* Mr. Slade says that the idea of fortifying Constantinople would be highly popular in Turkey. "The Constantinopolitans were arrogant and openly anti-Russian while they deemed their city inviolable; the contrary conviction has cured them. There are Pashas in office, to my knowledge, who are alive to the importance of the step, with sufficient patriotism to urge it on their master's consideration, as well as to resist the bribes which Russia would offer to the members of the Divan to oppose a measure so detrimental to her views."

"There are two modes (Mr. Slade observes) of frustrating Russia's views on Turkey, and of disarming her naval power in the Buxine, which, it should not be forgotten, menaces England and France in the Mediterranean,* as well as at Constantinople, either by offering no hindrance to the rise of an Arabian dynasty, which may perchance be called for by the natives to

replace the house of Othman, or by *fortifying Constantinople*. Both combined, would be perfect. If England will not make one or the other a *sine qua non* of her Turkish policy, she will literally effect nothing to any purpose. She will only prolong a pitiable state of things, alike ruinous to Turkey and favourable to Russia. In opposing Mehemet she

* In 1798 a Russian fleet of 15 sail of the line passed through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the Mediterranean, and took possession of the Ionian islands. In three weeks Russia can send 10,000 men to the Bosphorus, and reinforce them a month later with troops from within 300 miles of her coasts.

flatters the Sultan's pride, but in making him fortify his capital she will consult his real interests, and give him an independence of which he has not got a shadow now. In vain would be an annihilation of the Egyptian power, either by force or by exhaustion, resulting from the *status quo*, if Constantinople were to remain exposed to Russian aggression or protection. Con-

stantinople would continue to be, as for the last ten years, a subject of senseless anxiety to western Europe, and a source of expense to England, by the necessity of keeping up a Levant fleet. But it should be borne in mind, if Mehmet Ali's power be ruined first, Constantinople will never be fortified by the Sultan afterwards."

Mr. Slade left Constantinople and his theories of defensive constructions behind him,* and embarked for Odessa,* where he was placed in quarantine, the nature of which may be guessed from the previous examination.

"The individual commences his quarantine *in puris naturalibus*. He strips naked in the presence of the director and the surgeon of the Lazaretto, and having passed their inspection, puts on clothes, supplied either by a friend in *pratique*, or hired from the *spenditore*, and wears them till his own garments are smoked. I expressed as an Englishman a natural reluctance to submit to such exposure: nor was I reconciled to the idea by the assurance that Count Orloff, with other distinguished officers, and even Lord Durham, had done so. I undressed as fast as possible, and as quickly slipped on the suit of clothes lying ready: and in which, for it was of a motley description, I cut a curious figure. My medical companion was then introduced, and as no scruples were supposed in him, similar forbearance was not observed. Either being used to the occurrence, or not caring about it, he exhibited the beauties of his person very leisurely. He was a short, fatish man, whose appearance in the primitive guise, before Sin begat Shame, might have tickled

anybody's fancy. • The inspecting officer smiled. I could not help committing myself more openly, for he appeared precisely what we may presume Mr. Pickwick's figure to have been, when about to indulge in a bath. Next came the German watch-maker and the Jew. The son of Levi was shy, but his scruples were unheeded, and he was bid to extend his arms. Lastly, our soldier guardian walked in. He did not care about the affair. He threw off his clothes with military promptitude, and stood upright,—a figure for a sculptor to have gazed upon with pleasure. His toilet showed us the substitute for stockings worn by the Russian soldiers. A piece of linen cloth is wound round each foot, including the ankle, over which the boot is drawn. They say that it is preferable to a stocking; it can be easier washed and dried. It adapts itself better to sore feet, and a hole or two is of no consequence. Thus ended the ceremony of the *quarantins*, which, as I saw it, is a thing unworthy of any country calling itself civilized."

Bad as this is, and truly barbaric, it has not reached its limits of indecency either in Mr. Slade's person or the Israelite's. A short time before Mr. Slade's arrival, the French Ambassador to St. Petersburg, M. de Barante, with his lady and daughter, had to submit to it. Ladies are inspected by their own sex; that is sufficiently disagreeable, for the women employed imagine they are doing their duty by being very particular. At times even that attention to decorum is wanting. A few months before his visit to Odessa, two English ladies, (one of whom was the wife of a clergyman,) had to expose themselves to the surgeon and inspector! They remonstrated, as a matter of course, but their remonstrances were unheeded. The individuals in question insisted on exercising their authority. What adds, if possible, to the infamy of this usage, is that after all the feelings of nature and virtue have been

* When Mr. Slade was at Odessa in the *Mischief* yacht, the officer of the quarantine was puzzled exceedingly with the name, which he wrote down as *Missa Chist*, asking him at the same time if *Missa* did not signify *Mademoiselle*.

violated, the *spoglio* is useless: because a person would be unable to walk about, if plague were so far advanced on him as to exhibit visible signs. High fever precedes the appearance of spots; these are the results of the disorder—the efforts of nature to free herself; they are not the germs of the disease.

Mr. Slade has given us some reflections on the manner in which the Corn Laws affect the Odessa merchants, worthy of attention. That the merchants would lose by their abolition he considers to be certain, their *great gain* being derived from the uncertainty of the trade, which gives them a monopoly of it, by enabling them to buy corn cheap from the Polish proprietors, who have not the means of speculating, or are ignorant of the state of the markets. The immense profit of their trade may be deduced from the circumstance, that corn which fetched in London from 50 to 60 rubles the *techetwert* in the beginning of 1839, when the duty was nominal, had been sold a few months earlier in Poland at 7 or 8 rubles. The parties most interested, the producers and consumers, gained no advantage. High prices in London did not enrich the Poles; low prices in Poland failed to benefit the English. The profits went among jobbers, merchants, shipowners, and brokers; but if trade in corn were regulated, the producer and consumer would soon come to an understanding of their respective interests, and corn be probably delivered in London from the Euxine ports at about one third or two fifths of the price which is now obtained on a sudden demand. Russia, our author thinks, would become our chief market for corn, for Germany would not be able to compete with her. Would Russia, we may ask, take English manufactures in exchange? We may safely predict that she would not do so: because necessity would oblige us to have recourse to her. Whether our cottons were taken or not, we must have bread; and in the event of our not producing corn for ourselves, should go to the country where it might be had cheapest. We now take nearly all Russia's hemp and tallow; and for a like reason, our want of another market, she laughs at reciprocity, she takes no more from us than she can avoid doing, she restricts the importation of English manufactures by extravagant duties. There is also another reason against our being dependent on Russia for bread. Southern Russia is liable to famines for various causes, sometimes from drought, sometimes from locusts. In the Crimea in 1833-4, the price of wheat at Odessa rose to 80 rubles the *techetwert*, while one fifth of the Tartar population, and nearly all the cattle perished by hunger. The order of trade was reversed, a cargo of bonded wheat was sent back from England to Odessa; and it must also be kept in mind, that in the case of a scarcity of corn, no despotic sovereign would dare to allow corn to be exported for the benefit of trade while his own people were in want. Besides this, the population of New Russia is rapidly increasing; the province of Moscow consumes more than it grows, and the coincidence of a scanty harvest in England, with a failure of crops in an extensive district of Russia, would be an evil of a most formidable nature to encounter, and most difficult to overcome.

Of the military power of Russia, our author has given some interesting details, all of which seem to shew the uncivilized and despotic nature of the power under which they have been enthralled. Rank in the army can be taken away as summarily as it is bestowed. A general's epaulettes are torn off his shoulders, and he is reduced at once to the condition of a peasant or private soldier. A few years ago General Tulchmenoff, the military governor of Sebastopol, was broke, and sentenced to serve as a

common soldier, because he had neglected to inform the government of some discontent in the garrison; he was then sixty years of age, and died soon after. When the Emperor visited Teflis in 1837 he broke Prince Dadianof, the chief of the staff of the army of Georgia, and sent him to a fortress as a labourer! M. Ishmielneff, an imperial privy councillor, was arraigned at the public tribunal, found guilty, and then in open court, his stars and ribbons were torn off, his hair was cut close, and the dress of a private soldier put on him. He was then led out of court as a prisoner, and sent off to a regiment. M. Speransky in 1810 was a privy councillor, and private secretary to the Emperor. One day in 1812 he had worked with his master as usual, when on returning home, suspecting nothing, he was arrested by the police, and hurried to a guard-house. The cause of this disgrace is still a mystery. He was banished to Siberia, and worked as a peasant for several years. An exile in Siberia is dead in law, and has no control over his property; his wife may join him, *if she pleases*, but must share her husband's existence, and put on the peasant's garb. We are very sorry, and much surprised to hear, that *ladies rarely show this devotion*, preferring to remain in a sort of semi-single blessedness in the saloons of Moscow and Petersburg, than to be washing linen, and scouring dishes amid the snows of Siberia. There are, however, some brilliant exceptions. The Princess Troubetskoi and a Countess Wol-skonska followed their husbands to Siberia, after the late Polish war. Children born of exiles are interdicted from leaving Siberia: if allowed to depart, they are only regarded as peasants. In 1838, above one hundred Polish families were dragged from their homes, on *suspicion*, and sent to reside in distant towns under surveillance. At Kief four gentlemen were condemned to die in March 1839, and were led to the scaffold with ropes round their necks, but their lives were spared and they were sent to Siberia instead. We shall finish this account of Russian despotism, with an anecdote of an act of barbarism and cruelty on the part of one of their generals, which we can scarcely bring ourselves to credit. General Zass, who commanded a moveable corps on the Kuban against the Circassians, caused a chief who had fallen into his hands to be bound to a tree, under which a mine of powder was laid. The prisoner's followers, seeing no Russians on the spot, came in the night to release him, when the train was fired, and prisoner, friends, and tree, were blown up. The Russians at Odessa termed this a clever feat. As regards the constitution of the Russian military forces, it appears that they are divided into four armies,—the first army, the second, the army of Siberia, and the army of the south. A regiment consists of three battalions of one thousand men each, two regiments make a brigade, two brigades form a division, four divisions constitute a *corps d'armée*. The condition of the officers has been materially improved. Their pay was augmented in 1834 and again in 1839, so as to be nearly doubled. After thirty-five years' service an officer is entitled to half his pay as a pension. The rank of staff-officer gives the right of nobility. The private's pay is eleven roubles a year; the cost of a Russian soldier in the empire is about two pence halfpenny a day; on foreign service their pay is quadrupled, and the army of the Caucasus receives double pay. The Russian officers appear to have a poor opinion of the French troops. Things are quite changed, they say; there is no longer the great captain or the grand army. One will not rise again, and the other has to be created. They observed that French troops were not enured to fatigue by long marches, nor accustomed to the *simulacre* of

war by great reviews. Their generals have no opportunities of handling large bodies of men. Russian troops, on the contrary, have, every year, marches of many hundred miles to perform over a country without roads; they lie encamped for months, they suffer all kind of privations, they assemble every year or two one hundred thousand at a time. An opinion prevails, Mr. Slade says, that, though the soldiers are excellent, they have no chiefs, yet in the last twelve years they have had three wars, the Persian, Turkish, and Polish, and their terrible losses in these campaigns was less owing to a want of generalship than to the absence of a commissariat and medical staff. Count Langeron said, "Dans cette maudite guerre de la Turquie, nous avons perdu 180,000 hommes, dont 140,000 sont morts de faim." General Yermouloff is spoken of as a good politician and able general. General Muraviev was, before his disgrace, considered certain of having an important command in case of a war; but the Russian officers at Odessa expressed a poor opinion of the military talents of Marshal Paskewitch, Prince of Warsaw.

"By means of the army (observes Mr. Slade) the gigantic scheme of Russian policy is being worked out; the policy which Peter I. conceived and Catharine II. fostered. It does more than conquer, it prepares the way for commerce. Rich cities have grown up in the room of Tartar villages, under its auspices, and commerce is silently but surely extending its influence on the shores of the Caspian under its protection. England's commerce has led to conquest. Russian trade has followed her arms; and now the grand conception of Peter the Great of leading back commerce to the track which it followed in the Middle Ages, by the Indus, the Oxus, the Caspian, the Volga, the Don, and the Euxine, and thus uniting Central Asia with Russia and Germany, is apparently on the point of receiving the initiative of accomplishment. Having penetrated into Persia, and made the Caspian a *mare clausum*—having done the same with the Black Sea—there only remains for her to effect the subjection or gain the co-operation of Khiva, in order to secure the trade of Bokhara, Samarcand, &c. which will tend to restore those countries to their flourishing condition under the dynasty of the Timourides. If this should be the fruit of the present or of a future Russian expedition to Khiva, a greater result will not often have flowed from arms. Whoever is master of Khiva is necessarily the arbiter of the commerce of Bokhara. Different embassies and negotiations have been going on between that country and Russia for above a century. The Bokharans now import into Russia about 6,000,000 worth of rubles a year, notwithstanding the danger of the road. The caravans from Bokhara follow nearly the same route to Astrakan, which was taken in the Middle Ages, and it may be observed that the ancient line of trade between India and Transoxiana, was the same as that which

exists in the present day. Attock, Peshawaur, and Cabool are the principal stages. In anticipation of establishing a mighty dominion on the monopoly of commerce between Europe and Asia, Russia is securing all the routes leading to Asia, east of the Caucasus. She is already mistress of the water line. The mouth of the Danube, the Euxine, the Don, the Volga, and the Caspian are hers, and she has only to take up the design of Selim II. of cutting a navigable canal from the Don to the Volga, a distance of about thirty miles, in order that merchandise may be carried by water from beyond Vienna to the heart of Persia and the confines of Khiva. Russia (our enlightened traveller observes) has nearly levelled the natural obstacles to the revival of the ancient transit between the east and the west, and has opened land and water communications for merchants. She is preparing to offer her subjects and the Germans an opening for a vast commerce with central Asia, and even with China, without the necessity of traversing the ocean; and the agency of steam will give facilities for extending their operations to a degree never contemplated in other days. It appears a dream to think that we may, in a few years, be able to steam through the heart of Europe, from Ratisbonne to the further shores of the Caspian, without setting foot on shore: then in a few days reach the Oxus; navigate that river to Koudofz, which is at no great distance from Cabool, and, re-embarking on the Cabool river, continue on by water to the Indus, where a thousand miles of navigation present themselves. From the neighbourhood of the Rhine to Lahore, without seeing the ocean, or using land conveyance for above twenty days! Will commerce follow this new track, in compliance with the axiom—"the port makes the trade?" Will the Central Asiatics

avail themselves of the communications opened for them with Europe? Will they accept, through the agency of Russia, the products of civilization, which we have neglected to convey to them, by the Indus and their own streams? I think we may answer in the affirmative, and prepare ourselves to witness, before many years, the commencement of a third commercial revolution, since the Christian æra. Russia I fear will profit by our indifference to the importance of civilizing Central Asia by

commerce, by our neglect of the facilities which have so obviously presented themselves to our notice. Above a hundred years Russia has been fighting her way eastwards, occasionally checked but never repulsed; step by step she has overcome the obstacles which impeded the flow of commerce from the west into Central Asia. What have we been about during this time? What have we done for the prosperity of the countries lying between the Indus and the Caspian?"

There remains one more chapter of history connected with Russia, which we must leave untouched, we mean that of Poland; but we cannot help, when we survey its melancholy fate, lying at the foot of a despotic master, and him a stranger, considering what a fate would await Europe, if the same gigantic power which is now, in extent of territory master of one quarter of the whole globe, should in its unlimited ambition endeavour to destroy the liberties of the rest. The time may come—such a page may exist yet unfolded in the destinies of man, when these threatening masses of barbaric power may be forced into action, and a deluge of material force and tyranny once more spread over Europe. When its civil legislation may be changed into an administrative despotism; and war, in its most fearful form, that of a conflict of opposing principles, be once more the destruction of the very elements of society. It is true that the present aspect of social life, and of political systems, is fitted to fill at once the breast of the statesman and moralist with alarm and sorrow; that the *mind of entire nations* is swaying and tossing under a stormy existence, and that imminent perils hang over us, the effect of former errors, and of present crime; but we may still hope that the voice which we hear is the voice of liberty, trying to find a resting place out of and beyond the continual conflict of the principles and jarring elements in which it has been so long imprisoned. It is some consolation that the minds of men are in full moral activity; that there exists, amid political divisions, a federative system of intellectual union; that social relations, intellectual pleasures, and moral influences have rapidly developed themselves; that the mind of universal man is assuming a family likeness; that, notwithstanding the drawback of great mistakes in legislation, and too unequal a distribution of property, the general condition has become more just, more equitable; immense resources have been displayed from sound principles; improvements in the social state have rapidly progressed and been better organized, power has been more equally distributed, the advantages of nature and art more fully shared; constitutional laws and social relations have been better understood; and the future progress of society more perfectly secured. Industry and commercial enterprise have revived under the protection of order, and freedom, and peace; while the sacrifices and sufferings of the past, may be considered as so many claims to the prosperity of the future. What has been long sundered, is coming into contact, from the same desire of progressive improvement and amelioration. There is more or less, in all governments, such a preponderance of *general* interests, as to have produced an union for one common object; while not only is a tie established of commercial intercourse, but one of a general community of ideas, of public intelligence, and unity of purpose. Indeed, the very agitated surface of society shews the powerful impressions of the moral and intellectual movements it is receiving. It is on this ac-

count, seeing the advance which has been made, though working through much peril, and often by indirect means, more or less by every civilized state, under the blessings of peace, that we should mourn to see all the rising beauty of its present prosperity, full of the brightest flowers of future hope, and bursting into vernal splendour, at once withered and destroyed by the breath of a brute and barbaric despotism, as frozen as the snows which have been the cradle of its birth, the protector of its growth, and the almost impregnable fortress of its matured and colossal strength. Whatever may be the views which Russia is secretly fostering of a future dominion, which, like that of ancient Rome, is to be as extensive as the earth itself: whatever may be the masses of material power which she may call into action, in order to secure the success of her projects, we still confide in the yet greater strength of freedom, in the yet stronger influence of the moral feelings, and the social relations,—in truth,—in right,—in the endless resources of legitimate power, and in the effect of time in binding all these elements of prosperity, which are at present confused, scattered, and imperfect, into a chain of harmonious order, that nothing but the will of that great Being, who permits their existence, can destroy. No chains were ever yet forged that could detain in their adamant links the power of conscience, and freedom and truth, and the voice is still heard that proclaimed from the *Caucasian* hills, the downfall of him who *first* made them the theatre of his oppression of mankind.

Ἦ μὴν ἐνὶ Ζεὺς, καίπερ αὐθιγὸς φρεσὶν,
ἔσται ταπεινός.*

LETTERS OF MISS HANNAH MORE. PROFESSOR CAMPBELL, &c.

(Continued from p. 20.)

No. X.

MISS MORE TO DEAN TUCKER.

Bristol, Aug. 20, 1782.

Dear Sir,

I had the honour of your letter, enclosing one you had written our little idle philosopher;† and though I hope to have soon the pleasure of seeing you at Bristol, yet I will not defer till that time in assuring you how entirely I approve of the method you use, and the pains you take to recall that eccentric being into the plain path of common sense and common prudence. Your letter is indeed very strong, but it is temperate also. And I particularly honour your penetration, as well as candour, when you acquit him of *intentional* ingratitude towards you in his general misconduct. I apprehend you see his character exactly in the true light. Love of ease, and love of praise, as I take it, the two princi-

pal defects of his mind: opposite feelings, one should have thought them, if he did not take so much pains to prove how extremely compatible they are. I grieve over him. Such talents as he has, might be an honour to himself and a benefit to mankind, which if misapplied, or even unexerted, will be a severe condemnation. But (as I wrote to Miss Adams) what can one do with a being who is so ingenious, and so much in the wrong. On his first coming here after his return from Oxford, I talked to him pretty plainly, and gave him some unsolicited opinions on divers things he had said and done. I told him I should judge of the patience with which he would listen to truth, by the frequency of his visits to me; for that I should consider that the first lecture of a course of sincerity and plain dealing I intended to go through with him during that

* Æschyli *Uppu* Δεσπ. v. 906.

† John Henderson; see the Note appended to the last letter, p. 136.

summer. But alas! I have never since been able to catch him alone, so I fear he did not relish the wholesome truths I should have told him. A very learned and ingenious man to whom we introduced him at Oxford, (and who thinks him a prodigy of knowledge and greatness,) said yesterday, that he wanted to be in the habit of composition; that he ought to write eight quarto pages every day to form his style, which is certainly not good. This very remark I have made an hundred times; his style in conversation is very pleasing, but in writing quaint, and the misfortune is, he likes it the better for its quaintness. But, my good sir, what can be done? With all these faults he has many amiable virtues, many extraordinary talents, which might rank him with the foremost in point of fame, and secure honour and reputation, and fortune and happiness to himself. In consideration of all these, you will, I hope, bear with him a little longer. Your excellent letter, I trust, must produce some good effect on his mind. As you are to be here so soon, I will keep it till I have the honour of seeing you. I hope you and Mrs. Tucker are quite recovered. I beg my best compliments to her, and am, dear Sir, your most obliged and obedient servant,

H. MORE.

No. XI.

PROF. CAMPBELL TO DEAN TUCKER.

Rev. and dear Sir,

THE accounts given me in your last of that strange genius Henderson, puzzle me not a little. Miss More's opinion, which indeed coincides with your own, is exceedingly probable, that his ruling passions are the love of praise and the love of ease,—passions, though opposite in their tendency, so far from being incompatible, that they are often found to meet in the same character, and sometimes (which is particularly unfortunate,) in men of great talents and abilities. Your remonstrances and admonitions are sensible, candid, and moderate. He himself will, very probably, admit the truth of everything you say; and may, nevertheless, not be the better for it. The difficulty with men like him, is not to convince their judgment, but to give an impulse to their wills; there is something in their mind like what

philosophers ascribe to matter, a *vis inertia*, which it requires a suitable force to overcome. What the nature of that force is, must be learnt from the character of the person. Praise, it seems, would prove to him the most powerful motive; but it requires not a little address to introduce the motive in such a manner as to give it scope to operate. People of his turn abhor nothing so much as a task prescribed to them, which if from some consideration they are induced to begin, it is a hundred to one that they abandon it unfinished. A person has sometimes a better chance of succeeding with such, who, in an oblique manner—as by extolling those who have succeeded in the like undertaking before, or by observing that the discussion of such a subject is a desideratum among the learned, which could not fail to create attention—makes emulation, and exalts the desire of praise into the love of fame. Sometimes persons of his stamp, if I understand him right, will be excited most effectually to attempt a subject when they are conscious of abilities for it, by endeavouring to dissuade them from it, on account of its difficulties and the bad success of those who have attempted it before, and even by delicately insinuating doubts of his success if he should betray any desire of attempting it. Nothing flatters the mind of a vain man so much as to shew him he can surmount difficulties thought insuperable, and succeed in attempts in which others have failed. “A hopeful prospect this,” it may be said to excite a lazy man to labour, by representing to him the difficulties of the work. As great a paradox as it may appear, I have known instances in which it was the only effectual method. What chiefly characterises a lazy man, is not that he cannot be excited to labour, or to active exertion, by any motive whatever; but that he cannot be excited to engage and persevere in any kind of work by the ordinary motives of prudence and cool reflections of self-interest. There is not in the island a lazier race than the Highlanders; it is next to impossible to make artificers or manufacturers of them, let the wages be ever so high. To go over the same task without variation daily and hourly, like the machines they work with, is what

their spirit cannot bear. No prospect of gain can render it supportable, yet no people in the world can be more thoroughly governed by what falls in with their own disposition. Set them to anything which gives play to the passions of hope and fear—to hunting, fowling, fishing, training cattle which have been stolen and driven off in the mountains, and neither danger nor difficulty will deter them. They will endure not only with patience, but with alacrity, such hunger, and cold, and want of rest, and fatigue, as none of our industrious lowlanders could be bribed to encounter. But the tasks which the former like to engage in are such as have variety in them, (if there be danger so much the better,) and of which the event cannot certainly be known beforehand. Tasks which will give scope for the exertion, and may consequently procure the praise of sagacity and courage, as well as bodily strength and agility. *Henderson*, you say, is indolent, loves his ease; but that would not discourage me from hoping that he will exert himself when his mind receives the proper stimulus. The proper stimulus, by your own account, is praise, in like manner as the stimulus to the industry of more than nine-tenths of mankind is *bread*. Let the manner in which this stimulus is made to operate, on the generality of men, serve as a rule in the application of the others. Most men work for bread, but is bread given them upon the discovery that they have the talents for working, such as health, strength, dexterity; or is it only for the useful work they actually execute? If men could gain their bread by such evidences as they choose to give of their fitness for manual labour, and not by their actual productions, there would be little of useful industry in the world. Now what *bread* is to them, *praise* is to *Henderson*, but unluckily *Henderson* obtains his object *praise* by the mere display of his talents, without any profitable exertion of them, whereas it is only by exertion that the former gain *his bread*. You show *Henderson* by your solicitude, nay, by your very reproaches, how much you admire his talents. This gratifies his love of praise, his utmost wish is accomplished. He has no motive

to exertion, he continues idle, this gratifies his love of ease. Instead of making the one passion to counterwork the other, they are thus made to concur in lulling him to rest. Though no talents, however great, which are either misemployed, or suffered to remain unemployed, are really estimable or praiseworthy; yet such is the frailty of human nature, that the bare reputation of possessing them, is a higher gratification to most men, especially the vain, than can be surmounted by the censure of applying them to a bad purpose, or no purpose at all. Pardon me then, my dear Sir, when I take the freedom to say, that I really think you spoil *Henderson* by showing that you put so high a value on his talents, and are so fully convinced of his being possessed of them. If you and other good judges were more sparing this way, and seemed habitually to consider and to treat all appearance of fine parts as very problematical, or at least superficial, which had not been productive of any beneficial fruits, who knows but he might be tempted to convince you in the way you wish, that his talents are neither superficial or problematical; that he is fitted not merely for flashing in conversation, but for enlightening the age in some valuable branch of science?

I think it probable that if he be possessed of the talents, he would exert them. I know nothing that will so readily hinder the exertion, as giving him credit for these talents, which is in fact giving him his reward before he has earned it by the proper use of them. You will, perhaps, think that there is too much art in the method I recommend. I am no friend to dissimulation of any kind, but any man of sense will admit that it is not proper on every occasion to tell all that one thinks; besides, it is my firm opinion, that the appearance of talents displayed only in conversation, are exceedingly deceitful. There is a certain varnish which that mode of communication is susceptible of, which when removed (as it is effectually removed by publication) sometime leaves a man at a loss to discover what the talents were which he formerly so much admired.

As I have known such instances, I have become more doubtful of the reality of talents which a person has had frequent opportunities of exerting, and yet never exerted. The restless fluctuation from subject to subject, which may be discovered in some people, and which they reckon proof of enlarged and uncommon abilities, are to me more the evidence of a certain debility of mind, which unfits one totally for succeeding in any one thing of importance. Nothing is commoner than to hear of shining parts. Their proper sphere is conversation, where they sometimes indeed have a dazzling lustre; but, as it is not all gold that glitters, when brought to trial they are often found to want solidity. I am far from saying that Henderson's are of this kind; it would be very rash in me who know nothing of the man, except the little you have told me; but I think it would be no worse for him, if he had credit for no more, till he has given better evidence of more than any I have yet heard of. The amiable and respectable lady* whose letter you favoured me with a sight of, has contributed more, I am afraid, to foster his disease, than to cure it. I may indeed be mistaken, but it is natural in some cases to judge from oneself. I remember the time when to be made of so great consequence by one so accomplished and so good a judge, especially a lady, as to be thought worth her bestowing a lecture upon, would have flattered my vanity more than the severest things she could have said would have mortified me. It is not the censure of idleness that will mortify a youth conceited of his talents and extensive erudition. The very asperity of the censure, if it were possible for a Miss More to express herself with asperity, would rather add to his pleasure, as being the strongest evidence of her high opinion of his genius, and of the conviction of what great things he could perform if he would. It is certainly not censure, nor even anger which a Mr. Henderson would dread. He may indeed avoid putting himself in the way of such friendly admonitions, because of the awkwardness of a man's situation, when obliged to hear himself charged with what he can

neither vindicate nor deny; but in my opinion, they will excite in him neither remorse nor resentment, as they tend upon the whole to raise him in his own esteem. For though he must be sensible that laziness, levity, and fickleness are faults, he will easily console himself with reflecting that they are faults commonly attendant on great genius; and that, though men of ordinary abilities do right to limit themselves to some province of science, and to submit to the drudgery of reading and composing by mechanic rules, it is not for those, possessed of extraordinary talents to suffer their native vigour to be stunted, and the powers of their mind enervated, and being so circumscribed, they are all Achilleses in their way, *negant jura sibi nata*. Do not imagine from what I have said, that it is my opinion you ought to give up with this strange being entirely; by no means. I may be out in my conjectures, you will excuse me if your knowledge of the man shows you that I am; but I think you may make the experiment of a different method, since that you have made hitherto has had so little success. I shall tell you honestly as to a friend what would be my plan in the like circumstances, leaving it to your better judgment to make any use of it you think proper. I would continue to be civil to Henderson, very kind and obliging when an opportunity offered; but would be careful that it should appear to proceed only from affection to him as an acquaintance, not from the most distant expectation formed upon his talents. I would avoid equally expostulating with him on his past conduct, and assigning him any task in future, even if he should ask it. So far from exacting any promises of him, I would avoid giving him an opportunity of making any, if I perceived he had any inclination; and would not hesitate to change the subject abruptly, without minding what he said, if he were entering on that strain, or on making apologies for his former behaviour. This conduct I would maintain at least till I had evidence of his reformation. In conversation with him, I would always avoid making either his natural parts, or acquired knowledge, or method of study, the topic of

* Miss Hannah More.

discourse. In short, except directly to oblige him, I would take every method in my power to convince him that I had not now the same opinion of his talents, and consequently had not the same resentment of his conduct as formerly; but blamed myself much more for rashly forming hopes, when there was not a sufficient foundation. In short, the man appears to me to be in a state of intoxication; for immoderate applause intoxicates worse even than strong liquor. And ye have all contributed to intoxicate him. His very best friends have contributed the most: ye have amongst you made him think himself a prodigy, by telling him plainly that ye think him so. The natural consequence is, that he spurns the ordinary methods of study, which he considers as made for more ordinary mortals, not for persons of his exalted genius. He possesses a higher sphere, and moves in a wider orbit. Would ye confine Saturn to the narrow circuit of Mercury? But I have said enough to let you know my opinion. As it is the admiration of persons of learning and judgment that has intoxicated him (for the commendations and flatteries of others, a man of ordinary talents will soon prove superior to), the first thing to be done is to bring him to his senses. If all ye his learned friends were to concur in measures for this purpose, I should have no fear of the consequence. If he is a person of truly great talents and enlarged soul, he would do the more to gratify a benefactor, the less that is asked of him. Generosity and gratitude I have ever known more close attendants on true genius than laziness and levity; though there be a numerous tribe, I acknowledge, who are willing to think otherwise. Now with these motives there would concur in the present instance an honest ambition to recover what he had lost, in the opinion of persons of worth.

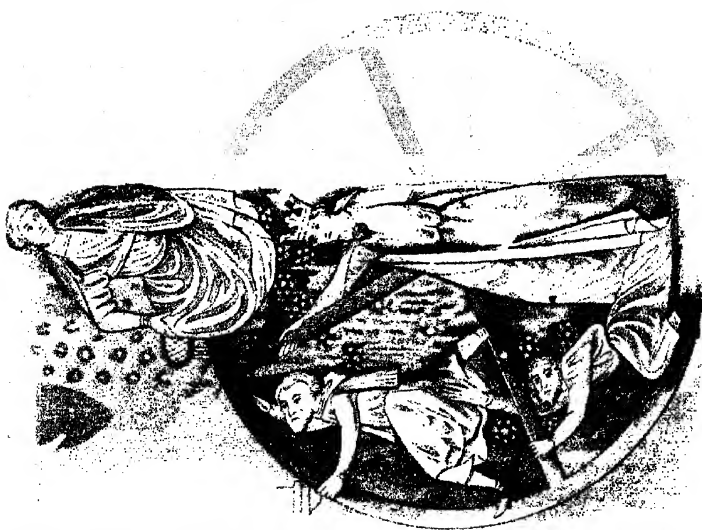
There were several other things I intended to write you about,—some of them theological, some political; but I have gone so much further than I had the least intention of doing, in regard to that eccentric genius Henderson, that I cannot attempt any further without logging another post. I have lost too many already; but if possible

I will soon write you on some of these topics. I am, with very great regard and esteem, my dear Sir,

Your most faithful humble servant,
GEORGE CAMPBELL.

Aberdeen, Oct. 26, 1782.

Note by the Editor. John Henderson, it appears, was sent to College by Dean Tucker, aided by a subscription. See Croker's note in his edition of Boswell's Johnson, Vol. viii. p. 301. A more particular and copious account of him may be seen in Cottle's Recollections of Coleridge, vol. ii. p. 263—279; in the volumes of our Magazine for 1788 and 1789; and in the European Magazine for 1789, in which there is a portrait of him. He was born at Limerick, and he professionally taught Greek and Latin in a public seminary at the age of twelve years! He was acquainted with Persian, Arabic, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, together with the French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages; in the greater part of them he conversed fluently. At the age of twenty-two he accidentally met Dean Tucker in a stage coach, who was so much delighted with him, that he sent his father two hundred pounds to enable him to support his son at the University. His wonderful abilities seem to have been acknowledged by all who knew him. Dean Tucker said, whenever he was in his company he considered himself as a scholar in presence of his tutor. The late Robert Hall looked on Henderson as a prodigy. The learned Dr. Kennicott told Mr. Rack, the historian of Somersetshire, that "the greatest men he ever knew were mere children compared to Henderson." He was then only twenty-three years of age. He was held in the highest estimation by Burke and Johnson. He died on a visit to Oxford in Nov. 1788 in the thirty-second year of his age. Cottle gives him the highest character for moral worth, and religious feeling; and says, he was distinguished for the calmness and gentleness of his temper, the simplicity of his manners, his high sense of honour, and the benevolence of his heart:—so that it appears that Professor Campbell was a little too hard upon him.



SAINTS IN THE TOMB OF THE VIRGIN MARY.



TOMB OF THE VIRGIN MARY IN THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE.

FRESCO PAINTINGS DISCOVERED IN ROCHESTER CATHEDRAL.

(With a Plate.)

SOME important interior repairs have recently been made in Rochester Cathedral. Among other improvements a new pulpit will be erected from a design of Mr. Cottingham, the architect to the Dean and Chapter. On taking down the old pulpit at the latter end of April, the remains of an ancient fresco painting were discovered, a reduced copy of which is given in our plate. The original measures 5 feet 10 inches in height, and the width of what remains of it is about 2 feet 2 inches.

It is very evident that the subject of the design is the Wheel of Fortune. The personification of Fortune is habited as a Queen, (not blind-folded as in more classical compositions,) and she holds her wheel with her right hand, the left being obliterated in the lost half of the picture. At her feet is seen a man struggling to attain a position upon the wheel; above is another who has mounted half the ladder; and at top is the present favourite of the Queen, seated in ease and dignity, but looking with a mixture of complacency and dread at those who were no doubt represented falling and fallen on the contrary side of the wheel. The costume of the three remaining figures is intentionally distinguished. The lowest is habited in a plain dark red gown, green stockings, and black shoes; the next has the addition of a hood, which is red, and ornamented shoes; his gown is a lighter red; his sleeves yellow, and his stockings green. The uppermost is still more highly adorned, with furs about his collar. His ample robes are red, turned up with white, and a white belt, and his hose green. Dame Fortune is robed in yellow, which is also the colour of her wheel. The background was diapered with various small flowers, and above is the outline of a shield, but with no charges discernible upon it. The defaced part of the subject had been covered, at some distant time, with a strong coating of oil paint. We are happy to add that the remaining portion is likely to be preserved.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

There was another shield, now obliterated, above the string-course of the choir: it was chequy azure and argent.

The period assignable to this painting, to judge from the costume, is the thirteenth century. Among the expenses incurred for the ornament of Clarendon Palace, in the reign of Henry the Third, we find this very subject mentioned, for a painting upon a chimney-mantel.

—"in quodam mantello camini R. posterando et de novo faciendo, et in eodem mantello Rotam Fortunæ et Jesse depingend' et picturis camere R. ibid' canavato cooperiend'." &c. &c. (*Rot. Magn. Pip.* 32 Hen. III.)

—"in pulling down the chimney-mantel of the King's chamber, and making it anew, and painting on the same mantel the Wheel of Fortune and Jesse, and in covering with canvas the paintings of the King's chamber," &c.

The connection between the Wheel of Fortune and Jesse is not very obvious; but if dame Fortune introduced the patriarch into the palace, it is not impossible that the patriarch brought her ladyship into the church.

In the south aisle of Rochester Cathedral, which is called the Chapel of St. Edmund's, and close to the stairs which descend into the crypt, is a species of internal buttress, divided into stages by a flat niche or panel in its upper part. Within this panel was found, beneath the whitewash, the traces of a Rood, with the usual figures of Mary and John; and below, on the principal face of the buttress, was a gigantic figure of the Virgin, standing twelve feet four inches in height. The Holy Infant, placed in her arms, was in the favourite attitude of holding up his hand to his mother's face.

Some other relics of painting may be discovered in other parts of the Cathedral. The first Norman pier on the south side of the nave has the remains of a female on it. The last pier on that side, which is early English, has evident remains of painting, in strong colour, of architectural compartments. Again, the east side of

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the great south transept is full of figures. It is altogether evident that the whole church in former ages was covered with this species of decoration.

It may here be noticed that during the late works a very elegant doorway has been opened to view which formerly led from St. Edmund's Chapel to the south transept. It is of Early English character; the height of the arch being 6 feet 3 inc. and its width 2 feet 2½ inc. Its dripstone is supported by two corbel heads, one that of a bishop, and the other a female. A very prominent moulding, resembling that from Romsey, (dated circa 1250,) figured in plate 57 of Parker's Glossary of Architecture, 8vo. 1840, appears in this doorway and in other parts of the Cathedral. The entire opening of this doorway is prevented by the erection of the monument of the late Dr. Franklin in the adjoining transept; but the rubbish with which it was blocked up has been taken out, and a new back put in several inches further back than before; thus allowing this beautiful relic to be seen in high relief, and shewing the splay on both sides of its arch for the space of two or three inches. The recess will be painted to represent an ancient oak door, studded with nails.

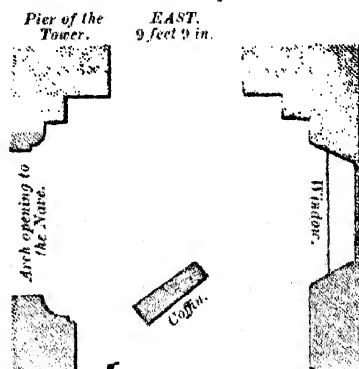
In conclusion, we must add that we are chiefly indebted for these observations to Charles Spence, esq. of Rochester, to whose zeal the preservation of the first painting, and the development of the others, is in great measure owing. He also was the first to call the attention of the public to the discovery of the painting in the choir, in "The Mirror" for the 23rd of May.

The repairs of the Cathedral are still in progress. Mr. Cottingham has prepared designs for a new Throne and a new Pulpit. The roof of the great Tower is to be ceiled, fire-proof. The stalls and pewing of the choir have been very beautifully grained as panel oak; and some of the sculptured flowers in Purbeck (or Bethersden?) marble which have been uncovered, will be very skilfully restored in mastic by Mr. Hamerton, a sculptor in the employ of Mr. Cottingham.

MR. URBAN,

DURING a recent visit to that interesting edifice, the Abbey Church of Romsey, I became acquainted with a remarkable discovery made there a few months ago, which, as far as I can ascertain, presents some features hitherto unprecedented in our sepulchral antiquities, and I therefore request permission to lay them before your readers.

On the 17th of November last, upon the death of the only son of Mr. William Jenvey, the present Churchwarden of Romsey, (a gentleman, I take the liberty to observe, who shows a highly intelligent sense of the curiosity and beauty displayed in the architecture of his church, and a becoming zeal for its due repair and preservation,) it was determined to prepare a grave in that part of the south aisle which forms the space next the first arch of the nave immediately upon entering from the transept, as shown in the annexed plan.



When the workmen had proceeded to between the depth of four and five feet, they came upon a large leaden coffin; the head of which was not placed at all in correspondence with the present building, but towards the northwest; and I was assured that part of the spreading foundation of the contiguous column was placed upon it. This circumstance seems to show that this was an interment made before the erection of the present church, a structure which some writers have been ready to date back to the century before the conquest; but which, from the massive character of its architecture,

we must at any rate assign to an early Norman period. Mr. Britton in his *Architectural Antiquities*, vol. v. which contains several plates of Romsey church, attributes its erection to the early part of the twelfth century.

The coffin is formed of sheet lead, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick; it is made from three pieces, which are overlapped and welded together without soldering. The lid was formed in like manner, and put on like the lid of a pasteboard box, but secured by iron nails to an inner coffin, or lining of oak. The length of the coffin is five feet; and its height 15 inc. The head is somewhat wider than the foot; the former measuring 18 inc. and the latter 13 inc. It weighed from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 cwt.

It is well known that the most customary mode of interring persons of rank and wealth in our ancient churches was in coffins of stone.* Yet it appears that lead coffins were occasionally used in all ages. They were sometimes employed by the Romans; and three or four decidedly Roman examples have been found in this country. The notices which Mr. Gough collected of leaden coffins will be seen in the Introduction to his *Sepulchral Monuments*, pp. xxxix—xliv. and in his second Introduction, vol. II. pp. lxiii. et seq. Among them there are several instances of leaden coffins inclosed within wooden cases; but I have not perceived one of a leaden coffin with a wooden lining, which is the peculiarity that appears to have contributed to the extraordinary results exhibited in the present case.

That lead was occasionally used for coffins in the Saxon times, (to which there is ground to assign this interment may be assigned,) is shown by the recorded statement that Eadburga, abbess of Repton (in the lead district of Derbyshire), who died in 714, sent as a present, to St. Guthlac, dwelling in Lincolnshire, a leaden coffin, *sarcophagus plumbeum*; and St. Dunstan, who died in 988, was interred at Canterbury, in two cases of lead, inclosed in a third of oak, which also was

covered with lead, confined by nails and iron bands.

But the interior covering of the corpse, whether the coffin was of stone, lead, or wood, was generally either an untanned hide or leather. Ieland says that when the tomb of Fair Rosamond at Godstow was opened in his time, it was found that "her bones were closid in lede, and withyn that the bones were closid in lether." A long series of similar instances is collected by Gough; but in no case does he mention a wooden lining to the coffin.

Within these wrappers of skins, or the vestments of silk, woollen, or linen which have been found in ancient coffins when opened, the skeletons have generally appeared nearly complete in their several parts; the larger bones, at least, have seldom been wanting. One remarkable circumstance in the present instance is, that the whole of the bones were reduced to a very trifling quantity of dust. The only exception consisted of two small pieces which, on being placed in the sill of an adjoining window, very shortly crumbled away.

In the ancient stone coffins, one or more holes are generally found perforating the bottom, through which the liquid, generated during the decomposition of the body, might be drained away. In the present case there were no holes at the bottom of the coffin, but the whole body, including the bones, must have been submitted to one action of decay; the moisture generated must have been imbibed by the oaken boards, and from them evaporated through the crevices of the upper part of the coffin. The oak itself is, for the greater part, very sound and compact: it was described to me as the "spine" or very heart, and the "shingles," or smooth parts of the grain, are perfect and visible. In some places it is injured by having been pierced by iron nails from the lid, which have perished by rust and induced a decay in the wood. But the greater part of it has remained

* Mr. Bloxam remarks that stone coffins were "chiefly used for the interment of the upper classes, from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, after which they were generally, though gradually, superseded by coffins of lead." *Groups of Monumental Architecture*, &c. p. 55.

the sound qualities of timber felled in the winter, (which was the ancient practice,) and it appears rather shrivelled and consolidated than decayed by age. The only trace of the human body which has perished upon it, is a slight black incrustation. The oaken pillow upon which the head of the corpse rested was also remarkably sound.

We now come to notice that portion of the human remains which is still in perfect preservation—a preservation as extraordinary as the total disappearance of the other parts of the body. This is the head of hair, with its long plaited tail, of which a representation is given in the upper part of the plate. The whole of this hair is in perfect existence and shape, matted together like a peruke newly sent out from a wig-maker's. Even the very roots of the hairs are apparent, whilst the only discernible remains of the skull are in the form of a slight white powdering. The general colour is a bright brown.*

The durable quality of hair is generally known; but probably no more striking instance than the present was ever observed of its perfect preservation accompanying the total decay of other parts of the body.

In one of the barrows in Greenwich Park opened in 1784 by the Rev. James Douglas, he found, only nine inches from the surface, a braid of human hair, which is represented in the *xxiii.* plate of his *Nænia Britannica*. "The braid was tenacious and very distinct; and the hair itself, which was of an

auburn colour, contained its natural phlogiston." It was accompanied by some remains of cloth, both of woollen and linen. These remains and those found in adjoining barrows, were attributed by Mr. Douglas to the fifth and the beginning of the sixth century. The same author also mentions that "There is now deposited in the Vatican a skull with hair; which, by the braid and the ornaments upon it, appears to have been of a female, and to have been interred 1400 years. It was found not far from the Tiber, near Rome."†

Mr. Gough also mentions the discovery in Woodbridge church, in 1792, of a lock of hair braided, two feet and a half long, in perfect preservation, though encompassed by nothing but bones nearly crumbled to powder. As soon as it was exposed to the air, it changed its colour from a beautiful brown to a dark red. And in the choir of Norwich cathedral, in 1780, was found "some hair, supposed of a bishop or person of eminence, without any pieces of coffin or bones."

The present very remarkable relic is preserved by the sexton of Romsey, together with a portion of the pillow, as shown in our sketch, deposited in a very neat glass case. The leaden coffin is also preserved within an inclosure formed by iron railing in the apsis of the south aisle of this very curious Norman church. There I hope it will safely remain. I regret that the wooden lining was not kept

* Mr. Gough remarks, "It has been supposed to be the nature of hair to acquire a yellowish hue in the grave," and he gives instances, vol. I. p. lxxxii.

† Mr. Douglas adds, that "Human hair, after death, is known upon some bodies to increase greatly. Mr. John Pitt assured me, that on visiting a vault of his ancestors in Farley chapel, Somersetshire, to give orders for some necessary repairs, he saw the hair of a young Lady Chandos, which had, in a most exuberant manner, *grown out of the coffin and hanged down from it*; and by the inscription she was buried considerably upwards of an hundred years since."—It is a well-known fact that the beard and nails grow for some time after death; and it might be imagined that a love of the marvellous had improved this circumstance into the miraculous story related by Mr. John Pitt. It does not, however, surpass two which we find in the old *Cyclopædia of Chambers*; one related by Wulverus in the "Philosophical Collections," of a woman buried at Norimberg, whose coffin, forty-three years after her death, was found plentifully *sprouting with hair*; and, on being it perfect shape, was found covered over with a thick-set hair, long and curled; but when the head was handled, "there was *neither skull nor any other bone left*; yet the hair was solid and strong enough." In the decay of the body this forms an illustration of our Romsey case. The other anecdote is quoted from the same source, of "a man *hanged forth* in a little time, while he yet hung upon the gibbet, had his body *strengthened* covered with hair."

‡ *Sepulchral Monuments*, vol. II. p. ciii.

entire within it; that, however, has been cut into pieces, and, by the courtesy of the churchwarden, a portion of it was presented to me to bring to London.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN, *Athenaeum*, July 16.

MY attention has been directed to a letter in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July, from the Rev. S. Wix, containing animadversions on a passage in my *Life of the late Bishop Burgess*, in which I have briefly adverted to a controversial discussion which took place between the Bishop and himself.

I do not take up my pen to discuss with Mr. Wix the wisdom of his proposition of "a Council of the Church of England and the Church of Rome, being holden with a view to accommodate religious differences," because I conceive that I cannot possibly add to the conclusiveness with which Bishop Burgess, in the treatise which I have commended, has demonstrated its futility.

Neither do I deem it needful to test the justice of the Rev. gentleman's allegation, that I have not stated with perfect correctness the object of his proposition, because it seems to me that his own account of, and comment upon, that object, substantially prove the correctness of my description.

But I do feel in candour called upon to acknowledge that in saying not only that the Bishop's treatise was "unanswerable," but that it "closed the discussion," I have stated more than the actual fact, since I now find by Mr. Wix's own authority that he again replied to Bp. Grandidaire antagonist.

I was misled upon this point by the authority of an able writer, who, in the first volume of a work published in the year 1833, under the assumed name of "Wychale of St. John's," has given an account of the controversy to which I am adverting.

After an animated description (expressed however in language too caustic) of the acuteness and ability displayed by his Lordship in his final rejoinder, he adds, "no reply was ever attempted, nor could by possibility be given."

Should my *Life of the Bishop* see a

second edition, I will not fail to modify this statement.

Mr. Wix's complaint that the Bishop misquoted certain words of his, may be resolved, I doubt not, into an error of the printer's in the use of inverted commas; and his Lordship's omission to notice the fact, was, I am equally persuaded, an inadvertence.

Yours, &c. J. S. HANFORD.

MR. URBAN, *Pendleton*, May 6.

I DO not find in any of the various notices which I have seen of that whimsical imitation of Rabelais and Sterne under the title of "*THE DOCTOR, &c.*" any allusion to the source whence the author obtained the names of his *hero* and his *horse*. In the ostentatious display of multifarious reading shown by the quotations and "mottoes," the author has abstained from affording any clue to that which accident has led me to; and it may amuse your readers to have it pointed out, as it is connected with an extraordinary suggestion relating to *political economy*.

In "*The Midwife, or Old Woman's Magazine*," Lond. 3 vols. without date, but which appeared, I believe, about 1750-1, the names of *Dr. Dove* and his horse *Nobbs* are to be found.

I have never seen that work, which is now scarce, but I have one entitled "*The Nonpareil; or, the Quintessence of Wit and Humour: being a choice Selection of those pieces that were most admired in the ever-to-be-remembered Midwife, or Old Woman's Magazine, &c.*" Lond. 1757," 12mo. At page 207 of this little volume there is a scheme for raising forty-five millions sterling, suggested by an incident which happened to "*Doctor Dove of Doncaster*, who was an exceeding good sort of a man, and he had a nag called *Nobbs*." It seems this horse got drunk, when the Doctor, thinking it dead, had it flayed, and sold the skin. The horse, however, having been only drunk, became, in consequence of the cold, sober, and set off home, where it arrived at midnight. Upon this the Doctor instantly killed six sheep, and covered the horse with the skins;—the horse recovered, and produced such crops of wool, that the large revenue proposed to be raised is by an extension of this plan.

Well might the writer of "*The*

Doctor, &c." after reading this wonderful story, exclaim as he does at the end of "chap. V.A.I."—"Where did we go on that memorable night? What did we see? What did we do? Or rather, what did we not see! and what did we not perform!"

Yours, &c. F. R. A.—N.

MR. URBAN, *Manchester, May 10.*

THE recent discovery of the imposition respecting the reputed Newspaper, "the English Mercurie, 1588," is a striking proof to shew how easy an apparent fact is propagated by writers of what is called History; who satisfy themselves by repeating, as from authority, that which they find previously stated, without giving themselves the trouble to investigate the subject, examine its probability, expose conflicting statements, and deduce any thing like a satisfactory conclusion.

I am induced to make this remark, from observing, that in the 4th volume of his "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," Mr. Hallam disputes the claim made by foreign biographers in favour of Jean Paul Marana as the author of the "Turkish Spy," except so far as regards "about half the first volume;" and though the remainder of that volume may have had a French original, yet "it happens that Mr. H. has not seen it." This is not what the public have a right to expect from a person who takes upon himself to write history. He ought to have seen it, and also to have assigned some reason, and given some extracts or other proof in support of his opinion.

I have not access to many sources of information which are not within reach of any one; but I think statements have been made, which Mr. Hallam ought to have seen and alluded to. The extract given by him from Dunton's Life and Errors, is to be found, p. 182-3, of Nichols's Ed. of that very curious work; and it is amusing to see, that even Dr. Johnson repeats the account much in the way of Byron's story of the "Three Black Crows;" for, on being asked whether the Turkish Spy was a genuine book, Johnson answers, "No, Sir; Mrs. Manley in her Life, says, that her father wrote the first two volumes, and in another book, "Dunton's Life and

Errors," we find that the rest was written by one Sault, at two guineas a sheet, under the direction of Dr. Midgeley." This is given in the 8th volume of Boswell's Life of Johnson, p. 189, (ed. 1835, 12mo.) where it is properly noted that the name of Sault is never alluded to by Dunton; as engaged in the work; but the annotator says, that Marana died at Paris in 1693; whereas we are told in the "Dict. Universel Historique," sub nomine, that "Le desir de la retraite le porta à se retirer dans une solitude d'Italie, où il mourut en 1693."

It is much to be regretted that in giving the history of a work, we are not informed more specifically of the time when it first appeared, the progress it made, and the editions published. These facts furnish data to judge of the contemporary state of public opinion and literature. I do not find that Mr. Hallam took any pains to ascertain when the Turkish Spy was first published either in English, French, or otherwise; for it seems he has not seen any English edition earlier than the 5th, 1702. I am not enabled to supply this deficiency, (my copy is dated 1753, the 1st vol. said to be "The twenty-fifth edition," and the other seven vols. "The thirteenth edition,") but I may add that at the end of a little volume entitled "Humane Prudence, &c. 1700," there is a list of books printed for Richard Sare, in which I find the following, "The Amours of Edward the Fourth, an Historical Novel. By the author of the Turkish Spy."

Mr. Hallam satisfies himself with any edition of a work which first presents itself to his mind, and then calls upon his reader to produce an earlier if he can. This might be all proper enough for a correspondent of yours, seeking information; but it is hardly correct in the historian, who is presumed to have something to communicate.

The internal evidence is relied upon as proof of their English origin, and if this be not sufficient, Mr. H. says, Produce a French edition anterior to 1691. This I am not prepared to do; but if any reliance can be placed upon a translated document as given by Mr. D'Israeli, it is quite clear that at least

in Italian as early as Sept. 1686. Mr. D'Israeli (Curios. of Lit. ii. p. 186-9, edition 1834) takes for granted that Marana was the author of the Turkish Spy, and that it was written in Italian, but probably first published in French. In proof of this he tells us that Charpentier preserved a curious certificate in Marana's own handwriting, dated "Paris, 28th Sept. 1686," which begins "I the underwritten J. P. Marana, author of a manuscript Italian volume, entitled 'L'Espolatore Turco, tomo terzo,' acknowledge, &c."

It is somewhat surprising that when a document like this is said to be in existence, Mr. Hallam should not have given himself the trouble to investigate the subject a little more than he appears to have done; more especially as I find a note in Tiraboschi, "Storia della Letteratura Italiana," where, speaking of Marana as a "nobile Genovese," who was obliged to quit his country, it is stated, "Passato indi a Parigi, compose ivi nel 1684, l'altera opera, per cui è meritevole di maggior nome, intitolata l'Espion Turc, in sei volumi, in cui finge che una spia mandata perciò dal sultano in Francia, faccia la relazione di ciò che vi è accaduto dopo il 1637, libro che per la novità dell'idea, e per l'arte del racconto, fu assai applaudito, almeno ne primi tre volumi, e fu perciò imitata poscia da molti." For this note is cited, Dict. des Homm. III. edition de Caen, 1779, t. 4. p. 346, all which shew the opinion of the various writers at the time. Yours, &c. F. R. A.

MR. URBAN. *Liverpool, June 17.*

THE books first printed in South America were grammars and dictionaries of the native languages, and catechisms and other works of religious instruction for the use of the Indians.

Brunet (Supplément, i. 363,) mentions a "Confessionario para los Curas," printed at Lima in 1585, "por

Antonio Ricardo, primero impresor en estos reynos del Peru;" but the earliest specimen of the Peruvian press that I have seen is the following, which is preserved in the library of the Athenæum here.—"Vocabulario en la Lengua general del Peru. 12mo. En Los Reyes. Por Antonio Ricardo. Año de MDCIII. (1604.)"

In 1612 the Jesuits had a press in their house at Juli, and of this there are also specimens in the same library,—viz. "Libro de la Vida y Milagros de Nuestro Señor Jesu Christo, en dos Lenguas Aymara y Romance, por el Padre Ludovico Bertonio." 4to. (This copy belonged to their house at Juli;) and "Vocabulario de la Lengua Aymará, compuesto por el P. Ludovico Bertonio." 4to. (This book belonged to the College of St. Paul, of the Company of Jesus, Lima;) each "Impresso en la casa de la Compañia de Jesus de Juli, Pueblo en la Provincia de Chucuito. Por Francisco del Canto." 1612.

The same indefatigable teachers printed books at Santa Maria la Mayor, Southey says, before there was a press at either Cordova, or Buenos Ayres, or in the whole of Brazil. The Athenæum possesses their Guaraní grammar and dictionary—"Vocabulario de la Lengua Guaraní,* compuesto por el Padre Antonio Ruiz—revisado y augmentado por otro religioso." 4to. En el Pueblo de S. Maria la Mayor, el Año de 1722.

"Arte de la Lengua Guaraní, por el P. Antonio Ruiz de Montoya, con los Escolios, Anotaciones y Apendices del P. Paulo Restivo." 4to. En el Pueblo de S. Maria la Mayor. El Año de el Señor, 1724. (This book appears to have belonged "to the town of S. Angel on the Uruguay.")

From the rudeness of the types of these two last books, it has been supposed that they must have been made upon the spot.

Yours, &c.

REPA.

* The conclusion of this Vocabulary is singular. After giving under the word Zutido, the Guaraní phrase, "chepo agu pipe, con mi mano zurda," the compiler reads,—"Aquí acabo este vocabulario, y realmente con mano zurda, dexando al que cubiere mas destreza el corregirlo, para ayuda de los principiantes, á maior gloria de Dios, de su santissima Madre, y bien destas almas."

MR. URBAN,

EVERY writer who has attempted historical composition must sometimes have been obliged to supply the want of information by conjectures. When such conjectures, however, are hasty, they are likely to involve the writer in error, and it is better to rest contented with scanty information, than to indulge in them too freely. For indeed it occasionally happens, that a further research would have discovered the very particulars which are wanting, and thus have saved the historian from committing important mistakes.

This remark is suggested by a passage in the *Histoire de l'Inde* of M. de Marliès, which contains so egregious an error, under the appearance of a profound conjecture, as to warrant a warning to every writer of history. Speaking of the state of Alexander's conquests in India, he says, vol. iii. p. 293, note,—

"Justin relates, after Arrian, that the government of the provinces conquered from the Hindoos had been given to Python, son of Agenor; but as history says nothing further of this prince, it is presumed that after the news of Alexander's death, he retired towards the Greek settlement at Pattalene, or Barygaza, or even passed with all his men into the ranks of Chandra-Gupta [Sandracottus], which conduct was both wise and politic. Being too weak to make head against a powerful and audacious enemy, he preferred becoming the ally of a prince whom he could not contend against with advantage, to remaining exposed to the almost inevitable chances of suffering death or slavery."

How large a draft the author has made upon probability, while fact was within his reach! It is surprising that a writer who has said so much about Seleucus, Sandracottus, and the Greek kingdom of Bactria, and has treated the subject well, should fall into this absurdity. He must have turned over the history of Alexander's successors pretty often to arrive at what he has said, and must there have often met with the name of Python, the son of Agenor; unless, indeed, (which

may have been the case,) he has collected his materials at second hand, from other writers on India, and, finding the name omitted, has assumed that the person himself disappeared from history.

The following particulars, extracted from Dr. Gillies' *History of the World from Alexander to Augustus* * (vol. i.) will show that there is no dearth of information about this Python, the son of Agenor, who is thus distinguished from another Python, the son of Cræteas, and a different character.

He was left with a body of Greeks in the Panjab, as superintendent of Macedonian affairs in that territory. (p. 18.) He reinforced Antigonus, during his war with Eumenes, and continued a steadfast adherent to him, and was one of his ablest officers. (p. 362.) He was placed by Antigonus in the vacant satrapies of Seleucus (p. 367); and dissuaded Demetrius from risking the battle of Gaza, where he lost his life. (p. 384.) These particulars are collected by Dr. Gillies from Diodorus, and if M. de Marliès contented himself with a reference to Justin, he made his scale of inquiry much too narrow.

Dr. Gillies says (p. 335), that "Eudamus, who had succeeded to Python the son of Agenor as superintendent of the Macedonian affairs in the Panjab, supplied [to Eumenes] a formidable brigade of an hundred and twenty elephants, attended by a body of three thousand infantry and five hundred cavalry." Yet at p. 362 he terms him "joint-superintendent over Indian affairs," a discrepancy which I do not pretend to reconcile. However, it is evident that this supply of troops to Eumenes must have weakened the Macedonian power in India, and have favoured the projects of Sandracottus in aspiring to empire in that country.

Yours, &c. CYNWELL.

* The title of this work was subsequently changed to "History of Greece, part 2," which causes some confusion when references are made to it.

ON FRENCH GENEALOGIES.

(Continued from p. 29.)

HAVING thus, at a length only to be justified by the extraordinary fortunes of the Beauharnois family, established, I conceive, my conclusions as to this particular case; I shall now, with your permission, Mr. Urban, indulge in some observations on the subject at large of French Genealogies, occasionally, perhaps, interspersed with analogous allusions to the facts or pretensions of ancestral antiquity in other nations—the result, I may apologetically state, and as will be evident enough, rather of some discursive reading than of professed study.

The term *noble*, in the continental acceptation, it is hardly requisite to note, is not exactly correspondent to ours; for, in usual construction, it is merely equivalent to our gentry, and “La Haute Noblesse,” or “Grands Seigneurs,” alone represent our noblemen.

“Tout gentilhomme est noble, mais tout noble n'est point gentilhomme,” say our neighbours distinctly; the latter implying antiquity of race—the fruit of time, and, like the ivy-mantled tower, the accrescent generation of ages, while the *noble*, as our own peers, may be of instant creation—the plastic exercise of power, as the recompense of merit or the boon of favour. Saint Simon sedulously defines the gradations of rank, and eulogises the dauphin, (duke of Burgundy, the pupil of Fénelon,) “en ce qu'il ne confondait pas le noble avec le gentilhomme, ni ceux-ci avec les grands seigneurs.” (tome X. 209.) See

* Immediately consequent to these words, St. Simon, (p. 212,) fearfully says, “Je n'ose achever ce grand mot, un mot d'un prince, (the Dauphin, duke of Burgundy,) pénétré, qu'un roi est fait pour les sujets, et non les sujets pour lui: mot qui, hors de son règne, que Dieu n'a pas permis, serait le plus affreux blasphème.” It is thus, in the secrecy of his own interior, that St. Simon tremulously commits to paper, a maxim highly creditable indeed, at that era, to the young prince, but which it would have been quite as unseasonable to have uttered under the *Grand Vexillon*, as under the *Grand Roi*; nor would it have been less palatable to our own monarchs, including even the

“*Traité d'Union par la Haute Noblesse*, Paris, 1649,” and, for the origin of French nobility, Montesquieu, who maintains that the *Leudes* were the first nobles; and Boulainvilliers, Montgaillard, with others, who represent it as the assumed superiority of the Franks over the Gauls, the

immortal William of Orange, until very lately. As for Napoleon's sentiments, his own recorded language to his brothers, on elevating them to their respective thrones, and more energetically, if possible, his allocution or address to his infant nephew, the son of Louis, in 1810, after the annexation of Holland to his empire, is decisive.—“N'oubliez jamais, que dans quelle position que vous placent ma politique et l'intérêt de mon empire, que vos premiers devoirs sont envers moi, vos seconds envers la France; tous vos devoirs, même envers les peuples que je pourrai vous confier, ne viennent qu'après.” (Bignon, ix. 199.) An impressive lesson, meant, of course, for other ears and understanding than those of a child not six years old; but the mighty conqueror found that even his own brothers would not submit to this degradation; and terrible indeed must have been the despotism of which they were loudest to complain, and most determined to resist, as all three, on different occasions, showed. Yet, this is the idol of Colonel Napier's admiration, quite as exaggerated in the eulogies of the virtues, as his countrymen and fellow-soldier, Colonel Mitchel, is in the depreciation of the capacity of Napoleon. (See the conclusion of Napier's History of the Peninsular War.) The desire of a great portion of France to possess the remains of the Emperor had been long evinced; but Louis Philippe might surely have delegated the commission to any other than to his own son,—if he recollected that Napoleon was the murderer of his cousin-gorman. It is however, true, that the death of the Duc d'Enghien produces an income of £120,000 a year, or more, to another of the King's sons. The Condé family had derived these great estates from the marriage of the father of the Grand Condé, with the sister of the last Constable de Montmorency, who was decapitated at Toulouse in 1632; previously to which he, the first prince of the blood, had no more than 12,000 livres, equal to about £2,000 of our present currency, of annual revenue. (St. Simon, viii. 138.) Voltaire reduces the sum even to 6,000 livres. (Note to the *Henriade*.)

conquerors over the subdued, as, in England, the Normans and Saxons, in their relative positions. But though the distinction of *noble* is now legally obliterated, it formerly was not without substantial advantages in admission to places, and exemption from various burdens, as our own nobility enjoyed numerous privileges, at present by law or usage withheld or repealed; and a suit under any of the provisions of the statute "*Scandalum Magnatum*," would, at this day, be deemed rather antediluvian.

The *juron*, or habitual adjection of François I. was "*foi de gentilhomme*," and Henry IV. was wont, in pride of descent, to say that he was only "*le premier gentilhomme de son royaume*." It is, therefore, not surprising that a distinction, flattering at once to vanity, and smoothening the road to fortune, should be grasped at by pretenders, so as, in the confusion of multiplied, and not easily discriminated claims, to justify the assimilation or parallel by Chamfort, of genealogy to fable—"Généalogie! Mythologie!" was his exclamation. A professed genealogist, M. Cléron, did not hesitate to assert some fifty years ago, that nearly one third of the ostensible nobles had usurped their titles, and that not above three hundred families in France could produce authentic vouchers of four hundred years descent, that is to Philip the Fair, 1285—1314, their great line of ancestral demarcation, or rather to Charles VI. a century after. He adds that, of the fifteen or sixteen thousand families assuming to be noble, scarcely fifteen hundred were of military origin; eight thousand were the offspring of places or offices, which, directly or eventually, conferred rank; and above six thousand sprung from plebeian blood, through the bar* or trade.

* As characteristic of the animadversions of St. Simon on *la Noblesse de la Robe*, I may cite his representation of the family of *De Mesmes*, one of the highest of the magistracy: "*Ces De Mesmes étaient des paysans du Mont-de-Marsan . . . nonobstant la généalogie qu'ils se sont fait fabriquer, imprimer, et insérer partout.*" It was to a member of this house that Lambinus dedicated in 1566

Commerce, indeed, was deemed incompatible with noblesse, though an edict of Louis XIV. opened the class to the *négocians en gros*, in contradistinction to the *marchands*, or retailers; but the golden key of Philip, of which he was taught the talismanic virtue by the oracular precept—"Αργύριος λόγχαυσι μάχου, και πάντα κινήσεις"—still more potent than the *sesame* of the Arabian Nights, unclosed every door, and led to every elevation. At all times, indeed, less prejudice in this respect barred preferment in Brittany than in the other provinces, though even there, as Sterne's graceful story of the *sword*, in his *Sentimental Journey*, (usually supposed referable to an ancestor of Chateaubriand, but unnoticed by him in his *Memoirs*;) so happily illustrates, *that* most distinctive emblem of nobility was held in abeyance, while its owner pursued the paths of industry. In Rome, likewise, the "*Mercatura magna et copiosa*," was not despised; "*non admodum vituperanda est*," is the not very laudatory admission of Cicero, (*De Officiis*, lib. i. cap. 42.) unless we construe these words, as Casaubon does those of Livy, who (lib. xxx. 45,) calls Polybius, "*haud quaquam spernendus auctor*;" an apparently negative praise, but which that excellent commentator of the Greek historian (ad lib. xvi. 12, in *Fragm.* pag. 1547, edit. Gronov. 1670,) solves by the rhetorical figure *peius*, and makes equivalent to "*maximæ auctoritatis*." Saumaise, (Salmasius, the antagonist of Milton in the royal controversy,) of whom his wife, who domineered him, was wont to boast that he was

his edition of Cicero, one of the four old standard ones, (*Oliveti Pref.*)—Henri de Mesmes, whom Lambinus latinized into Errius Memmius, as Lucretius inscribed his beautiful poem to the Roman Memmius. Another of the family was Le Comte d'Arvaux, a diplomatist of some celebrity, whose memoirs we have under Louis XIV. He was ambassador to Holland, and afterwards accompanied James II. to Ireland; but in no part of Europe, I believe, has *law* contributed more largely to nobility than in our own three kingdoms, or the sword, thank heaven, less.

"le plus savant de tous les nobles, et le plus noble de tous les savans," in a long note on the cited passage of Cicero, utterly condemns all trade as illiberal and debasing—"bono genere prognatis parum convenire mercaturam. . . . ut nobilitate excedere sit eam colere, aut quancunque ejus speciem attingere."—He then defines the essence of commerce to be, "fallere, decipere, simulare, et mentiri," but Grævius, who says that in Germany, of which he was a native, the same disparaging sentiments of trade existed, adds, being then a professor in the commercial state of Holland, "In Italia aliter se res habet, et ipsi principes mercaturam exercere non putant humile," &c. of which the highest example certainly is that of the Medici.

The Greeks, too, distinguished the *μεγαληπόροι*, or extensive merchants, from the *εμποροι*, or common traders, though both Aristotle, and his master Plato, represent agriculture as the only gentlemanly pursuit.

In some parts of Germany this interdiction on trade still exists by law or opinion, as it did till lately in most of the continental nations. It was only in 1808 that the *unoble* were allowed to become the purchasers of land in fee simple, or that the noble could engage in commerce without derogation in Prussia, where even under the Great Frederick none but nobles could obtain a military commission. Not long before the battle of Jena in 1806, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, who commanded a Prussian *corps d'armée*, and, in recollection of the glories of the Seven Years' War, thought the Prussian troops under noble officers invincible, observed to M. Bignon, then French minister at his court,—"C'est, Monsieur, le plus beau corps d'officiers qui existe, et *d'officiers tous nobles*." A short time after, however, when that great battle had *disenchanted* the Elector, Napoleon, then at Potsdam, and to whom M. Bignon had communicated the Hessian vaunt, said to this minister, "Eh bien, que pense maintenant l'Electeur de ses officiers nobles? Il ne sait sans doute pas que j'ai des marchands qui sont fils d'artisans." And again at Berlin, in irritation against the noblesse of Prussia, he sharply said,—"Je rendrai cette

noblesse de cour si petite qu'elle sera obligé de mendier son pain," words condemned even by his panegyrist M. Bignon, (tom. v. 15.)

Genealogists are always the first to hail an ascending star, and offer incense to rising fortune. Few, truly, would address a fallen minister, as Gibbon did Lord North, or as Garrick paid homage to the same nobleman—

"Let others hail the rising sun,

I bow to him whose course is run," &c.

But rare, necessarily rare, were these generous examples of men, who, as we are told of Atticus by his biographer, (cap. xi.) "non florentibus se venditabant," while rising greatness is sure to number in its train, amongst other ministers to vanity, like the Celtic minstrels of old, the framers of pedigrees. It is in human nature, and therefore not of recent practice. Cicero (in Bruto, cap. xvi.) attests the falsification of family records, in order to enhance the glory of a name, and marks it as a source of historical errors. The funeral orations in particular, were habitual grounds of fabrication. "Quancquam his laudationibus," he adds, "*historia rerum nostrarum est facta mendosior*—*Multa enim scripta sunt in eis, quæ facta non sunt, falsi triumphi, plures consolatus, genera etiam falsa, et a plebe transitiones, cum homines humiliores in alienum ejusdem nominis infunderentur genus.*" Of the *Medici* nothing was known before the 13th century, but they were at once, in their prosperity, traced to a long series of illustrious progenitors; and when our Cecil shone in royal favour, he was immediately deduced from the Cæcilia of Rome, one of the most splendid, though plebeian, families of the republic. Sully and Colbert, the renowned ministers of France, when the royal smile beamed on them, were proclaimed descendants of Scottish, even of royal Caledonian blood (St. Simon, vi. 35; for, as a domestic fabrication is less difficult of exposure, a foreign origin is frequently resorted to. Thus, our Fitzgeralds, not satisfied with six or seven centuries of prominent illustration, would fain seek an antecedent eminence in Italy, &

pretension of which Lord Surrey has so beautifully availed himself.* But Napoleon was, or appeared to be, above such delusion. In the very zenith of his resplendent course, after he had attained the first wish of his heart, and became a father by "die Tochter der Kaiser," the daughter of the Cæsars; his father-in-law, in all the delectation of a mighty discovery, presented to him a genealogical tree, exhibiting at its base the Bonaparte family as sovereign princes of Trevisa; † but the ruler of continental Europe, with cold indifference, replied, (as Vespasian did when a similar attempt was made on his vanity or credulity, "derisit ultro," says Suetonius, cap. xii.) that he preferred being the Rodolphus of Hapsburg, or founder of his own name; as that Prince had been of the House of Austria, and desired only to date his nobility from the battle of Marengo.‡

* This eminent family presents the unexampled instance in our present peerage of the possession of the title of Earl (Kildare,) in the unbroken male line for above 520 years; and our Earls of Ormond reckon only ten years less. The house of Vere, Earls of Oxford, alone, in the whole history of British nobility, exhibit a longer succession, though of inconsiderable difference, or about forty years. Our Irish Viscount Gormanstown, and the Baron of Kinsale, also precede in time the English peers of the same rank. As for the indigeneal Milesian families, I may refer to Burke's "Commoners," vol. ii. p. 609; and truly may an O'Brien, an O'Neil, a McCarthy, or an O'Connell, address his Sovereign, and say—*Ἐγὼ μὲν Μιλήσιος ἦκω δὲ τῆς σῆς δικαιοσύνης βουλούμενος ἀπολαύσαι*—(Herd. *Ἐπαυό, σ. τ.*) adding from the old collection of Michael Apostolius—"Πάσαι ποτ' ἦσαν ἄλκιμοι Μιλήσιοι." (Lugd. Batavor. Elzev. 1619. 4to.)

† Mr. Foster, in his biography of Cromwell, fondly details the genealogy of his hero, who was related through his mother, a Stewart, in the eighth degree to Charles I. The paternal lineage is likewise complacently dwelt on; though it does not appear that Cromwell, more than Bonaparte, prided himself on the circumstance.‡

‡ The epitaph of Napoleon's son in the church of the Capuchins at Vienna, appears to me highly classical, and worth

(See Las Cases, Août, 1815, and Mémoires de Joséphine, i. 137.) This occurred at Dresden in 1812, when, surrounded by sovereigns of his creation or sufferance, a scene graphically described by Bignon (x. 480.) the characteristic mutability of fortune seemed, in his career, to assume the fixedness of fate, and following as a chained captive the yet undimmed lustre of his star, appeared by his enterprise and success to affirm his arrogant rejection of the word *impossible* from his vocabulary. But heaven rebuked his presumption—

"Su presuncion con risa mira el cielo:
Yél nunca en su locura bien hallado,
Mientras anhela el bien con mas desvelo,
Mas parece que el bien huye su lado."

Poesias de Don Juan Melandez Valdez, Madrid, 1797, 12mo. 4 tom.

Napoleon's device, equally perhaps from character and circumstances, was, like that of the great Apostle of the Indies—*Amplius—amplius*, (Maffei,

transcribing. I copy it from a Parisian Journal.

Æternæ Memorie

Jos. Car. Francisci, Ducis Reichstadiensis,
Napoleonis Gall. Imperatoris,

et

Marie Ludovicæ Arch. Austr.

Filii.

Nati Parisiis, xx Mart. MDCCCXI.

In cunabulis

Regis Romæ nomine salutati;

Ætati omnibus Ingenii, Corporisque,

Dotibus florentem,

Proceræ statura, Vultu juveniliter decoro,

Singulari Sermonis comitate;

Militaribus studiis et laboribus

Mire intentum,

Phthisis tentavit;

Tristissima mors rapuit,

In suburbano Augustorum. ad Pulchrum
Fontem;

Prope Vindeboniam;

xxii. Jul. MDXXXII.

¶ I cannot pass the noble epithet, and its application in the furtherance of Christianity and morality, without yielding to the pride of proclaiming as my friend, because I believe I have long possessed the regard of the Great Apostle of Temperance, the Rev. Father Mathew. What others have recommended, he has commanded—"Credita sunt illi eloquia Dei." (*ἐπιστεύθησαν τὰ λόγια τοῦ Θεοῦ.* Paul. ad Roman. iii. 2.) may well be pro-

Hist. lib. iii. Rome, 1593, folio,) but how contrasted in means and object with the impulse and principle which dictated to that sublime enthusiast the never-ceasing propagation of truth and peace! Nor is Xavier, at this day, without successors; for in the language of Bossuet—"Rome n'est pas épuisée dans sa vieillesse, et sa voix n'est pas éteinte." The New *Lettres Edifiantes*, or, *Annales de la Propagation de la Foi*, (and of the *old*, Fontenelle justly observed, "De tous les livres c'est celui qui justifie le mieux son titre.") display no relaxation of zeal or diminution of success on the part of the devoted followers of their sainted prototype, and can well abide a comparison with any of the records of christian labours.

Although the Montmorencys are the recognised heads of the French nobility, they cannot authenticate an ascent beyond the eleventh century; and the Montesquiou-Fézensac, who assume a descent from Clovis—an innocent pretension, says Gibbon, derisively, (vol. v. p. 144, 4to.) are destitute of proof beyond three centuries. (See Saint Simon, vii. 388, and Montgaillard, i. 114.) The great houses of Lusignan, Melun, Rieux, Brienne, Chatillon, Nesle, &c. are extinct; while the existing ducal names of Luynes, Noailles, Richelieu, with most others of that rank, have issued from the people within the last three or four hundred years, according to Montgaillard, a chastening and caustic, but

well-informed critic of the arrogant pretensions of the French peers, and their families, of which so many ludicrous anecdotes are on record.*

* The wife of the *Maréchal de la Malherbe* was so proud of her own family, (Cossé-Brissac,) that God, she expected, "y regarderait à deux fois avant de damner un homme de cette naissance," says St. Simon (viii. 186.) The duke, too, though deeply enslaved himself to prejudice of birth, could not fail to discern and deride its flagrant excess in the Bishop of Noyon, *Clermont Tonnerre*, as may be seen in his description of the prelate's house—"remplie de ses armes, jusqu'aux plafonds et aux planchers," (*Mémoires*, i. 119.) And even Mad. de Sévigné, scarcely less impressed with the rights of aristocracy, often makes the bishop the object of her ridicule. (*Lettre*, No. 73, 11 Mars 1671, and No. 1,025, 10 Décembre 1694, with others.) Louis XIV. himself could not repress a smile, for to laugh was beneath his royal dignity, at the folly of his ecclesiastical subject, which furnished fair grounds for the epigram, or rather epigram, quoted by D'Alembert in his *Eloges des Académiciens*, and of which part is given in Burke's *Commoners*, (vol. ii. article M^r. Carthy.)

"Ci git, et repose humblement,
(De quoi tout le monde s'étonne)
Dans un si petit monument
Monsieur de Tonnerre en personne.
On dit qu'entrant en Paradis,
Il fut reçu vaille que vaille,
Et qu'il en sortit par mépris,
N'y trouvant que de la canaille."

An old French poet, Pierre Patrice, of Norman birth (1583—1671,) is scarcely known except by a few lines in derision of such pretensions, which, I think, have been adverted to by Addison or Steele; but the occasion may justify their repetition here.

"Je songeais, cette nuit, que de mal consumé,
[humé;
Côte à côte d'un pauvre on m'avait in-
Et ne pouvant souffrir ce fâcheux voisinage,
En mort de qualité je lui tiens ce langage:—
Retire-toi, coquin, va pourrir loin d'ici,
Il ne t'appartient pas de m'approcher ainsi,
Coquin! ce me dit-il d'une arrogance extrême,
[loi-même,
Vas chercher tes coquins ailleurs; coquin
Ici tous sont égaux, je ne te dois plus rien.
Je suis sur mon fumier, comme toi sur le tien."

nounced of this accomplished gentleman, the type, at once, of the humble and sublime, whose sway of the human will can only be paralleled, though variant, indeed, in its direction, by what we read of Peter the Hermit, in the middle ages. (I have here quoted the Latin Vulgate translation of St. Paul's words, because more expressive than our English authorized version, as in many other instances it will be equally found. Let the song of Deborah, for example, in Judges, ch. v. which Lady Morgan so eulogizes in her late learned production, *Woman and her Master*, vol. i. be compared in both interpretations; and the superiority of the Vulgate, little classical as the language avowedly is, will, I apprehend, be felt. Of the relative accuracy of the two translations I offer no opinion.)

In fact, as Sismondi, (*Histoire des Français*, tome ii.) coincidently with all other historians, states, nearly the whole of the antique chivalry of the kingdom was extinguished at Cressy in 1344, and at Poitiers in 1356, under our Edward the Third, as well as at Agincourt by Henry the Fifth, in 1415.

— "And by his light
Did all the chivalry of England move
To do brave acts."

Shakspeare, Henry V. act ii. sc. 3.

Some few of ancient blood and historical tradition survived these memorable conflicts, which, collectively, cost France the lives or liberty of not less than twenty thousand of her noblest sons, in every gradation of rank from the monarch to the attendant squire—the achievement, mainly, of our expert archers.—"Les archers d'Angleterre traioient si ounement et si épaissement que à peine se osoient les François se monstrier," is the compliment paid to them by Froissard.* But, numer-

ous and illustrious as were the slain and captives, none amongst these trophies of English valour, was more distinguished than Enguerrard de Coucy, to whose deeds in peace and war the old chronicler devotes so many pages of his enchanting narrative, and yet whose historical name, although our great Edward gave him his daughter

reputed Hellenist of the first order, in his interpretation of the noblest of the orations of Demosthenes, as a clever critic in the *Times* has demonstrated, though this Aristarchus has again been subjected to no lenient animadversions in an article of *Fraser's Magazine*. In another recent publication by an able writer, one also embracing a period pregnant in the genealogical vestiges of no inconsiderable portion of our peerage, "Mr. Fraser Tytler's England under Edward VI. and Mary," some striking misconceptions of the Italian and French correspondence there adduced, occur. At p. 245 of the second volume, Cardinal Pole, in communicating to the Pope (Paul III.) the interruption by Charles V. of his journey to England, lest he should obstruct the marriage of Philip with Mary, says "unless he had wished pigliar in mano il Bastone e cacciarmi, non mi poteva far maggior violentia con parole." To which Mr. Tytler subjects this reflection: "When a cardinal comes to think that he had barely escaped being cudgelled by the Pope, the affair must have been serious." But most evidently, this apprehended cudgelling is here meant to come from the Emperor, not from the Pope; and the consequent reflection wholly loses its aim. At p. 335, for the word, *acarassera*, the author substitutes *agacera*, but the sense and sound clearly indicate *carassera*; and at page 417, the Earl of Derby is stated to be "quasi esbranlé et aliéné du service de la Royné," which is rendered, "the Earl seems in a fume of discontent, and completely alienated from the service of the Queen," instead simply of—"is almost shaken and estranged from the service of the Queen." Other oversights might be quoted in his versions; but as an historical and literary critic, I must mark his mistakes. In the first, they the great grand-daughter of Henry VIII. (page 165) whereas she was his grand-daughter, and grand-daughter of his sister Mary. In the general appreciation, however, of Mr. F. Tytler's labours I willingly express my concurrence, Mr. Editor, in your laudatory and able review of his work in June last (1839.)

It would not be difficult to produce similar instances of this infatuation in other countries, did my prescribed space allow it, nor even in our own, as the rebuff of Howard, Earl of Arundel, the ancestor of our Duke of Norfolk, to Lord Spencer, the forefather of the Duke of Marlborough and Earl Spencer, under James I; and the humiliating repulse of his own wife, because a *Finch*, not a *Percy*, (what does his Lordship of Winchilsea and Nottingham say to this depreciation of his blood?) by Charles, the *proud* Duke of Somerset, must amply prove.

* The character of Froissard by Sir W. Scott, in his review of Johnes's translation, which appeared in the *Edinburgh Review* for January 1835, is admirably drawn, and worthy of its object; but he overlooked, or possibly from his slender knowledge of the original language, (as indeed of every other, with the exception of his own, of which his mastery is unsurpassed,) he could not discern the utter faithlessness of that version, as almost every page would exemplify. I had noted many signal instances, but must reserve them for some occasion better accommodated to my prescribed limits. Our surprise, however, at the faults of inferior artists in this department of literature may cease, when we behold arrayed before us those of such men as Lord Brougham, a

Isabella in marriage, would long since have lapsed into oblivion, had it not been preserved in association with the legendary tale of one of his ancestors, the pregnant subject both of the drama and romance.

The story of the Loves of Raoul de Coucy and Gabrielle de Vergy, dame de Fayel, though occurring at the close of the twelfth century, remained unpublished till the sixteenth, when it first appeared in the "*Antiquités Gauloises et Françaises*," of the *Président Fauchet*, printed in 1581. The *Sire de Fayel*, on discovering the heart of De Coucy, intended for his wife as the last pledge of the unabated affection of her lover who had fallen at the siege of Acre in 1191, on the person of De Coucy's squire charged to present it to her, determined to wreak his direst vengeance by making her eat it, which she unconsciously did, dressed *en ragoût*, when he revealed the fearful truth. "*La dame, saisie d'horreur, jura qu'après une nourriture si chère elle n'en mangeroit jamais d'autre, et mourut peu de jours après.*" In the original manuscript, now in the royal library at Paris, there is a trifling variation; for the *Châtelain de Fayel* is there represented as ordering two dishes, apparently undistinguishable, to be prepared—one of capons—the other of the heart of De Coucy, which was set before his spouse, and of which she alone ate. The *Sire de Fayel's* orders to his cook are thus expressed:—

"Son mestre queus mit à raison,
Et le commande estroitement,
Qu'il se paina efforcement
D'un conleis si atourner,
De gelines et de chapons,
Dont à table serons servis
De toute part communément;
Et par lui spécialement,
De cest enuy un autre feras,
Dont tu ta dame serviras,
Tout seulement, et non à autre."

The lady, according to Fauchet, was much pleased with the dish, and asked her husband of what it was composed? "*Dame*," answered he, "*ne vous effrayez pas, c'est le cuer que vous avez le mieux aimé, c'est celui du Châtelain de Coucy.*" See *Mémoires de Raoul de Coucy* by M. de la Borde 1781. A romance on the subject

"*Le Cœur Mangé*," was also published. Some similar conjugal vengeance occurred in the Irish family of Hussey, barons of Gaultifin, but of a grosser and more barbarous character, though undisguisably given in the original edition of Hammer's chronicle of Ireland, published by Sir James Ware at Dublin, 1632, folio, pretty much as *Ménage* veiled not the primary appellation of the Beauharnais family. The unseemly story has, however, been retrenched from the reprint of Hammer, (a D.D. of the established church,) which appeared in 1809.

Enguerard de Coucy, a prisoner to the English at the battle of Poitiers, together with his sovereign, King John, for whose freedom he became one of the hostages, fell subsequently into the hands of Bajazet, the Ottoman Sultan, in 1396, at the battle of Nicopolis, (Nighebol in Bulgaria,) another slaughter-field of the French noblesse, whom Tamerlane, in 1402, so signally avenged by the capture of their conqueror—that famed event which formed the basis of one of Racine's early efforts, as well as the vivid relation of Froissard, (tome iii. page 260 ed. 1835) and of Gibbon, (Ch. 64.) De Coucy died at Bursa in Bithynia, the following year, without male offspring, and eventually the representation of the family devolved, in female transmission, to the Marquis de Dreux-Brézé, Master of the Ceremonies under Louis XVI., to whom Mirabeau made the energetic reply, when ordered to resign his colleagues, then in 1791, with the throne, (23 June 1789) to disperse—"Allez dire, Monsieur, à votre maître, que nous sommes ici par la puissance du peuple, et qu'on ne nous en arrachera que par la puissance des baïonnettes." (Thiers, i. 69.)—Saint Simon, however, mentions with little reverence the family of Dreux-Brézé (ii. 347); but the present Marquis, one of the most eloquent of the existing (*legitimate*) peers, has, as already stated, remonstrated against this misrepresentation.

The devise of the De Coucy's, at once proud and modest, bespeaking their conscious nobility independent of titles, (like the *Edinburgh Venerable*, and the ancient race of Wynn, in our Welsh principality,) was

"Je ne suis Roy, ne Duc, Prince, ne Comte aussi ;
Je suis le Sire de Couci."

And Schiller, (*Geschichte des Abfalls der Vereinigten Niederlande—Erster Bande*, anno 1568,) repeats the motto of the noble house of Bréderode, Lords of Viana, and descendants of the ancient Counts of Holland, somewhat similar in import, though certainly less modest.

"Sum Brederodus Ego, Batavæ non infima gentis Gloria."

This very ancient, I may add, and, like our Norfolks and Shrewsburies still catholic family, is specially mentioned by Grotius, *Annales*, Lib. xv.—anno 1557, and continues to this day pre-eminent in the nobility of Holland. The late count was educated with my brothers at the college of Maria Teresa in Brussels.

(*To be continued.*)

MR. URBAN, *Burton-st.* July 24.

AMONGST a mass of manuscripts and printed papers, relating to WILTSHIRE, in my possession, are many which naturally suggest various queries; and I know not a better mode of obtaining information than by submitting certain questions to the public through the medium of your pages.

The late EDWARD POORE, Esq. of North-Tidworth, kept copious journals of his travels; of foreign and domestic events; of his intercourse with persons in the county; and of his correspondence with distinguished characters, both at home and abroad. During my visits at his house in 1798 and 1799, I was much interested in examining these valuable literary materials. I shall be glad to know where they now are, and under what custody?

Sir EDWARD BAYNTON, of Spye Park, also kept a journal, which I have learned contained much valuable information respecting persons and events belonging to the county. Are these preserved? and where?

JOHN MORRIS, who was amanuensis or secretary to Dunning, Lord Ashburton, had much personal connection

with Bowood; and in the latter part of his life, declared to an old friend of mine that Dunning was the writer of Junius's letters. I have other vidence on this long-disputed subject, and shall be gratified to learn further particulars of that eminent lawyer and statesman, and of his intimate friends, Colonel Barry and William Marquis of Lansdowne, as connected with Bowood, as well as with those memorable and mysterious epistles. The Rev. Dr. Popham, of Chilton, was a frequent guest at Bowood when the personages here named were its inmates.

FARMER STUMP of Charlton, near Malmesbury, had some manuscripts and several large folio volumes, in a chest, when I visited him in 1798. Have these descended to his relatives, or were they dispersed at his decease?

GEORGE MONTAGU, Esq. of Lackham, and THOMAS GORE of Alderton, possessed topographical, genealogical, and other manuscripts relating to Wiltshire. Are these still preserved?

BISHOP TANNER, a native of Lavington, and author of the valuable "Notitia Monastica," possessed, as I was informed by Mr. Price of the Bodleian library, some manuscripts relating to his native county.

The Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON of Froxfield issued a prospectus, with queries, for a "History of Wiltshire," in June 1799, stating that he had "made considerable progress in the undertaking." Any information respecting his collections will be desirable.

From JOHN ACBBY's Manuscript Collections for the county (now in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford,) I have copious extracts, containing much curious information.

As the "WILTSHIRE TOPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY" is now respectably established, and likely to be useful, effective, and popular, I am induced to hope that every well-informed and liberal-minded person of the county will render all the aid in his power to promote inquiries on topographical and antiquarian subjects, and furnish the Council with every information that may occur.

Yours, &c. J. BRITTON.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Southwell. By W. B. Killpack. Illustrated by Views: with a descriptive account by T. H. Clarke. 4to.

THE literary portion of this volume is little more than an accompaniment to a series of twenty-two plates, executed in lithography, from the drawings of Mr. T. H. Clarke, a gentleman well known by his illustrations of the domestic architecture of Queen Elizabeth and James I., and of Eastbury house, Essex. The historical part is very brief and rather flimsily written, with more quotations from Walter Scott and Washington Irving than from authentic historians and antiquaries. Mr. King's ingenious but erroneous hypothesis on Saxon architecture, which he supports from this church, in common with other structures, does not appear to have met the eye of the authors of this work, as it is not even noticed by either of them.

The church of Southwell may be reckoned among the finest ancient structures in this country: rich in Norman and early pointed architecture of a grand and tasteful character, and possessing many of its ancient features in a pure and unaltered state, it has especial claims on the attention of the architectural antiquary. "Until the commencement of the present century the west front was crowned by two very curious spires of lead and timber, each spire forming a roof or covering to one of the western towers, and which, however they may have been altered in after times, were without doubt original features of the structure, as such coverings are not only found upon many existing edifices, but are invariably seen in representations of churches of this age, in pictorial illustrations. It formed in truth at that period one of the most unaltered examples of a large Norman church in England, and was not unlike in outline the principal front of the very curious

church of Reculver, in Kent. To the history of the structure a quarto volume was dedicated by Mr. Dickenson. A great portion of that work is occupied by a long and unsatisfactory disquisition upon the architecture of the building, and of the Saxon period; which, from the little knowledge possessed of the subject at the time the author wrote, is now devoid of utility. With the advanced knowledge of the present day, it would have been pleasing to have read an equally long but more correct disquisition on the subject: this, however, the present work does not supply.

There are some particulars in the historical account which are novel, and on that score may be interesting to our readers.

In the choir is a brazen eagle desk, bearing the inscription,—“Pray for the soul of Ralph Savage, and for the souls of all the faithful departed.” This is said on the authority of “Washington Irving,” to have been brought from Newstead; and a remarkable story is added upon its recovery from the lake at that place, and upon some documents which were found inclosed in the stem,—probably owing some embellishment, at least, to the pen of the clever writer from whose work the same is extracted. The story wants the essential requisites of dates and times; and it is remarkable that one of the altar candlesticks figured side by side with the desk in a woodcut, bears a striking resemblance in its ornaments to the reading desk; was this also fished up in Newstead lake?

An ancient piece of sculpture in the church has created much discussion.

“Near the entrance of the western transept is a most singular piece of sculpture inserted in the wall, about three feet in length and half as much in breadth. At one end a larb is placed above the head of a lion, into whose mouth a man has thrust his hands; at the other an angel is contending with a kind of dragon.”

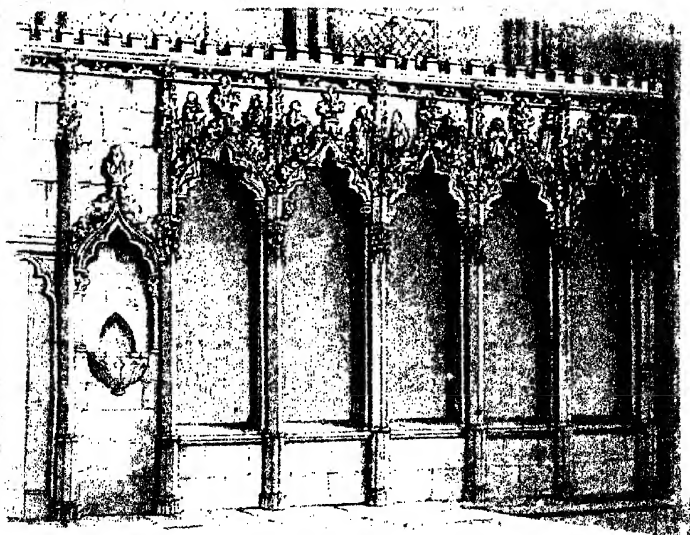
Bishop Warburton, it seems, spent much time to little purpose in attempting to explain this device. To us it does not appear to present any very great difficulty. The first described subject is evidently David rescuing the lamb of his father's flock from the jaws of the lion, as related in 1 Sam. ch. 16. The other subject is plainly enough St. Michael the archangel subduing the great dragon. The only difficulty can arise from the subjects being brought together, as if forming one design; a practice which any one conversant with early sculpture must know very well is of common occurrence. It is probable they were thus brought together by the sculptor from his considering the first subject in the light of a type of the latter.

In the lower tier of lights of the east wall of the choir are four subjects on stained glass, presented by Henry Gally Knight, Esq. M.P. 1818, and

which are said to have belonged to the prison of the Temple in Paris. We cannot agree that Mr. Knight has given a correct date to the paintings, which, instead of the 14th or 15th century, do not appear to be earlier, at furthest, than the seventeenth.

In p. 70 the bust of the Black Prince is supposed to exist in the choir, where it is identified by his three feathers. This is first asserted by Dickenson, and repeated in the present work. An inspection of this bust, which is not engraved, would, we expect, give a very different account of it. The feathers were undoubtedly the badge of the Prince of Wales in the days of Edward III.; but the union of them in a coronet or cap is as late as the reign of Edward the Sixth.

By the permission of the publisher we are allowed to use the following woodcut, one of the many which embellish the volume.



It is said to represent the sedilia on the south side of the choir, and it is remarkable from the circumstance of the unusual number of five stalls existing here. If genuine, this structure might on this account be considered as a rare, if not an unique example; but from page 52 it will be learned that the erection is in truth a mo-

dern fabrication, and was introduced to supply the place of an oak screen, which fell down some years since.

The plates, twenty-two in number, exhibit views and elevations of different parts of the building, and some portions of the detail.

The views of the exterior, by comparison with those in Mr. Dickenson's

work, exhibit plainly the injury which the western towers have sustained from the loss of the spires. In their present state they are finished with a parapet, and four dumpy pinnacles at the angles.

The nave and transept are covered with a flat boarded ceiling, divided by ribs into lozenge-shaped compartments. The want of beauty in this covering must have been its only recommendation in the eyes of a modern architect, who not only composed a ceiling of a metropolitan church after the same design, but has even cut off the tracery in the arch of his principal window in the same unsightly manner as the west window of Southwell church is divided. The organ screen, and other specimens of early pointed work, are of the richest character, and particularly distinguished by their beauty and symmetry. They form the subjects of several of the plates, and being hitherto almost unknown, will, on this account, render the present work a valuable addition to the library of the antiquary.

After dwelling with satisfaction on the remains of the former glories of the pile, as displayed in these representations, it is disappointing to find that in modern times this church has shared the fate of most of our ancient structures. It reached that period in a fine state of preservation; and it was left to the present age to effect the destruction of its tombs, chapels, and spires, and to deface its beautiful choir by the erection of galleries and plaster stalls. It is lamentable that feelings of this nature arise on the inspection of ancient buildings; and it is more so to reflect that they are of such universal occurrence.

Architectural Illustrations. — History and Description of Carlisle Cathedral. By R. W. Billings. 4to. 1840. *An attempt to define the Geometric proportions of Gothic Architecture, as illustrated by the Cathedrals of Carlisle and Worcester.* By R. W. Billings.

MR. BILLINGS' very excellent series of illustrations of the unfinished, mutilated, and decayed cathedral of Carlisle, is now brought to a conclusion, and completed by the addition of a letter-press description of the

plates. The representations of the church are most copious. In the words of the author, "the comparatively unknown church of St. Mary at Carlisle has now a more extended architectural survey published than any other cathedral in Britain; by which means the whole mass of the building might be rebuilt." This cathedral boasts of a choir, which, in point of architectural effect, is perhaps unrivalled in this country. The eastern window is probably the most beautiful example of the flowing tracery of the 14th century in existence. The author has drawn a very minute and accurate comparison between this splendid example and the celebrated west window of York Minster. The dates of the two are nearly equal;—that at Carlisle being erected shortly after 1292, and the York specimen between 1291 and 1330. Although the Carlisle window is, so far as respects a great portion of the interior face of the tracery, in an unfinished state, it is manifestly superior in point of design to its better known and more admired contemporary. The laborious investigation which Mr. Billings made of this window is evinced by his elevation of the tracery, in which the stones with their joints are distinctly marked out and numbered.

The plates of the choir exhibit a display of architecture so beautiful, that the spectator cannot help viewing it with a feeling of regret when he finds that it is the only portion of the structure which has been completed in this exquisite style; and of indignation when he sees that the legal guardians of the pile are so blind to its merits as to suffer it to fall into ruin by an almost total neglect. The gable over the principal eastern window was almost unique in its ornaments. The parapet in its original state was crocketed and ornamented with no less than nine crosses, of which one was placed on the apex, and the other eight on the side of the raking parapet. All the crosses have been destroyed; more, perhaps, from the effects of time than the hands of fanaticism; but one is preserved on the cathedral, and from which Mr. Billings is enabled to make an elevation in a restored state.

The stalls and woodwork of the

interior of the choir are equally rich; and until the end of the last century it presented one of the most splendid displays of carved work in this country, at least. A considerable portion of this most beautiful carved work was removed, to allow of a series of arches of carpenter's Gothic design to be substituted. So lamentably are our finest churches injured, more effectually by those who are bound to take an interest in their preservation than by actual outrage.

We cannot think the structure depicted in plates xl. xli. xlii. and xliii. is rightly styled a confessional. Judging from the position of the monk and the penitent represented in plate xliii. the confessional must have been anything but auricular.

Surely Mr. Billings does not give the stained glass coloured after the original in plate xv. as an example either of beauty or purity. The glass must have been set up in very recent times, and that by the meanest glazier in Carlisle.

Pl. xxxix. shows a perspective of a very fine crypt under the Fraternity. It is of early date, and the architecture very interesting and curious.

The following passage evinces great carelessness in allusion to a carving of some roses in the cathedral. We are told in a note that "when whitewashed they may have been emblematical of the house of Lancaster; but that coating being taken away, instantly changed the rose (from the colour of the stone) into a Yorkist." Surely Mr. Billings does not suppose that the white rose was the Lancastrian badge!

The ingenious author of the present illustrations has announced his intention of proceeding with all the cathedrals left undone by Mr. Britton. We truly hope he will receive the support he justly merits, and that he will be enabled to complete the series in the same style as the present. We believe Durham will be the subject of the next illustration.

The second work which stands at the head of this review is devoted to the excellent purpose of tracing out the geometric rules by which the architects of the ancient churches proceeded to construct their wondrous fabrics.

The theory of Mr. Billings may be best understood by giving his own words:

"The application of the circle, or intersecting circles, to the plan of Gothic buildings, is not new; but the application of scales, composed of a regular division of parts of that figure, fixing both the position and substance of the columns within the building, besides the various parts of the elevation, has hitherto been unknown; and the author, consequently, claims the invention, or re-discovery of this principle, if it be really that which the ancient architects used, as his own. From the variety in the proportion of every part of our cathedrals, he cannot possibly conceive how any other rule could have regulated the design."

Mr. Billings works out his theory by an analysis of the cathedral of Carlisle, the first structure on which he applied successfully his system of circles. A single division of Worcester cathedral, traced from Mr. Britton's work, he also finds to contain within it equal evidence of the same principles.

Whatever may have been the profound ignorance of the architects and writers of the last two centuries, who have condemned the Gothic style, of the merits of the architects of our ancient churches, no one will be found at the present day to controvert the position that in the general form, as well as in the detail of a Gothic structure, the utmost harmony prevails in every part: no one will be hardy enough to assert that the Gothic architects worked without rule, or to bestow on them the name of barbarians. Some difficulty may exist in discovering the rules which guided them, and in laying them down with sufficient precision to enable a workman to carry them out in an intended design. Mr. Billings considers that he has effected this. We receive with great satisfaction his attempts at so useful and desirable an object; and though, when the various irregularities in Gothic buildings thrust themselves before our vision, a doubt will arise whether the author's rules will in all cases apply, yet we have hopes that he will, when he "elucidates the more perfect and gorgeous specimens scattered over the country," find his theory fully confirmed; and that the irregularities are, in fact, exceptions to

the general rule. The attempt to trace out the harmony and the proportions of Gothic architecture to their true source is creditable to Mr. Billings, and will be sufficient to place his name high upon the list of the scientific writers on the ancient styles.

One extract more and we will conclude:—

"We allude to the east end of the cathedral, [the author is speaking of Carlisle] the gem of the building. By examination it will be found that an equilateral triangle, whose base is the whole width of the cathedral, comprised the total height of the east end to the point of the gable. This cannot be refuted; and if it were attempted, we could refer triumphantly to the upper window in the gable, where that form is repeated four times. Although it may be as well to avoid the question of symbolical forms, the idea that this window was intended to convey a type of the unity of the Trinity—all coequal, neither superior nor inferior, so forcibly strikes the imagination, that we cannot refrain from expressing our belief that the architect designed it with that intention."

We have no doubt that the window in question was designed with the very object to which Mr. Billings alludes,—the architectural "three in one;" so aptly designated by the late John Carter, and to be met with in some shape or other in every early structure, was by that eminent writer always judged to be an emblem of the sacred Trinity. The doctrines of the Trinity and the Atonement were never lost sight of in our ancient churches. The repeated occurrence of the triplication of parts, held and bound together by a common band of union, is seen in the windows, the cusps, the columns, the mouldings, and the ground plan; and the form of the cross is equally conspicuous and predominating, showing incontrovertibly that even the fabric of an ancient church bore testimony to the Catholicity of the doctrines which it was erected to support and promulgate.

A History of British Ferns. By Edward Newman, F.L.S. (Van Voorst).

EVERY lover of natural history will hail with pleasure the works which are from time to time published by Mr. Van Voorst, and he is specially

entitled to their gratitude. We are indebted to him for Mr. Yarrell's charming work on British Fishes, and to his still more delightful volumes on British Birds. He has given us a History of British Quadrupeds, the Canadian Naturalist, and similar works, full of interest and charmingly embellished. We have now to thank him for the publication of a History of British Ferns.

We confess that, considering how much has already been written on this subject, we took up Mr. Newman's work, thinking that we should find in it only a repetition of what is already well known on these interesting plants, but we were agreeably disappointed. Unlike the generality of authors of botanical works, who are too ready to copy from their predecessors, without giving themselves the trouble of examining into the truth of what they state, Mr. Newman has proved himself to be no fire-side observer. It is evident that he has trod many a "weary foot," from our cliff-bound ocean to the rugged mountain top, in search of materials to form his pretty book. In doing so he has become thoroughly acquainted with the various habits which some species of ferns assume when growing in different localities, and all his observations and descriptions are taken from specimens collected and examined by himself. The engravings also are not only well executed from his own drawings, but accurately exhibit the natural character of the several species.

Another new feature in Mr. Newman's work must be mentioned. He has adopted the various forms of venation for characterising the genera, and which was first brought into notice by Mr. Robert Brown in his *Prodromus Floræ Novæ Hollandiæ*, and now made use of by Scholt, Presl, and others, for characterising and remodelling the whole genera of ferns. Instead, therefore, of having the description of the outward form given us (and which is liable to be variable) we now have the anatomy of these curious and interesting plants laid before us, and which Mr. Newman has taken great pains to exhibit. Indeed, from our own knowledge of the venation of ferns, we will venture to say that he has executed that part with a degree

of correctness not always easy to be obtained, and which shews that he is a very critical observer. The only part of the work which we are inclined to find fault with is the synoptical table of the genera, for we cannot agree with the manner of arrangement, or to the authorities upon which Mr. Newman has proceeded. Our reason of dissent on this point arises from our ideas of arrangement, embracing a mass of species now amounting to about 1800, whereas the species treated of by Mr. Newman form only about one-fiftieth of that number.

Having made this objection, we can give unqualified praise to the rest of the work. It is an original one, and therefore well worthy of being in the hands (and no doubt it will be) of every lover of British ferns.

We trust also that it will induce the cultivation of these interesting plants. A fernery, Mr. Newman tells us, should possess abundant space, a pure atmosphere, a variety of surface, natural shade, and a natural fall of water. These advantages, he tells us, can be so closely imitated that there scarcely exists a plot of a few square yards in which the zealous cultivator might not accomplish every thing he desired; and, with attention, cause the artificial to exceed in beauty the natural fernery. Ferns, he also informs us, constitute so beautiful a portion of the creation, whether they ornament our ruins with their light and graceful foliage, wave their bright tresses from our weather-beaten rocks, or clothe with evergreen verdure our forests and our hedge-rows, that it seems next to impossible to behold them without experiencing emotions of pleasure. We quite agree with him in these remarks. We are also glad to find that Mr. Newman denies the difficulty of cultivating ferns, and we recommend this portion of his work to those who have found any. It was but lately we heard a nobleman say that he would willingly give a hundred pounds to have a patch of fern in his park, although these plants thrive vigorously on the outside of it in a similar soil. We recommended Mr. Newman's work to him, and hope he will now succeed in his wish.

We must, in conclusion, notice the

embellishments in this pretty volume, which are executed with equal good taste and skill.

The History of Leicester during the Great Civil War; a Lecture delivered to the Leicester Mechanics' Institute, Nov. 4, 1839, by J. F. Hollings, V.P. 8vo. pp. 73.

THIS is an historical essay of very superior merit. Its materials have evidently been collected with care and research, and the results are detailed with clearness and impartiality. The style of its composition might, perhaps, be censured as too florid, particularly in its early parts; but some allowance of rhetorical ornament may be permitted to an oral discourse. The author's bias to the popular side is also perceptible, and indeed avowed; yet he does justice to the heroic motives of the cavaliers.* He well remarks that

"The truly conscientious martyr to any conviction demands respect and applause; and if the cause of advancing freedom had in those days its illustrious confessors, over whose untimely graves we justly lament, it is no less certain that there is enough in the magnanimous self-devotion for which the spirit of loyalty was at the same time remarkable, to constitute a full claim to our admiration and esteem. If, on the one hand, briefly to refer to particular instances, the integrity of Hampden, the intrepidity of Hollis, the single-minded uprightness of Fairfax, the dignified patriotism of Manchester, are considered deserving objects of eulogy, we are surely no less compelled to yield our tribute of praise to the mingled gallantry and courtesy, the refined talents and generous bearing of him who has earned the distinguished title of the 'virtuous and just'; and to look with no common degree of veneration upon that nobility of sentiment which has kindled the golden numbers of Leicester in the solitude of his prison, and cheered the chivalrous conqueror of Alderney and Kilsyth in the contemplation of his ignominious doom; nor do I envy that man no feelings, who, however unfavourable his judgment of the

* In p. 58, Mr. Godwin, the historian of the Commonwealth, is deservedly reprobated for having given way, without qualification, to the most unfavourable and evidently exaggerated accounts of the conduct of the officers of the royal army at the sacking of Leicester.

quarrel in which they fell, could contemplate unmoved or uninstructed the dauntless gallantry, and unshrinking firmness of resolve, which characterized the closing moments of a Derby, a Lucas, or a Lisle."

In the history of these transactions the county of Leicester is remarkable as being that in which the Parliament first exercised its own authority in raising troops. Its ordinance for calling out the trainbands or militia was put in force in June 1642, and there was a very doubtful struggle between the opposing parties, which should be foremost in this threatening measure, whether the Commissioners of the Parliament's ordinance, or those of the King's Commission of Array. On the 20th of June it was resolved by the Parliament "That this Commission of Array for Leicestershire is against law and against the liberty and property of the subject." This resolution was effectually supported by the conduct of the Earl of Stamford, who assembled an armed force at Bradgate Park, and, assisted by the parliamentary feelings of the townspeople of Leicester, frustrated, in a great measure, the efforts made by Col. Henry Hastings, afterwards Lord Loughborough, to execute the royal commission.

On the 22nd of the following month the King himself came to Leicester, whereupon the Earl of Stamford fled to Northampton. The King delivered on this occasion a speech to the public authorities, which, according to the politics of the opposite parties, must be considered either very gracious or very plausible; from the elegance of its diction our author suggests that it may have been written by Lord Falkland. It did not, however, shake much impression upon the feelings of this generally disaffected town, and the only result of Charles's visit was a sort of compromise. The High Hill was arranged that the army should have a magazine, which had long been a matter of dispute, should be distributed among the several hundreds. Only one month after this arrangement had been effected, the civil war openly commenced on the erection of the Royal Standard at Nottingham.

On the 6th Sept. Prince Rupert, then stationed in the neighbourhood, made a peremptory demand upon the

town for 2,000*l.* a requisition which the King, by a letter dated Nottingham, only two days after, disavowed and discharged. The Prince had, however, in the interim, obtained 500*l.* and of course exasperated the feelings of the burgesses.

From this period our author pursues the progress of civil contest within the county, unceasing, but not distinguished by any very important events, until the month of May 1645, when the town of Leicester underwent its memorable siege, conducted by Prince Rupert and the King in person. Of this a very interesting account is given in connection with its existing memorials, which it seems are abundant.

"The stone wall of the Newark, although one of the guns of the Royalists was speedily dismounted and the gunner slain by a cannon shot from the town, did not, as might be expected, long withstand the artillery directed against it; and within three hours, being laid in ruins to a considerable extent by the fire of at least six pieces of ordnance playing upon it without intermission, afforded a practicable breach of considerable width to the assailants. There can be no doubt whatever that the wall thus battered was the same lately leading to Swan's Mill, of which by far the greater part has recently been taken down, but of which a few yards yet remain, and I hope will long remain, as one of the most interesting monuments of the civil war in existence, and most distinctly inscribed with the characters of the violence to which it was at that time exposed. In this the embassures through which the defenders of the Newark delivered their fire are yet almost as perfect as at the time when they were first made; while at one end, where almost the whole of the stone-work has been destroyed to the foundation, the wall has been curiously rebuilt, not only with bricks and rubbish of every description, but with great quantities of the bones of oxen and other animals, forming, it is to be supposed, the readiest materials at hand, at the time of its hurried re-erection by the royalists. Nor, if it is a point of any interest to fix upon the exact place at which the principal breach was effected, can this be a matter attended with the least difficulty, since many must remember that, although shewing in nearly every part partial interruptions of the courses of the ancient Dane-Hill stone by patches of brick-work and forest granite, the south Newark wall in one quarter in particular, besides being much reduced in height, had lost, for

several yards, every appearance of regularity of structure. But the most convincing evidence as to the precise locality of the principal point of assault, is to be found in the fact that cannon shot of a large size have been discovered in that portion of the northern wall of the Newark lying behind the extremity of Trinity Hospital, and precisely opposite the part of the south wall most damaged, which, having either entirely missed or but slightly grazed the breach, had lodged themselves in the boundary on the other side."

The very neatly sketched prints with which the Essay is illustrated, afford an excellent idea of these interesting *indicia*, and bring vividly to the mind of the reader the circumstances of this great catastrophe in the history of the town; and the same object is much furthered by a satisfactory map.

"The cannon shots mentioned vary from seven to twelve pounds in weight. The former is about the weight of a ball thrown from the ancient demi-culverins. Half of a bar shot weighing six pounds has also been discovered, and musket balls are still sometimes dug up in the adjacent garden, now in the occupation of Mr. Cowell."

The contest continued during the whole day and night; by day break the town had entirely ceased to exist, and was unhappily given up to the plunder of the common soldiery. It is recorded that no less than one hundred and forty waggon-loads of goods, constituting the most valuable spoils of Leicester, were sent off to Newark-upon-Trent. But the most substantial fruit of the victory was the general dismay it caused in other parliamentary garrisons, so as to induce the King to assert in one of his private letters to the Queen, that since the commencement of the war his affairs had never been in so flourishing a condition; but this, to use the expressive words of a writer of the day, was only "the lightning before his ruine," for the ill-fated battle of Naseby ensued on the 14th of the following month, and Leicester was immediately after retaken by the forces of the Parliament.

The general, as well as the local student of history must acknowledge their obligation to Mr. Hollings for the present treatise. Not contented

with the large materials collected and reprinted by Mr. Nichols, whom he justly styles "the most industrious and elaborate of the local historians of England," he has carefully consulted the King's pamphlets in the British Museum, and has been more especially indebted to two which were not inserted in Mr. Nichols's appendix.

A Catalogue of the Library of the London Institution. Vol. II. Tracts and Pamphlets. large 8vo. 1840. (Not Published.)

THIS is, we believe, the first catalogue on so ample a scale exclusively devoted to Tracts and Pamphlets. It is very elaborately compiled by Mr. R. Thomson, the intelligent and laborious librarian of the London Institution; and is highly creditable to that excellent library. It is preceded by an Introduction, giving an account of the various series of tracts now deposited at the London Institution; by whom they were presented, or of whom bought; and a review of all the principal collections of reprinted tracts and pamphlets hitherto published—the entire contents of which are now for the first time methodically referred to. The catalogue is alphabetically arranged, with the several pieces on the same subject following in chronological order. The titles are given unusually full, and very frequently inserted with double entry; and the cross references are of constant occurrence, and afford great facility to research.

The principal collection of tracts at the London Institution consists of 773 vols. comprising 15,000 articles, from 1559 to 1840. They include (among others), 1. 145 vols. collected by Walter Yonge and Fabian Phillips, in the 17th century, and which afterwards belonged to the last Earl of Halifax; 2. a collection by Geo. Affleck, Esq. afterwards very largely added to by the first Marquess of Lansdowne; 3. a collection by Isaac Reed, Esq.; 4. a collection by Rev. George Ashley; 5. a collection by the late John Reeves, Esq. King's Printer; 6. a collection brought together by F. Knollys, Esq. M.P. and afterwards belonging to Mr. Reeves.

The introductory preface is ably written, and gives an interesting ac-

count of the immense labours of Rushworth's and other collections.

The several series of printed tracts referred to in Mr. Thomson's work are Rushworth's Collections; Janeway and Baldwin's; Brown's Miscellaneous Aulica; Darby's State Tracts; Morgan's *Phoenix Britannicus*; Harleian Miscellany; Somers' Tracts; Nichols's Progresses of Elizabeth and James I.; Debrett's Tracts; Association Papers, 1793; Tracts in Harford's Parliamentary History; The Pamphleteer; Baron Maseres's Tracts; and the Portfolio of State Papers, 1536—1537.

Although the volume contains 658 very closely printed pages, it only brings down the catalogue to the end of letter F in alphabetical order. We presume therefore that it will be followed by at least one more volume, which will be eagerly looked for by the proprietors.

The Early History of Freemasonry in England. By James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.R.S. &c. 12mo. pp. 45.

THE principal value of this little volume consists in the resuscitation of a very curious English Poem on Masonry of the end of the fourteenth century, from a manuscript in the British Museum, where it has hitherto remained under the uninviting and erroneous title in the catalogue of "a Poem of Moral Duties." The poem commences with a description of the rise and origin of Masonry, and we cannot do better than extract a summary of the legend from Mr. Halliwell's preface:—

"After the sun had descended down the seventh age from Adah, before the flood of Noah, there was born unto Methuselah, the son of Methuselah, a man called Lamech, who took unto himself two wives; the name of the one was Adah, and the name of the other Zillah. Now Adah, his first wife, bare two sons, the one named Jabal and the other Jubal. Jabal was the inventor of geometry, and the first who built houses of stone and timber; and Jubal was the inventor of music and of harmony. Zillah, his second wife, bare Tubalcain, the instructor of every artificer in brass and iron; and a daughter called Naamah, who was the first founder of the weaver's craft.

"All these had knowledge from above that the Almighty would take vengeance for sin, either by fire or by water, so
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great was the wickedness of the world. So they reasoned among themselves how they might preserve the knowledge of the sciences they had found; and Jabal said that there were two different kinds of stones, of such virtue that one would not burn, and the other would not sink,—the one called *marble*, and the other *lapis*. They then agreed to write all the sciences that they had found on these two stones, Jabal having offered to accomplish this; and therefore may we say that he was the most learned in science, for he accomplished the alpha and the omega.

"Water was the chosen instrument of destruction, but the two pillars of science remained in triumphant security. Hermes, the son of Shem, was the fortunate discoverer of one of them. After this the craft of Masonry flourished, and Nimrod was one of the earliest and most munificent patrons of the art. Abraham, the son of Terah, was a wise man and a great clerk, and he was skilled in all the seven sciences, and he taught the Egyptians the science of grammar. Euclid was the pupil of Abraham, and in his time the river Nile overflowed so far that many of the dwellings of the people of Egypt were destroyed. Euclid instructed them in the art of making mighty walls and ditches to stop the progress of the water, and by geometry measured out the land and divided it into partitions, so that each man might ascertain his own property. It was Euclid who gave Masonry the name of geometry. In his days it came to pass that the sovereign and lords of the realm had gotten many sons unlawfully by other men's wives, inasmuch that the land was grievously burdened with them. A council was called, but no reasonable remedy was proposed. The king then ordered a proclamation to be made throughout his realms, that high rewards should be given to any man who would devise a proper method for maintaining the children. Euclid dispelled the difficulty. He thus addressed the king: 'My noble sovereign, if I may have order and government of these lords' sons, I will teach them the seven liberal sciences, whereby they may live honestly like gentlemen, provided that you will grant me power over them by virtue of your royal commission.' This request was immediately complied with, and Euclid established a Lodge of Masons." (pp. 6—8.)

Then follow the Articles, and we give the tenth as a specimen:—

"The thenthe artycul ys for to knowe, Amonge the craft, to hye and lowe.

Y

Ther schal no mayster supplante other,
 But be togeder as systur and brother,
 Yn thys curys craft alle and som,
 That longuth to a maystur mason;
 Ny he schal not supplante non other mon,
 That hath y-take a werke hym uppon,
 Yn peyne therof that ys so stronge,
 That peyseth no lasse theane ten ponge;
 But ȝef that he be guilty y-fonde,
 That toke furst the werke on bonde,
 For no mon yn masonry,
 Schal not supplante othir securly;
 But ȝef that hyt be so y-wroȝth,
 That hyt turue the werke to noȝth,
 Thenne may a mason that werk crave,
 To the lordes profyt hyt for to save;
 Yn suche a case but hyt do falle,
 Ther schal no mason medul withalle;
 Forsothe he that begynnnyth the gronde,
 And he be a mason, good and sonde,
 He hath hyt securly yn hys mynde
 To brynge the werke to ful good ende." (pp. 17, 18.)

As a picture of ancient manners, there is much curiosity in the following rules for good behaviour at Church:—

"Thenne to church when thou dost fare,
 Have yn thy mynde ever mare
 To worschepe thy lord God bothe day and nyȝth,

With alle thy wyttes, and eke thy myȝth.
 To the church dore when thou dost come,
 Of that holy water ther sum thou nome,
 For every drope thou felust ther
 Qwenchet a venysal synne, be thou ser.
 But furst thou most do down thy hode,
 For hyse love that dyed on the rode.
 Into the church when thou dost gon,
 Pulle uppe thy herte to Crist, anon!
 Uppon the rode thou loke uppe then,
 And knele down fayre on bothe thy knen;
 Then pray to hym so hyr to worche,
 After the lawe of holy church,
 For to kepe the comandementes ten,
 That God ȝaf to alle men;
 And pray to hym with mylde steven
 To kepe the from the synnes seven,
 That thou hyr mowe, in thy lyve,
 Kepe the wel from care and stryve.
 Forthermore, he grante the grace,
 In hys blysse to han a place:
 In holy church lef nyse wordes
 Of lewed speche, and fowle wordes,
 And putte away alle vanyte,
 And say thy pater noster and thyn ave;
 Loke also thou make no bere,
 But ay to be yn thy prayere,
 ȝef thou wolt not thyselfe pray,
 Latte non other mon by no way.
 In that place nowther sytte ny stonde,
 But knele fayr down on the gronde,

And, when the Gospel me rede schal,
 Fayre thou stonde up fro the wal,
 And blesse the fayer, ȝef that thou coune,
 When *gloria tibi* is begonne;
 And when the gospel ys y-down,
 Aȝayn thou myȝth knele adown—
 (On bothe thy knen down thou falle.
 For hyse love that howȝht us alle;
 And when thou herest the belle rynge
 To that holy sakerynge,
 Knele ȝe most, bothe synge and olde,
 And bothe for hondes fayr upholde,
 And say thenne yn thys mauere,
 Fayr and softe withoute bere,
 'Jhesu Lord, welcom thou be,
 Yn forme of bred, as y the se,
 Now Jhesu, for thyn holy name,
 Schulde me from synne and schame;
 Schryff and losel thou grant me bo,
 ȝef that y schal hemus go,
 And very contrycyon of my synne.
 Thay y never, Lord, dye theyrnne;
 And as thou were of a mayde y-bore,
 Sofre me never to be y-lore;
 Gut when y schal hemus wende,
 Grante me the blyesse withoute ende;
 Amen! amen! so mot hyt be,
 Now, swete lady, pray for me.'
 Thus thou might say, or sum other
 thyng.

When thou knelust at the sakerynge,
 For covetyse after good, spare thou
 nought

To worschepe hym that alle hath wrought;
 For glad may a mon that day ben,
 That onus yn the day may hym sen,
 Hyt ys so muche worthe, withoute nay,
 The vertu thereof no mon telle may;
 But so meebe good doth that syht,
 As seynt Austyn tellth ful ryht,
 That day thou syst Goddus body,
 Thou schalt have these, ful securly,
 Mete and drynke at thy nede,
 Non that day schal the gnede.
 Ydul othes, and wordes bo,
 God forȝeveth the also,
 Soden deth that ylke day,
 The dar not anȝt by no way;
 Also that day y schal fynde,
 Thou schalt not lese thy eye syht,
 And uche sote that thou gost then,
 That holy syht for to sen,
 They schul be held to stonde yn stede,
 When thou hast theto gret nede;
 That messongere, the gugele Gabryelle,
 Wol kepe hem to the ful wele.
 From this mater now y may passe,
 To telle mo medys of the masse;
 To church come ȝet, ȝef thou may,
 And here thy masse uche day;
 ȝef thou mowe not come to church,
 Wher that ever thou doste worche,
 When thou herest to masse kuylle,
 Pray to God, with herte styлле.

To zeve the part of that serveyse,
That yn church the don yse.

(pp. 32—35.)

Mr. Halliwell then proceeds to prove, and we think satisfactorily, that the Leland document, so constantly referred to and copied in masonic works, is a forgery. We do not, however, quite agree with the conjecture that there may be a connexion between the terms *Freemason* and *Freestone*; and we are surprised to observe that Mr. Halliwell takes no notice of the curious allusions to *Freemasons*, collected by Sir Francis Palgrave in the *Kalendars of the Exchequer*, vol. i. p. cv. We think his concluding observations are sufficiently probable, at least so far as the very small quantity of historical material on this subject can enable us to judge.

"The identity of the legend in the ancient poem with that in the modern constitutions, is a decisive argument in favour of the connexion between the old societies of masons, and the benefit clubs of the seventeenth century. We have seen that the modern system must be posterior to the 3rd of Edw. VI. and the earliest existing manuscript of the later constitutions belongs to the commencement of the seventeenth century. In defiance, then, of the *creationist* Freemasons of the present day, I am sure that every unprejudiced enquirer will admit that, in all probability, English Freemasonry in its present state was not introduced before the close of the sixteenth century." (pp. 44—45.)

An Examination of Beauchamp Plantagenet's Description of the Province of New Albion. By John Penington. Philadelphia, 8vo.

WHEN, at the close of the civil wars in Old England, the disinherited gentleman and unemployed soldier were alike desirous to seek more prosperous fields and a freer scope for their exertions—

Cum fracta virtus, et minores
Turpe solum tetigere mento—

a fresh spirit of enterprise entered the hitherto desultory attempts at the plantation of the Transatlantic colonies, and many a voice was raised repeating the strain—

Ergo obligatam redde Jovi dapera,
Longaque fessum militis latus
Deponc sub lauro meo.

It was at this period that one Sir Edmund Plowden, who had long before been harping on this string,* put forward, in recommendation of his own harbour of refuge, a pamphlet,—a prospectus we should now term it, under this title:—

"A Description of the Province of New Albion, and a direction for Adventurers with small stock to get two for one, and good land freely: and for gentlemen, and all servants, labourers, and artificers, to live plentifully. And a former Description reprinted of the healthiest, pleasantest, and richest plantation of New Albion in North Virginia, proved by thirteen witnesses. Together with a Letter from Master Robert Evelyn, that lived there many years; shewing the particularities and excellency thereof. With a Brieffe of the charge of victuall and necessities, to transport and buy stock for each Planter, or labourer, there to get 50*l.* per annum or more, in twelve trades, and at 10*l.* charges only a man.

"Printed in the year 1648."

Of this curious pamphlet, to the Dedication of which is appended the signature BEAUCHAMP PLANTAGENET, an examination is offered in the essay before us.

"So rare is it, that besides the copy in the Philadelphia Library, I have met with notices of but three others. One is enumerated by Bishop Kennet in his *Bibliothecæ Americæ Primordia*, (p. 244) among the donations to the 'Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign parts;' another in the collection of Mr. Aspinwall, American Consul in London:

* Joost Hottgers, a Dutch author, quoted in p. 16, says his first authority was derived from James I. From another source, (p. 29,) it would appear that the patent was granted by Charles I. under the great seal of Ireland, June 21, 1634; and this agrees with Heylyn's *Cosmography*, (quoted p. 24,) that the grant was made "not long after" that of Maryland to Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, which was in 1632. Besides, we are informed that there had been "two former books printed of Albion in 1637 and 1642."

and a third in the catalogue of the curious library of the Hon. Mr. Nassau,* sold some years ago in London. These two last notices may refer to the same copy."

We can, however, inform the author of two other copies, both preserved in the British Museum. One is in the midst of a very curious volume of "New England" tracts, and another in the library of King George III., presented to the British public by his successor.

This "Description" has been "classed among the historical munitments of Pennsylvania," and the object of Mr. Penington's essay is "to show that it is not an authentic document, although it has been so regarded at different times by historical writers of various merit,"—of whose works he enumerates in a note, Smith's History of New Jersey 1765, Holmes's Annals of America 1805 and 1829, Moulten's History of New York, Gordon's Histories of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, 1829 and 1834, Bancroft's History of the Colonization of the United States 1837, and another work still more immediately dedicated to the district in question, entitled, "Sketches of the Primitive Settlements on the River Delaware, by James N. Barker, Philadelphia, 1827." Having performed his analysis, Mr. Penington declares in triumph, or in contempt,

"A few words will express my conception of what it is,—the joint production, with the object of raising money, of a decayed actor and a broken-down pettifogger. . . . The pettifogger is identified in the self-styled Sir Edmund Ployden, Earl Palatine of New Albion; the actor in Beauchamp Plantagenet, of Belvil, Esq. The former contributed the legal and genealogical matter, and also to him the description gave the faint tint of topographical knowledge that pervades it; the result probably of occasional gossip with the New Amsterdam skippers that frequented Jamestown. . . . This man had obtained some knowledge of the existence of a patent for New Albion, or perhaps had purloined the instrument itself, assumed the name of the patentee,

and with the assistance of his comrade, the ex-actor, whose professional propensity for rant and fustian is distinguishable throughout, set forth his pretensions in the pamphlet under examination."

We have passed over in this extract a portion of our author's disparagements, which are conceived in a strain of jocularity scarcely becoming the dignity of historical investigation. We can make some allowances for the deficiency he may labour under at Philadelphia, of books of English genealogy; but we will judge him out of one which he admits having consulted, Burke's History of the Commons, in which at p. 250 of vol. III. is an account of the family of Plowden, still of Plowden in Shropshire. From that account it is clear who Sir Edmund Plowden was; he was the second son of Francis Plowden, esq. of Plowden, and of Shiplake in Oxfordshire, who died in 1655, and a grandson of the celebrated lawyer, Serjeant Edmund Plowden, the author of the Commentaries. Moreover, the "Adventurer" Edmund is identified in the same place, from so good an authority as his will, with "Sir Edmund Plowden, Lord Earl Palatine, Governor, and Captain-General of the Province of New Albion in America." The date of the will is given as the 29th July 1655. If, therefore, in his will dated in 1655, Sir Edmund Plowden chose to assume those magnificent titles, what support is left to Mr. Penington for his theory that they were borrowed by some less respectable person in 1648?

The main point of Mr. Penington's performance lies in the discovery that "Beauchamp Plantagenet" was not a real name,—a circumstance upon which his compatriot authors, in their ignorance of genealogical matters, appear not to have conceived a doubt; but we are of opinion that this discovery has led him much too far. He has shown himself not unskilful in throwing ridicule upon the exaggerations and falsifications with which (as unhappily has been generally the case

* The author probably means George Richard Savage Nassau, Esq. son of the Hon. R. S. Nassau. His library was sold in 1824.

with such compositions, in all ages) the Prospectus of Ployden, or Plowden, abounds; but he has failed in the more difficult task of separating truth from falsehood.

We must acknowledge it is clear to us, 1. that the pamphlet was issued with the consent, and probably at the procuration and charges, of Sir Edmund Ployden; and we think its author may have been bred to the law,* for the chapter on the dignity and rights of Earls Palatine is not discreditable to the author, whoever he may be. We do not, however, pretend to say how far it may not have been derived, *ex nasse*, from some previous publication; 2. That Sir Edmund had actually obtained a patent for his plantation, either under the Seal of England or of Ireland; 3. That there was nothing so extraordinary in its terms at that era, as Sir George Calvert, Lord Baltimore, procured from James the First an absolute grant of the province of Avalon, in Newfoundland, with the royalties of a Count Palatine; though, when Maryland was granted to his son Cecil Lord Baltimore in 1632, it was to be held in common socage, as of the castle of Windsor. That the terms of Sir Edmund Plowden's grant should in part correspond to the letter with that of Maryland to Lord Baltimore, as intimated in p. 31, affords no great cause for suspicion, particularly if there was only two years' difference between their dates, for it is well known how much precedent is followed in drawing all public instruments; 4. That Sir Edmund Ployden was prevented from taking possession of his principality, by the previous occupation of a colony of Swedes, under allowance of the Dutch. This is distinctly shown by the passages quoted by Mr. Penington himself in pp. 15-16 from Farrer's *History of the Planters' work* (both pub-

To return to Sir Edmund's family,—there is a curious passage respecting it in the pamphlet, not quoted by Mr. Penington, but which we shall here extract from the original. Humphrey,

with whom we begin, was the father of the great lawyer, and great-grandfather of the hero of the "New Albion" romance:—

"Humphrey Ployden in Henry the seventh's time married the daughter and heir [of] *Stury of Stury Hall*, daughter of *Corbet of Morton Corbet*, by whom the *Lacons, Leytons, Bromlees, Parrels, Wallaces* of *Wollascot*, and the two *Baronets Lee and Corbet*. *Knights for the County of Salop* to this Parliament, are of his kindred. And of the daughter of *John Ployden, Lord Blaney of Ireland*; and of the other daughter married to *Hurdwick*, grandmother to that great *Thin of Clause [read Claus] Castle*; the third daughter married to *Walcol of Walcol* close to Ployden, yet men of great possessions, and so her sons the *Lord Digby* and *Sir Lewis Dives*, and *Vicountesse Chichester* or *Belfast*, and the other ladies her daughters, are descended and are his kindred. Our Earl Palatine's mother being sister of *Sir Richard Fermor* of *Somerton* and cousin of *Sir George and Sir Hatton Fermor*, descended of the *Knightlies*, and so the Lord *Vicount Say and Seal*, the *Countess of Thomond* a *Fermor*, and her children, and *Vicount Walsen* marrying *Sir Hatton [read Sir George] Fermor's* children; the *Baroness of Shergenny* and her sister married to *Baronet Gage*, are his nieces; his [*that is*, *Sir E. Gage's*] mother the *Lady Penelope* daughter to the *Lord Darcy, Vicount Colchester*, *Earl Rivers*; but his branches for three descents are so many and at least fifty *Baronets, Knights, Esquires*, of 1000*l.* per annum at least, and their numerous issue. But for heirs male of the name, his first is *Ployden of Wanstead*, *Ployden of Shipplacke*, *Ployden of Askon*, *Ployden of Ployden*, and *Ployden of Lee*, and *Doctor Ployden* late of *Lambeth*. And for his now wife *Countesse Palatine* daughter and heir to two worthy families, niece of *Sir George and Sir Hamblen Pulet*, descending in that pedigree 300 from the *Marquesse of Winchester* *Lord High Treasurer of England* are allied. All which I have more fully published, that any of his kindred may, any ways poor or oppressed, the sooner be preferred, advanced, and transplanted to the most rich and pleasant Province, and to great possessions and honour there, as great *Stroughow* did 1200 of his to *Wexford* and *Lamster* in *Ireland*."

* This may very probably have been the profession of Sir Edmund himself, considering he was a younger son, and the grandson of a very distinguished lawyer.

This concluding suggestion is a well-conceived apology for the long-drawn genealogy; and though, in the whole,

it is evident that the wealth and dignity of Sir Edmund Plowden's kinsfolk are made the most of, yet it will be found that there are good grounds for all these heraldic boasts, though there may be a few mistakes in the particulars. The pedigree of Plowden in Burke's *Commoners* shows most of the earlier names; and the pedigree of Fermor in Baker's *Northamptonshire*, exhibits the greater part of the remainder: only it should have been stated that the Knightleys descended from the Plowdens, not the latter from the former. With respect to Sir Edmund's own marriage, the wife given him in the family history is "Mabel, daughter and heiress of Peter Mariner, and great-grandchild and heir of John Chatterton, of Chatterton in Lancashire," and from that marriage are said to have descended the Plowdens, of Lassam, co. Hants; but there can be no occasion to doubt that "his *now* wife," in 1648, was, as the pamphlet states, a niece of Sir George and Sir Hampden Paulet, who were of a Hampshire family. This marriage, therefore, we learn from the pamphlet; as well as the names of Sir Edmund's children (in the Dedication) Francis, Thomas, Winefrid, Barbara, and Katharine.

And now, with regard to "*Beauchamp Plantagenet's*" own family, of which he says:

"Then perusing my old evidences, I found my ancestor Sir Richard Plantagenet had Chawton, Blendworth, Clanfield and Catrington in Hampshire. But in those civil wars in Henry the Sixth time, much like these, or that* of the Guelphs and Gibellines in Italy, all was lost."

It is true that Plantagenet is a fictitious name; but all the places are real, and they therefore afford a clue to further inquiry. We will first inform our author that "*Warner's Hampshire*" would not have helped him, as it is not one of those County Histories that are "so ample in detail;" and next we must say that his extracts from Tanner's *Notitia* and the *Hampshire Repository* are not to the point. We do not require to know who possessed Chawton, &c. after the reign* of Henry VI. but what family "lost" them about that time. Now,

we find that the manor of Catrington, the manor of Chalwarton (or Chawton), and lands at Clatford (whence perhaps "*Cianfield*") with others, were held by Thomas Sandes in the reign of Henry the Sixth,† and therefore it is by no means improbable that the writer makes allusion to some traditional knowledge of property formerly in his family, which has foundation in fact. He was possibly by birth a Sandes, and, if not, descended maternally from that family.

The "*master Robert Evelin*" mentioned in the title-page may be clearly identified. He was the second son of Robert Evelyn, Esq. of Godstone in Surrey, (one of the uncles of the celebrated John Evelyn, author of *Sylva* and the well known *Diary*.) by Susan, daughter of Gregory Young, of co. York. He had resided with *his uncle Young* for several years on Delaware or Charles River (Description of New Albion, p. 19); and he is stated in the family pedigree to have "died in the West Indies."

We have now only to make a few parting observations upon the frightfully incorrect manner in which this Essay is printed. The blunders are as numerous as might have occurred in a country where English was not the vernacular language, and where the author himself was not at hand; but when we are informed that the pages form part of a volume of the Transactions of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, now nearly through the press, we are perfectly astonished, —unless, indeed, we have been favoured with an early uncorrected proof. There are positively three literal errors in the motto placed in the title page. Others in nearly every page will be obvious to all readers; but we must, to justify our censure, notice some we have observed in collating the extracts from the "*Description*" with the original. In p. 8, read *Castlemain*: p. 9, *for* Governour read *D. [i. e. Deputy] Governour; for* Prince ***t read* Princeps! In p. 12, *for* "several depositions, under seal of the great Bever, and fur trade," read "several depositions, under seal, of the great bever and fur trade," i. e. of the great trade in beaver and fur,

* Misprinted by Mr. Penington — "much like those."

* Cal. Inq. p. Mort. iv. 209, 226.

a very different matter from a seal of the great Bever! In p. 14 the figures cut through in the Philadelphia copy, are 150. P. 15, the character of Sir Edmund Plowden is thus mutilated: "a tried and seasoned man, an excellent pilot in all this land and seas [ald, not afraid in person as a true Captain General by Land and Sea] to trade [read leade] and settle us."

In the same page mention is made of an old Map, which the author says is the only one in which he has found the Province of New Albion admitted. It is "A Mapp of Virginia discovered to y^e Falls [not Hills, as misprinted by Mr. Penington,] and in its latt: from 35 degr: and $\frac{1}{2}$ near Florida, to 41 deg: bounds of New England. Are sold by I. Stephenson, at y^e Sunn below Ludgate, 1671." Of this map we have seen a copy in the volume of New England tracts at the British Museum, already mentioned. It was published in one of them entitled "The Discovery of New Brittain," printed at London in 1651. At the corner is inscribed, "John Farrer, Esq. Collegit," which our author misprints: "Domina Virginia Farrer Collegit." ! !

In the description of the arms, p. 8, for rampart, *read* rampant, and the coronet (which is not a "crest") is not "ducal," but that of an Earl (Palatine of course). The motto should be read SIC SVOS VIRTYS BEAT; and the verses are not quite immaterial, as they show that the dexter impalement was intended for the arms of the Province, one charge of which, the open Gospel, our author overlooks.

There are some other errors we have marked, (as "born" for "bred" in p. 21, and a multitude of minor deviations,) but these we must leave to the necessary collation which may be performed in the Philadelphia Library; as we think we have now said enough to convince the author of the necessity of a more correct edition of his extracts, even if we have not furnished some suggestions which may urge him to a fuller and more impartial investigation of Sir Edmund Plowden's colonization projects. As another small contribution we may add that in the copy at the British Museum we first mentioned, is written, in the blank left for the purpose in p.

32, this address: "Mr. Foyds against new in gate in St. Clement's dancs."

A Manual of Christian Antiquities; or, an Account of the Constitution, Ministers, Worship, Discipline, and Customs of the Ancient Church, particularly during the third, fourth, and fifth centuries. To which is prefixed, an Analysis of the writings of the Ante-Nicene Fathers, compiled from the works of Auctori and other sources. By the Rev. J. E. Riddle, M.A. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford. Svo. pp. lxxviii. 829.

THE remark, attributed to Callimachus, which has now become proverbial, that "a great book is a great evil," obtained little credit among our forefathers, in that stirring time for the minds of men, the seventeenth century, when the folio size predominated. Compared with that shape how contemptible do our duodecimos appear, and our octavos can only retrieve their character by substituting thickness for height. To judge, however, by the number of pages which this volume contains (in all 914) the author has calculated on a return to the robust habits and tastes of former times. A few years ago a work of this kind would hardly have been attempted, but the matter would have been mixed up with other subjects in a general encyclopedia.* The consequence of the encyclopedic system was, that a person was obliged either to load his shelves with a number of volumes, which he could only partially use, or, what was much more common, to forego the information he wanted, rather than make so expensive a purchase. The late Sir John Sinclair was the first to perceive the evils of that system; for which he endeavoured to substitute the *Codex*, by treating separate subjects in distinct codes or compendiums, as in those of agriculture, and health, and longevity. The im-

* Bingham's work is, indeed, a monument of his industry, but from its extent it could find few purchasers and fewer readers, in the last century, when this subject excited little interest. Bingham, it may be observed, wants discrimination; but collecting and sifting are different talents, and pluralities are rare in literature.

provement was manifest and has latterly become rapid. Dictionaries or treatises are publishing in every department of knowledge, and the encyclopedias must be content to occupy a respectable though not a predominant position. In the department to which our attention is now directed, we have for some time had theological dictionaries, emanating from various quarters. But these were too extensive in their nature to give much more than a general view of Christian Antiquities; such a work, then, as Mr. Riddle's was still wanting, and we are glad that the want is so well supplied.

It is remarkable that in a country where, as the late Abbé Gregoire testified, there was *the most religion*, there should have been such a scarcity of works of this description. Greater attention was paid (and properly so) to the doctrinal and practical parts of religion than to its archaeology; how many, indeed, are genuine Christians, who hardly know anything of ecclesiastical history. *Felices ignorantia sua*, perhaps it may be said. But a controversial spirit has arisen that is not likely soon to be laid; and the jarring of different denominations, all appealing directly or indirectly to antiquity, requires some knowledge of its constitutions and usages.

It would be impossible, in the limits of monthly, or, indeed, of any criticism, to examine a work of this kind in detail. Few readers would follow a reviewer through his investigation of so many subjects as it contains; those who would do so would prefer inspecting them in the book itself. We must therefore refer to the title for a summary of its contents; for to point out any excellencies, or to specify any blemishes, would only affect a few pages, without extending to anything like a character of the whole book. The preface offers some remarks on the study of these subjects, and states the author's object. He writes, we should say, as cautiously of carrying a regard for antiquity too far, as with a desire that it should receive sufficient respect. His remarks on creeds are judicious, and he has treated the question of episcopacy well.

The portion which contains the lives of the Ante-Nicene Fathers includes an analytical view of their writings,

necessarily short, but still we have found it useful for other purposes than that of critical examination. The other subjects are, the Church (or general body of Christians) the Ministers of the Church, Christian Worship and Discipline, Sacred Seasons, Sacred Places, Occasional Offices, and Special Institutions of the Church. To these are added two tables, chronological and alphabetical, of ecclesiastical writers to the time of Gregory I. and of the principal Councils mentioned in this work. The appendix contains, *inter alia*, a classified catalogue of works on Ecclesiastical Archaeology. This slight specification of contents is far, we fear, from giving an adequate idea of the volume. To shew how much is included where little appears announced, we would mention that the chapter on Christian Worship, among its other subjects, gives an account of ancient liturgies, preaching, and creeds.

The author does not claim any particular merit beyond that of a compiler, though in this respect he undervalues his labours. He says,

"My part in the undertaking may be described, in few words, as consisting chiefly in the selection, arrangement, translation, and abridgment of materials under my hand, together with care in verifying and correcting references and quotations as far as appeared needful, and the occasional addition of matter from the stores of our own theological literature." p. xviii.

We have not hastily noticed this book, after coming to hand, but have allowed it to remain some time, whereby we have gained a fuller acquaintance with it. Hence we are enabled to recommend it for its copiousness, its moderation, and its candour. An analytical table of contents begins the volume, and an extensive index concludes it.

Sketches in Divinity, addressed to Candidates for the Ministry; and likewise intended as a Sunday Book for general readers. By the Rev. Johnson Grant, M.A. Minister of Kentish Town Chapel. Seco. pp. xvi. 451.

MR. GRANT is well known from a long and active ministry, as well as by his numerous writings, among which his history of the English Church and

Sects holds the principal place. That work, we remember, contains a more candid estimate of the character of Archbishop Laud, than we have elsewhere met with, which reflects some credit upon the writer, for no subject is better calculated to try an author's capability.

The present work is based on a series of questions, three hundred in number, addressed to candidates for ordination, and published at Cambridge. "It struck me (says Mr. Grant) that an answer to these questions was desirable, and might prove useful, not only as an aid to the divinity student, but as opening the minds and assisting the researches of general readers, whose attention may be directed to religious inquiries." Of course it is impossible to examine three hundred sections in detail, nor would a survey of any part of them guarantee to the reader that the rest were properly treated. We will therefore simply state that, after having examined the book in various parts, we are convinced that it contains much useful information, such as may materially assist the student, and even prove serviceable to more advanced readers from the quantity of knowledge which it condenses. As a specimen of the writer's views and manner, we will quote a sentence from No. 151.—"The doctrine of grace strengthens the obligations to personal holiness." But the book is not quite free from blemishes. At No. 203, while he proposes to state the arguments on both sides, he has only done so on the Arminian one; and the tone in which he speaks of Calvinism would have exposed him to Bishop Horsley's rebuke. At No. 254 he has spoken of Dissenters in a way which we think he will regret on second thoughts. The facts may be true; yet a work addressed to divinity students is not the place for quarrelsome and abusive language. Men are too apt to acquire it without needing to be taught it in elementary books; and we must say, with an old author, "learn to write mannerly or not at all."

At No. 175, Eph. v. 26 is misprinted Eph. v. 6. At No. 154 the quotation from the 19th article, concerning the pure word of God, even on his own using, is at variance with what he had just said about unworthiness in the con-

veyors. Indeed the question is a simple one, if persons attend to adjectives as well as substantives. The charge of St. Paul to Timothy is to commit the things to faithful men; if then the men be not faithful, their ordination has not the apostle's warrant, and wants one of the marks of apostolical succession,—a matter well deserving the serious consideration of our bishops. At No. 33 the events after Malachi form no epochs in Old Testament history, but in the intermediate one. These blemishes, however, may easily be removed, when the author reconsiders his book for the next edition.

Some Remarks upon the Church of Great Haseley, Oxfordshire. Read at a Meeting of the Oxford Society for promoting the study of Gothic Architecture, Nov. 19, 1839. 8vo. pp. 56.

THIS is the first publication issued by the Society mentioned in the title-page, which has been already noticed on several occasions under our head of Literary Intelligence, and from the labours of which so much benefit may be expected to be derived, in the general restoration and judicious improvement of our ecclesiastical edifices throughout the country. We are glad that the Oxford Society has adopted, as the subject of its first publication, a country church, for we consider that it is for the especial advantage of country churches that the association is formed.

We have one objection, however, to make *in limine* to the present publication,—that it has no author's name mentioned in its title-page. When it is announced that "The Society desire it to be understood that they are not answerable, as a body, for any facts, reasonings, or opinions, advanced in the papers printed by them;" it becomes more requisite that some other responsible party should be mentioned, and we believe this is the usual course adopted with Societies. We find affixed to the preface the name of the Rev. T. W. Weare, M.A. of Christ Church, and he, we presume, must be regarded as the author.

The church of Haseley is certainly one the architecture of which deserved the illustration it has here received. It has, in the first place, a very handsome

western doorway, of the Norman-transition period of Early English; and the same early style characterizes the arches of the nave; the columns of which are cylindrical, with Norman capitals, and large square projecting *abaci*. Between the nave and chancel there is a very beautiful Early English arch. But the chancel is the most interesting part of the edifice, both from the beauty of its general design, and the elegance with which the stonework is executed. The windows are of the purest Decorated style, and bear a striking similitude to those of Merton college chapel; and there are also some richly ornamented sedilia, remarkable for their terminating with "a waving line, similar [except in its irregularity] to that which in heraldry is expressed by the term *engrailed*." Of these several features and all others in any way remarkable, very excellent representations are given in the clever wood-engravings of Mr. O. Jewitt; down to the ancient pews, or, as they are more commonly called, open seats, which, it is remarked, afford good examples for imitation.

"Such seats might be made at a small expense; while the boldness of the mouldings produces a good effect, notwithstanding their general plainness. They belong to a class which is fortunately still very common in this part of the country, but less so in many other districts.

"*Enclosed pews* are very rarely to be found of a date previous to the Great Rebellion, about which time they appear to have been introduced, and gradually to have crept into general use. We occasionally find indeed a single large pew enclosed for the family of the lord of the manor, and patron of the church, of the time of Elizabeth or James I. but this had usually a canopy over it, and is altogether of a different character from the modern high enclosed *sleeping boxes*."

To these remarks the following very just remonstrance is appended:—

"It is quite lamentable to see how our finest old churches have been mutilated in the course of the last century and a half, or two centuries at furthest, by the introduction of those enclosed family pews and galleries,* the product of selfishness, pride,

* We may take this opportunity to notice a very remarkable alteration now in progress. The Temple church is at this

and ostentation, and the cause of more bickering, quarrelling, and *discent* than any one who has not seen and watched the effects produced by them could possibly believe. It is extraordinary that in this enlightened age, an evil of such magnitude should not only be tolerated, but encouraged, until pews in churches have in many places become a regular matter of barter and sale, in spite of the continual decisions of the courts of law as to the total illegality of the practice."

The author, and the Society, must now excuse us if we become a little critical on that part of the work which does not immediately relate to the architectural features of Haseley church, but is rather to be regarded as antiquarian garnish: for, though a due appreciation of our national church architecture is a very desirable acquisition, we must not allow those objects to which Church Notes have formerly been chiefly directed, we mean the pursuits of the herald and genealogist, to suffer from the ascendancy of the new study. We do not dispute the right of the members of the Society to confine their attention to the architecture entirely, if they so prefer; but, in spite of any such resolution, the architecture naturally includes the monuments, and the monuments and stained glass together lead to heraldry and genealogy. And so the writer of the present Memoir has found: the next step therefore towards becoming an accomplished writer of church notes, is to attain an adequate knowledge of the sciences in question. Mr. Weare has been tempted, perhaps, to go more fully into this part of the subject than he would have done, by finding in the Bodleian Library a MS. history of Haseley written about a century ago,† by the Rev. Mr. Delafield, a native of the place, and Vicar of Great Milton. But documents of this kind are not to be relied upon as original authorities; they are very useful as fur-

moment cleared of all its pews, altar-piece, pulpit, organ, and other furniture; and it will be refitted in an entirely new and appropriate manner. Open seats are talked of; which, as is known, have an excellent effect in the great church of St. Mary's at Oxford.

† *qu.* Is the date of Delafield's birth, "1620," as given in p. vi. correct?

nishing hints for further investigation, but they should be tested as far as possible by other sources of information. There is in p. 14 a remarkable instance of the loss the author has experienced for want of following up the clue afforded by his predecessor. In speaking of a stone coffin-lid, carved with a cross flory, he says,

"There were neither arms nor inscription on the tomb in Delafield's time. He says, 'I find an intimation that it might be for the sepulchre of Robert de Gaston, abbot of Abingdon, who was elected in 1328, and died in 1331, and was here buried.' See Stephens's *Abbies*, I. 510; and Willis's *Abbies*, I. 7.—Addenda, 17."

Now, we cannot be sure whether these references are made by Mr. Weare, or by the writer he quotes; but we think that, if he had himself referred to Stevens (not Stephens*) and to Willis, he would have given the name of the abbat as they give it, "Garfor": but if he had pursued his inquiry further, to the MS. in the Cottonian library quoted by Willis, Addenda, p. 51 (not 17), he would not only have obtained the epitaph of Abbat *Gardforde* complete—

"Hic jacet Richardus de Gardforde, quondam Abbas de Abendon bonus et mansuetus, cujus anime propitiatur Deus. Amen."

but he would have gained access to some church notes of Haseley, still earlier, and perhaps more valuable, than those of Delafield. They were made by the celebrated antiquary Francis Thynne in 1582; and are in the volume marked *Cleopatra*, C. III.

The account in p. 51 of the sepulchral brass of "Dame Juliane Fowler, wife to Sir Richard Fowler of Ricott, Knight," would then have worn a very different appearance. It would have been found that Wood's mention of a monument to "Sir Richard Brecknocke and Sibila Fowler his wife," was altogether a mistake: or at least that the arms attributed to it, and to the name of Brecknocke, belonged to dame Juliane Fowler first named. Upon her tomb was "a scocheon"

bearing, 1. Fowler (not Brecknocke); 2. Barton (not Fowler); 3. Englefield; 4. Gresley, and an inescutcheon of Quatremaigne; impaling quarterly Shaa and Ilam; for dame Juliane was a daughter of Sir John Shaa, who was Lord Mayor of London in 1502.

In the same page Mr. Weare has given, as from Delafield, an inscription (though he says the brass was lost in Delafield's time):—

Hic jacet Nichol[us] Englefield. Armiger quondam Senec[us] Dom[us] et computor in Hospitio D[omi]ni Ricardi nuper Reg. Angl. qui obiit 1^o die Ap[ri]lis, A.D. M. cccc. xlv.

which, in p. 56, Mr. Weare translates, "This Nicolas was steward and comptroller of the King's household;" but Thynne's copy, though possibly not perfectly correct, tells a different story. "Armiger" is omitted, and what follows is "quondam serviens domus computor" (omitting in Hospitio)," which we translate "Serjeant of the Compting-house."

Another armorial statement, in p. 50, we cannot at all comprehend. Of a brass figure attributed to a Lenthall, it is said, "His arms on his head (since gone) were—," &c. The arms in question,—Or, a bend cotised sa. charged with three mullets or,—are not those of Lenthall, but of Roney.

With regard to the cross-legged effigy which Mr. Weare, in p. 36, and again in p. 55, is induced to attribute to William de Magnaville, Earl of Essex: such a conjecture is far too bold a one to make without some little inquiry into the recorded history of so eminent a family. If such inquiry had been made, it would have been found that Earl William, dying at Rouen, was buried at the abbey of Mortemer, near that city; and that, if he had died in England, his body would have been interred at the abbey of Walden in Essex, the foundation of his family.

The figure in painted glass, the head of which Delafield has so particularly described (note, p. 17) of "some Roman Pontiff, with a triple crown," was evidently a representation of the Godhead.

There is no reason, nor hardly excuse, for the ambiguity in the name of the Countess of Warwick at p. 43—"Ela, Ella or Adela." Her name was Ela, and Ela only, the same as that of her mother, the celebrated heiress of

* Mr. Weare has not been very careful in proper names. In p. 34 we have Meyricke for Meyrick, and in p. 55 Hovenden for Hoveden.

the earldom of Salisbury. As one of the ancient benefactors of the University, her name and history ought not to be unknown at Oxford: but our author commits an error in the amount of her benefaction; it was 120 marks, not 220; see further respecting it in Wood's Annals, (by Gutch,) i. 344, and other particulars of the lady in the History of Lacock Abbey, 8vo. 1835, pp. 160, 325, where there is a plate representing her two fine seals—one made for each of her widowhoods. She resided at Headington, near Oxford, and died on Sunday Feb. 6, 1297; when her body was buried in Ouseney abbey church, and her viscera at Rewley abbey. Our author's quotation from "Leland" contains a portion of what that writer says of her, but not in his words. Her sepulchral figure, "in the habit of a vowess, graven in a copper-plate," which Leland saw at Ouseney, must have been an early specimen

of that style of art, the loss of which is much to be regretted.

In p. 44, for "Hugo d'Espencer" we ought to have had Hugh le Despencer; and "Thomas de Woodstock, of the blood royal," should have been more clearly designated as Duke of Gloucester, and son of King Edward III. In p. 45, in another extract from Leland, the name Baretine should be Barentine.

We must not leave Haseley church without remarking that the antiquary Leland was one of its Rectors, instituted 3 Apr. 1542; as was Dr. Christopher Wren, the father of Sir Christopher: he was rejected by the Puritans. After the restoration, Dr. Wentworth was made Rector, who had been dean of Armagh before the Rebellion. We would suggest to the Oxford Society that there could be no more appropriate appendix to a memoir of a church than a catalogue of its incumbents.

The Last Days of a Condemned, from the French of Victor Hugo, with observations on Capital Punishment. By Sir P. H. Fleetwood, Bart.—The tale by the French novelist is written with his usual power and skill. The preface by the editor and translator advocates strongly the abolition of capital punishments, on the ground that crime is not found to increase in proportion as capital punishment is commuted for that of transportation or imprisonment. The whole question, we think, lies in this compass. Is the punishment of death necessary to the safety and well-being of society? if it is, that sanction is sufficient; but it is incumbent on the rulers and administrators of law to examine and prove its necessity, and to take every means consistent with the safety of society to avoid the infliction of so dreadful a penalty.... on this subject the translator has given some interesting details from the Morning Herald 1840, see p. xvii.

The New Testament translated from the text of Griesbach. By Samuel Sharpe.—The text of Griesbach is the standard to which critical reference is generally made. Mr. Sharpe has translated this, "making no change for change's sake, but giving the meaning and idiom of the corrected Greek text, as far as possible in the well-known words." His translation will be useful as a companion to the au-

thorized version for occasional reference and comparison.

Memoir of the Rev. Daniel Rowlands, late of Llangelitho, Cardiganshire, &c. By the Rev. John Owen.—There is a very interesting introduction to this work, containing a short account of the chief supporters of religion in Wales from the Reformation to the beginning of the present century, containing information not easily to be met with elsewhere: the work itself gives a curious interesting account of Mr. Rowlands, a very zealous and eloquent preacher, who, however, from some irregularity in his past and duties particularly in preaching, was ejected from the Church by the Bishop of St. David's, a circumstance, as the author says, much lamented by the late Bishop Burgess. At p. 232 we meet with the following anecdote of the late Robert Hall, "The writer remembers a conversation he once had with the late excellent Robert Hall connected with the subject of converting everything to answer one great object. Calling on him one morning he found him reading Gibbon on the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. 'And so (said I) you are reading Gibbon.' His answer was 'Yes, but with an especial view to the work of my office. I endeavour to make everything I read subservient to the ministry, useful for the pulpit.'"

The Angelican, or Gallery of Sonnets on the Divine Attributes, &c. by Rev. H. D. Ryder, of Oriel College, Oxford.—Mr. Ryder must be content to hang his harp up for a season, while he improves his taste and increases his familiarity with the best models of English poetry; for both in language and in metre he is constantly departing from what is correct and elegant. Ex. gr.

P. 7.

Above the seraphim, six-winged each, [floor'd,
Stood o'er the throne, with golden pavement
With twain the face, with twain their feet
did breech,

With other twain, &c.

P. 8.

Who self-existent is, but yea and nay,
Who on his own almightiness is staid;
For what may deem'd be of one who should
A son eternal be, and *this his trade?* [&c.
Who's what he might, was ever what he could,

P. 20.

—————desires

The ill of life, like matin lark that sings
To catch fresh inspirations from its mate
That broods in silence o'er her low built nest,
Sitting on eggs with *matron air and state,*

P. 41.

What might his blessed face and power reflect
When he of all things one to man forbade,
Whereat that dusky serpent did defect

*To him impugn, who all foundations laid,
His own undoing then he reck'ned did,
Arraying trained man in skin of slaughter'd
kid.*

P. 45.

From Balearic islands sought to run,
The archer and the slinger with his sling,
The Spaniard who might never conquered be,
But 'gainst the yoke would proud defiance fling,
The Gaul who flock'd wherever he might see
The victor's standard; then of Troy's young-
ling,

The wrong he 'reng'd to Dido's tender soul, &c.

P. 45.

*Till manes of Cambr's knight, long unslay'd,
On Zama's field his brave 'Arcturion',
staid.*

P. 67.

Young Hope, the child of Faith, one ~~marky~~
night, [sc.

When clouds, like floating islands o'er the
Or ships that from their moorings broke
outright, [&c.

Saddened with inky stain the sky-blue glee,

P. 77.

E'en as an eagle with *maternal cheer*
Doth court her eaglets from the rocky rim, &c.

P. 78.

To hunting horns down each converging glade
That call, re-call, and urge upon the lair,
Deep baying dogs when hottest scent is laid,
That maddening on like *bloodhot lava pour,*
When resolute at bay is posed the wild
boar.

P. 82.

And so in after age, the great Gustave [&c.
'Gainst modern *pay-gods* buckled on his mail,

P. 86.

Content that laurels should his sun-like brow
With glory wreath, not shade, great *Scipio*,
More great than vaunted Regulus, I vow
Than whom thou w'er may'st find a greater
trio,

If not in ancient days, how much less now, &c.

P. 109.

Two ragged pasturing steeds, a vagrant pair,
Go grazing on thro' many a briery brake,
Of bay the one—the other grey, his hair
With tatter'd *mane* and whisking tails they
take

Their way, like *pilgrims clad in palmer weeds*,
Or friar of orders grey about to kneel,
Their high-bon'd hips bespeak their famish'd
needs, &c.

P. 126.

He rising from his thicket or his cave, [dash,
With passionate tail his raving flank doth
His flowing mane erect with maniac rave,
His eyeballs glaring *for the human hash*, &c.

If such is the poetry which they teach
at the present day at *Oriel*: we can only
say, it was very different in our time.

Principles of Botany, &c. for the use of Students of Medicine. By W. H. Willshire, M.D.—A very correct and useful little work. We will extract an observation or two.

P. 76. "It has been supposed that at a particular portion of the root, (the spongiole, or extremity of the radicle,) *absorption* alone takes place, and the experiments of Senebier and others are adduced in support of it. Nevertheless it was known to De la Baisse before him, that this is *not alone the absorbing surface*, and from later experiments we may conclude *the surface of the root generally absorbs*, though the quantity and velocity of the absorption may be comparatively small to that seen taking place at the extremities of the radicles."

P. 80. Some persons believe that roots will absorb *colouring matter* along with the water in which they are grown, and Biot has said that he coloured the white flowers of a hyacinth by making it absorb the juice of the *phytolacca dicandra*. This same experiment has been instituted for more than a hundred years according to another writer, but the results obtained at different times, *have not tallied with each other*. From many experiments on this subject we are inclined to believe that so long as the extremities of the radicles are in an unharmed and whole condition, absorption of *colouring matter will not take place*. Hyacinths reared by us in solutions of very pure carmine and indigo showed no

trace of these colours, in the structure of the radicles under the microscope, though perhaps it may be said these colours are not fine enough for the absorption of them to ensue.

P. 85. Some curious observations on a discovery by an Abbot and Professor of Physic at Reggio Corti in 1772, of a motion of fluid taking place in the cells of certain plants called *charas* (plants allied to the *confervæ*, found in ponds and sluggish streams); since which time a similar motion has been seen to take place in other plants, i. e. an incessant movement of little globules along the side of each cell, turning round at the top, and running down on the other side, then turning round at the bottom, and so repeating a continuous motion along the inner surface of each cell. They are quite passive themselves, but are swimming in a fluid which is moving them along. "The causes (says our author) of the motions of *rotation* and *cycloses* are strictly vital: electricity, galvanism and contractions of solids all fail in its explanation, as was acknowledged by the *non-vitalists* of the day."

P. 92. On the temperature of trees: "John Hunter made some experiments to show that plants must be first killed by the cold before it could freeze their sap (but which is now known not to be the case); that the natural heat of plants varied according to the species, and its native climate; that the temperature of a plant was often six degrees higher than that of the surrounding air, and that the lowering of the heat of the external air had but little influence on the temperature of the interior of the plant. The next experiments after Hunter's, of any use, were those of Salomé, who observed the temperature of a tree, by placing a thermometer nine inches deep in its stem, which was eighteen inches in diameter, and eight feet above the earth; and at the same time he noticed the temperature at the same depth in a dead trunk. *The temperature of the living stem showed itself independent of that of the air outside.* If the external air rose above 63° Fahr., the temperature of the tree remained as it was before, and showed a lower degree than that of the atmosphere; but if the air sank from between 36° Fahr. to 32°, the tree remained always between 53° and 74°; but he especially remarked that the *warmth of the tree sank during rain.* Numerous other experiments which were made upon this subject left no doubt that the temperature of the interior of a living tree during low degrees of that of the external air, was always higher than that of the latter; but was on the other hand always lower when the temperature of the

surrounding air was very high. The difficulty, however, was to explain this. The subject was much canvassed, and Nau proceeded to examine the question again, and came to the conclusion that there was really an *internal warmth of plants*, but that it owed its origin only from the inability of the air *within* the plant to change its temperature synchronously with that of the *external air*, and which, according to circumstances, was sometimes warmer, and at others colder than that of the plant."

P. 109. On the colour of plants depending on light: "There are many circumstances well known that tend to modify this theory very materially. The *Fucus vitifolius*, says Virflund, removed from a depth of 190 feet in the ocean, offers a curious phenomenon in vegetable physiology. Experiments made by divers render it probable that beyond a depth of 90 feet the penetration of light is very little, notwithstanding which this fucus was as fresh and green as the young leaves of woodbine or grasses." Though the statement regarding the penetration of light is too limited in the above instance, there exist facts to show that a *green colour may exist, and has been developed in complete darkness.* Humboldt found some grasses and a wall-flower quite green in the subterranean galleries of the mines of Freyburg; and a crocus that he himself planted there produced green leaves, flowers, and anthers full of pollen. Besides, it must also be allowed that solar light may be dispensed with in the production of colour, and that artificial light is sufficient for it, though not for the evolution of oxygen from the coloured parts. Decandolle grew some plants in the light of six lamps, which he observed to become green, but no appreciable quantity of oxygen was evolved; and Humboldt grew the *lepidium sativum* in the light of a single lamp, and the green colour was developed. That colour is produced by the immediate influence of light upon the solid part is undeniable in such cases as follow: Wydler showed that in a sea-weed taken from a considerable depth its innermost parenchyma was of a green colour. The embryos of *rhumex* and *melvaceæ* are green, and the same is the case with the structures immediately surrounding the pith, &c. And further, our knowledge is rendered more doubtful by the fact, that certain plants which generally grow in the shade, and there produce a green colour, when exposed to more light enter a state of etiolation. *Aspidium patens* had their fronds quite pale in those spots upon which beams of light fell; while the other portions which were protected from them continued green."

P. 127. On the age of trees being ascertained by the concentric circles of the wood, it is observed,—“Malpighi seems to have been the first who stated, that the number of zones of wood seen in a plant was equal to that of the years it had lived. This mode of reasoning is now known to be open to much fallacy. In our own climate, and other temperate and cold ones, where we are aware that the deposition of one zone of wood takes place annually, and only one, we may come near the mark. But even in France it was found by Adamson that some elms which were known to have been planted for 100 years in the Champs Elysées varied in the number of their zones in different specimens from 94 to 100; but which has been explained away by supposing that when planted they were not all of the same age. In those tropical countries in which the wet and dry seasons are well marked from each other, so will be the periods of vegetable vigour, and the separation between the zones of wood will be easily seen; but in others in which those seasons are not so well marked, neither will be the periods before mentioned, and one zone of wood will be found running into the other, so that no line of demarcation will be seen. It has likewise been said, that in certain tropical situations, where the atmosphere and earth are constantly moist during the whole year, two periods of vegetation are known, and a harvest takes place in summer and winter, and that there *two zones* of wood will be annually deposited in plants. In the island of Luçon, Meyen saw, as he supposed, evidences of such a supposition. Decaisne has said that each zone of wood in menispermaceæ is the growth of several years. Again,—the zones are not always concentric to the pith; in plants of southern countries the eccentricity is greatest, especially in those of damp situations. In some cases the amount of eccentricity is so great, that the divergent portion of the zone ceases to have the pith within its circumference.”

Instructions in Gardening for Ladies, by Mrs. Loudon.—We have seldom met with a work which more completely fulfilled its promise than the present. Under such instruction, ladies may undertake fearlessly every part of horticulture. Milton, when discoursing of *Eve's* employment in Paradise, describes her as *pruning* and *tying up* flowers; but Mrs. Loudon exhorts the modern Eves to handle a spade, and have a digging boot! This is good advice. Digging is the very basis and foundation of all success in gardening; and a lady, who, regardless of the shape of her feet and delicacy of her hands, does not catchew digging, may con-

fidently hope to be mistress of all the inferior and less laborious departments of the art. We have read the work through with attention, and pronounce it to be full of very useful and correct information; though it is too *practical* to shine much in the way of extracts; but we will give two short ones.—P. 69. “Watering with *warm* water is very efficacious in forwarding the flowering of plants. This was one of the things that was most repugnant to my prejudices in the course of my instruction in the art of gardening; and when Mr. Loudon had some nearly *hot* water poured on some boxes of hyacinths, that I was very anxious to have brought forward, I could scarce refrain from crying, when I saw the steam arise up out of the earth. The hyacinths, however, so far from being injured, flowered splendidly; though such is the force of prejudice, that I could never see the little tin vessel containing the heated water carried out to them without a shudder. The effect of hot water, not heated to above 200°, in forwarding bulbs is astonishing, out it must be observed that it should never be poured on the bulbs, or on the leaves, but on the earth near the rim of the pot. Hot water is also very efficacious in softening seeds with hard coverings when soaked in it, and some of the seeds of the N. Holland acacias, will not vegetate in this country till they have been actually boiled.”

We recommend the following passage to our friends, the Antiquarian Society, exhorting them to elect Mistress Loudon an honorary member, for a discovery which they have been blundering about for the last century:—

P. 234. “There are several chestnut trees in the forest of Fontainebleau. The wood of the chestnut is much valued for the manufacture of Cavalry, and the Tortworth chestnut in England. Till within the last eight or ten years, it was believed that the wood of the chestnut was good timber; but it has lately been discovered that it is absolutely worthless, except while quite young. The wood that was supposed to be chestnut, having been proved to be that of the English chestnut oak (*Quercus sessiliflora*). The wood of the chestnut, when the tree attains a large size, becomes what the English timber-merchants call ‘slaky,’ and what the French call ‘dialled;’ that is, instead of forming a solid log of timber, the trunk when cut down is found to fly off in splinters, or to divide into a number of angular pieces, as if shattered by a blow from the centre.”

The early English Church. By Edward Churton, A.M.—We like both the spirit in which this work is written, and the

manner in which it is executed. The author has shown much diligence in inquiry, soundness in reasoning, clearness and elegance in composition. He has observed and removed some mistakes of former writers, and on some parts of his subject he has enlarged more copiously than those who have preceded him. "To write the Church history of England (he rightly observes) as it is too often written, as if the religion of former days had been nothing but superstition on the one side, and imposture on the other, as if there had been nothing pure or holy from the time of Pope Gregory to the Reformation, this would have been a much easier task; but inasmuch as true religion is never lost, though it is sometimes dimly seen, the providence of God being engaged to preserve it in all ages, it is surely rather the duty of the Christian to inquire and mark how that providence has from time to time raised up faithful witnesses, whose lives and duties have shone forth even in dark times, and whose deeds of mercy have touched with good the evil that is in the world. It has, therefore, been the aim of the writer, while he has not disguised the errors or crimes of former ages, to dwell more gladly on the bright days of the calendar, on the lives and acts of good and honourable men, who founded churches or religious houses, established schools, hospitals, and colleges, softened the rudeness of the people's manners; improved their laws; and who, while they enlarged the bounds of the church, and taught the knowledge of the true faith, were also the teachers of the useful arts and promoters of industry and happiness in society." The author in his introduction justly observes another common fault in writers who treat of distant times. "They seize on some remarkable instances of great crimes or ferocity of manners at particular periods, and take therefrom proofs of the general character of the age in which they occurred; whereas in many cases, if such things had been common, they would not have been recorded by the historians of those times; for they would not have been noticed as being remarkable," and he observes in a note:—"Hume, when he records any atrocious deed of these ages, commonly sums it up in his history with the remark, 'such were the manners of the times.' See H. of England, c. xii. p. 24. If the manners of the times had sanctioned such atrocities, we should not find the punishment of the offenders also recorded." He also mentions that it has been his aim to set forth in a different light from what it is

usually seen in, the institution of monasteries and religious orders; and he observes on the common misrepresentations which have prevailed respecting them: he has, therefore, attempted to give a faithful picture of the life and manners of those houses and societies, not disguising their faults or corruptions, but setting forth what is too much forgotten, the many benefits both to the State and to private life which proceeded from them. This is one of the most pleasing and instructive portions of his work, and is executed, though more briefly than we could have wished, with success. On the merits and defects of the common Church Histories our author gives his opinion; such as that of Fuller, and Foxe, and Mr. Southey's. Of the latter, he says,—"his plan had led him to notice very briefly those facts on which the author of this volume has thought it necessary to enlarge; and in some instances it has been deemed right to pronounce a milder opinion of men and things, remarking Mr. Southey's own admirable maxim—'He who is most charitable in his judgment, is generally the least unjust.'" As we have not room to make such extracts as we could have wished from the body of the work, we have directed our readers' attention to the spirit and manner in which it is undertaken; but there is one passage containing so much important truth in a short compass, that we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting it: it is in the XIXth chapter. He is speaking of the usurpation of the Papal power over the English Church. "The lesson to be learned from this surrender of the liberties of the Church and State, is one which every Englishman may read in the causes in which it began. *Had the Sovereigns left the Church her own freedom, there would have been no popery.* There can be no revival of popery in England, while the Church is free; but if united governors seize on the Church's goods, destroy her bishopricks, or give them to false teachers, and unworthy men—attempt, as the Apostate Julian did, to deprive her of the power of educating her own children: and if the people love to have it so—it can only end in the exaltation of power, which will defile the altar, and cast down the throne. Let the Church be secured by the State in those rights which the law of Christ has given her—let her be free, enjoying her property under the protection of equal laws, and the State and Nation, that so protect her in her freedom, will secure their own!"

Charge to the Archdeaconry of Lincoln, Oct. 1839, by C. Goddard, D.D.—We strongly recommend this valuable Charge to the attention of the clergy; for, though we have not room to enter as we could wish into a full survey of its contents, we are not the less aware of its importance. The points discussed are reasoned with accurate knowledge; as that on excluding religious instruction from national education; on moral training as distinguished from inculcation of doctrinal truth; on the true foundation of a national Church, and the real ground on which it is supported; on the Church Discipline Bill, which, by the bye, we think to be of more importance to the bishops than the clergy; as the entire jurisdiction of the former is invested in it, whereas the latter are only in rare instances likely to come under its power. The question of Church Rates is argued on the soundest principles—the act for the commutation of the tithes, (which we consider destructive of the temporal interests and possessions of the Church, and which could only have been conceived and carried into execution among a people cold to, and neglectful of, the establishment which they themselves had founded, and which, indeed, is nothing more or less than endeavouring to compromise through law, what was lost in love,) is only partially noticed on one or two points, the Archdeacon having discussed the subject in a previous Charge. The two great points of all, connected with the safety and the continuance of our venerable Church, we consider to be—the augmentation of small livings, so as to have in every parish a resident pastor, and the building places of worship, whether noble churches, or plain and humble chapels, to keep pace as far as possible with the increasing population. On these two points we take the existence of the national Church to depend.

Observations on the dangerous principles of the Tithe Commutation Acts, by the Rev. Charles Miller, Vicar of Haverlow, Essex. 2nd Edit.—In this admirably reasoned tract, the loss that will be sustained by the Church in her property is clearly pointed out: *under the old system, as Mr. Miller observes, the income of the clergy, so far as property is concerned, rose and fell with the times; under the new system this will not be the case; there will be a constant change in the annual payments, and these will not be regulated by the value of the crops or the prices of the times.* Again, he shows, *"that lands will not pay tithes according to their state of cultivation."* Again, *"landowners are allowed to redeem their tithes*

in part; which may lead to a plan for the reduction of the whole: and then the clergyman will be converted into a pensioner of the State, Mr. Miller then proceeds to shew the injustice on which the Tithe Act is founded. He asks, Why are tithes to be estimated according to the average receipts of the tithe owner for the last seven years and not according to their actual value? No account is taken of waste lands, that may hereafter be cultivated—nor of the capability of the soil of bearing increased produce. "In 1793," says the Bishop of Exeter, "the price of wheat was not materially different from what it is now, yet the rents of land have at least been doubled since that time, and so has the income of clerical preferments: if, therefore, this Act had passed in 1792, benefices would only have half their present income. If such an enactment as the present had passed in the reign of Henry or Elizabeth, the Church would now be suffering an annual loss of £2,186,504!! There are many other most valuable observations on the subject, which, however, we have not room to extract. We observe with pleasure, that Mr. Miller himself declines commutating his tithes, and intends to petition Parliament against the Act.

British Fleets and English Prospects.—That "a Man of War is a floating hell," and that, to use Captain Marryat's authority, "there is no character so devoid of all principle as that of the British sailor and soldier," are the two afflicting facts which it is the object of the author of this excellent little tract to prove, and so to impress upon the mind of the Government and the country, as to induce them to take immediate steps to remedy so great an evil, by improved discipline and religious instruction.

Epistles of Joseph Hall, D.D. Bishop of Norwich. Selected and edited by W. Hale Hale, Archdeacon of St. Albans.—The Epistles selected in this judicious reprint are twenty-seven, and are such, to use the Archdeacon's words, "as exhibit in the most striking manner that calm and subdued tone of feeling which characterizes the beautiful temper of the Christian, and which, at least for a while, is found in most persons in the first periods of suffering and affliction." He also adds, "the more perfect the harmony between the feelings of the author and the reader, the nearer will the character of the reader approach to that of the humble penitent and peaceful Christian."

FINE ARTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The exhibition which has recently closed at the Royal Academy contained 1240 works, including miniature drawings. Many of them were large—too large considering the very inadequate size of the rooms. The members of the Academy are limited to eight pictures each, but it is evident to everybody that limitation, as to number, is a mere farce, unless there be some limitation also as to dimensions; and this is a matter to which attention cannot be too soon directed, because artists, not of the Academy, but who have, in common with the members of the institution, a claim to participation in its benefits, suffer great injustice by the exclusion of their pictures from the annual display, if they be pictures of merit, and we understand that more confessedly fine paintings were this year rejected, simply from want of space, than have been placed on the walls. The rooms do not appear to be half large enough, and the most judicious use ought therefore to be made of what space there is.

Among the works best calculated to please the visitor of refined taste and judgment, may be mentioned with safety the *Irish Whiskey Still* of Sir DAVID WILKIE. The master has, in this composition, called into action all the energy of expression, and much of the delicacy of pencilling which are conspicuous in the productions for which he was celebrated twenty years ago. If Sir David had but a correct eye for flesh tints, and a somewhat stronger feeling for feminine beauty, he would be perfect; but, even in the *Blind Fiddler* which graces the National Gallery, these drawbacks have to be lamented. Seven other pictures, including a *Portrait of the Queen*, have been contributed by the same able artist.

Mr. MACLISE carries everything before him in another style of art. His taste is more for the supernatural and romantic. His *Banquet scene in Macbeth* has been the grand attraction of a numerous class of gazers. The countenances he has contrived to impart to Lady Macbeth and her guilty consort are so extravagantly horrible—so exceeding all imaginable truth—as to border, in our estimation, upon burlesque. Macbeth shrinks from the vision supposed to have taken his place, and the notion of introducing a sort of shadow, though far-fetched, is considered by many as a felicitous idea. The picture, with all its grotesqueness, and notwithstanding its palpable defects of colour and hardness of execution, displays much ability.

Mr. LANDSEER, in the canine department, had several very clever things. His *Lion Dog*, the property of the Duchess of Kent, was the most to our fancy.

STANFIELD is equally effective in landscape, but there was nothing in the works which he exhibited this year to distinguish him from his former self. Where all are so good it is needless to particularise with any minuteness, but his view of *Citara, in the Gulf of Salerno*, may be named with confidence as a work of undoubted merit.

ROMNEY affords us an opportunity of seeing, through the medium of his able pencil, many of the interesting scenes which he has embodied, as the result of his wanderings in the East. The work entitled, *Remains of the Portico of the lesser Temple at Baalbeck* was unsurpassed by any picture of its class in the rooms.

TURNER exhibited seven pictures of various interest and merit, but we may observe of them in a general way, that they were, for the most part, much the same thing over again—pointed wholly with a view to effect, and so mystified and indistinct, as regards the local objects professed to be depicted, that the would-be connoisseur dwells upon them in doubt whether or not too great a liberty has been taken with his assumed gullibility. Doubtless there are many persons who are enthusiastic admirers of Mr. Turner's genius, for the simple reason assigned by the Frenchman, namely, that he must unquestionably be fine because they do not understand him. The artist has seldom of late exhibited any thing but his golden pictures; but this year, there was a fair proportion of silver ditto. Yellow and white are the conflicting elements of Mr. Turner's philosophy of colour.

INSKIP exhibited but a single picture—a *Henscoop*; but, while it was among the least obtrusive, it was unquestionably one of the most artist-like productions in the gallery; a little rustic feeding a brood of chickens at a cottage door is the subject, and with these slender materials, the artist works out a tale of innocence and happiness, with infinite truth, simplicity, and feeling. This little piece has been selected by the winner of the 80*l.* prize of the Art Union (Mr. Balchin) a choice which does credit to his judgment.

C. LANDSEER's picture of *Nell Gwynne* is not very learnedly treated, nor is there any originality of style about it: but the "orange-girl's" features are very pretty, and the work is otherwise unexceptionable. *The Reduced Gentleman's*

Daughter, by Mr. RENGRAVE, might be supposed to have been painted by the same hand. In tone, colour and arrangement, the identity is perfect. Sir A. W. CAGLOTT, abandoning for the moment his landscapes, exhibited a figure-piece, *Milton dictating to his daughters*, but we do not perceive the motive of the change. The landscapes are far more agreeable to us than the figures. ETRY exhibited an *Andromeda*, and two or three other pictures, displaying fine examples of the human form. His colouring is as rich and harmonious as ever. In the portrait department we may notice with approbation the specimens of Messrs. KNIGHT, FAULKNER, HEALEY, and SMITH. Miss KEARLEY is rapidly improving in this branch of the arts. The President, Sir M. A. SHEE, exhibited one good head; for the rest, his portraits were but indifferent; nor can we bestow any higher praise on those of PICKERSGILL, PATTEN, and BRIGGS. Patten's *Prince Albert*, about which much expectation was raised a few months since, turns out to be a sad wishy-washy affair, and the thin face and thick legs given by Briggs to *Lord Glenelg*, are out of nature.

In the miniature-room there was a host of clever things; we missed the beautiful examples of Mr. DENNING, but ABRAHAM ROBERTSON and others were seen to great advantage.

The returned pictures, deemed by the Academy worthy of places in the exhibition, amounted, we understand, to nine hundred. The distress to some, and disappointment to others of the artists sending them, may be imagined. More room must be procured.

SCHOOL OF DESIGN, SOMERSET HOUSE.

June 26. The annual distribution of prizes, in this useful institution, took place in the great room of the School at Somerset House. The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., President of the Board of Trade and Patron of the school, acted as chairman. Mr. Cockerell, on the part of the Committee convened to decide on the merits of the competitors, stated that the candidates, in all the classes, amounted to about a hundred; and that the general result was very satisfactory, and proved that great progress had been made during the last year. The principal prizes were:—1. Mr. E. Stone, 5*l.* 5*s.* figured silk for ladies' dresses. 2. Mr. J. C. Harrison, 5*l.* 5*s.* a figured ground mousseline de laine. 3. Mr. O. Hudson, 5*l.* 5*s.* arabesque painting. 4. Mr. G. F. Lambert, 5*l.* 5*s.* an architectural frieze. 5. Mr. O. Hudson, 5*l.* 5*s.* jewellery in the

Elizabethan style. 6. Mr. W. C. Wild, 5*l.* 5*s.* a drawing-room paper. 7. Mr. G. F. Lambert, a copy of "Flaxman's Lectures on Sculpture," for the best model in plaster from a prescribed outline. 8. Mr. O. Hudson, a copy of "Jackson on Wood Engraving," for the best design of an ornamental title-page drawn on wood.

There were also four additional premiums awarded by the Council, and five premiums to the elementary classes.

Sir David Wilkie addressed the meeting, and stated the great satisfaction he experienced from witnessing the progress of improvement in this school, to the utility of which he gave his decided testimony.

ENGLISH PORTRAITS.

A very interesting series of old English portraits, long the property of the Drummond family, at Stanmore Park, have, in consequence of the estate passing into the hands of the Marquess of Abercorn, been dispersed by the hammer of Christie and Manson. The first, in point of date, was a full-length, by Peter Mireveldt, of Henry Prince of Wales, son of James I., in a suit of "liver colour satin;" this was sold for 27*l.* 6*s.* The next was a half-length, by Dobson, of Henrietta-Maria, in a white dress, with a yellow and red background; sold for 40*l.* 19*s.* Two full-sized copies, by Dobson, after Vandyck, of Charles I. seated with Prince Charles at his knee, and of Henrietta-Maria with the baby Duke of York in her arms, sold, the former for 34*l.* 12*s.* the latter for 53*l.* 10*s.* There was one Lely remarkably fine,—the well-known and engraved half-length of John Wilmot Earl of Rochester, in a cuirass, and in an easy, thoughtful attitude, the head and hands painted with great delicacy and truth; this brought 21*l.* A full-length of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth sold for 24*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; a full-length of Harry Jermyn, Earl of St. Alban's, the beloved of Henrietta-Maria, for 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*; and a full-length of Charles Stewart, Duke of Richmond, for 18*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.*; all three by Sir Peter Lely. Then came the Kneller's; and first, in point of merit, was a half-length of Nell Gwynne, in a blue dress, with a wreath in her left hand; this picture of "pretty witty Nell," as Mr. Pepys delights to call her, brought 23*l.* 3*s.* Not inferior was an admirable half-length of Charles II. seated, wearing the robes of the Garter,—a very characteristic likeness, sold for 25*l.* 4*s.* • A full-length of the same, a presumed Lely, and in the same attitude as Kneller's half-length, sold for 36*l.* 15*s.* A full-length of Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, a

fine and intelligent head, sold for 23*l*. 2*s*.; and a whole-length of the second Villiers for 16*l*. 5*s*. 6*d*. A full-length of James II., when Duke of York, sold for 15*l*. 4*s*. 6*d*. and a full-length of Prince Rupert for 14*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. A whole-length of William III., when Prince of Orange, sold for 11*l*. 0*s*. 6*d*.; and of William, when King of England, for 14*l*. 3*s*. 6*d*. But the best male specimen of Kneller's pencil sold for the trifling sum of six guineas,—a half-length of Gregory Hascard, Dean of Windsor, in his robes; the whole picture excellent, the head inferior only to the famous portrait of Dr. Wallis (Kneller's worst talked of work) in the gallery at Oxford. Few of these pictures, it will be seen, brought any great price, their size deterred purchasers; and those who bought covered their walls at a cheap rate and in good taste. That Lely and Kneller seldom varied the position of their full-length portraits these pictures sufficiently attested.

MR. ESAIDALE'S COLLECTIONS.

Messrs. Christie and Manson have lately dispersed the valuable collection of the late William Esdaile, esq.—a cabinet well known as one of the largest and most valuable in England. Its extent may, in some manner, be imagined by its taking sixteen days to dispose of. The chief attractions were the Rembrandts and Claude drawings, from the collection of Sir Thomas Lawrence, and purchased by Mr. Esdaile after the President's death. Several gems of great beauty were amongst them. His general collection of drawings was very extensive, including specimens of most of the distinguished artists of the different schools, selected from the remarkable collections which have been dispersed during the last half century. Among the engravings and etchings the works of Rembrandt were very complete. His exquisite etching of "Christ healing the Sick in the Temple," called the Hundred Guilder print, was purchased for G. Holford, esq. for 231*l*. It is, by able judges, pronounced to be the most beautiful impression extant of the plate. The works of the early Italian engravers were very valuable, and included several of the most capital productions of Marc Antonio. Many of the choice articles in the sale were purchased for distinguished amateurs in Holland and Germany; but the greater proportion of the collection was purchased by the London dealers, Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Tiffin, and Messrs. Hodgson and Graves.

THE GOODWOOD SHIELD.

The grand prize to be contended for at the approaching Goodwood races is a large and solid silver shield, designed by Mr. Bozzoni, an Italian artist now resident in this country. It is thirty-two inches in diameter, and of the weight of 450 ounces. Its classical bas-relief is commemorative of the first race instituted by Achilles in honour of his friend Patroclus. The seated figure of Achilles occupies the centre of the shield, and surrounding him are the principal deities of the race, Apollo and Minerva; also Agamemnon, Nestor, Diomed, and others. Around these are various charioteers in the act of contending for the prize, although the victor has already reached the goal, and has descended from his car to abide the award. The base of the shield is occupied with a remarkably well-grouped trio, consisting of the female, who forms the most valuable prize, with another bearing the vase included in it, and a third conducting both to the winner, on whom a winged Victory is placing in the coronal wreath. The figure of the horse is remarkably well modelled; it is represented in a state of nature, in which only it could with propriety have formed a part of the design. The sculpture is in bold but well-harmonised relief, and is honourable, as well to the artist, as to Messrs. Storr and Mortimer, the manufacturers, who have employed him.

The Committee of Management for the erection of a monument in honour of the late *Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, G.C.B.*, have entrusted its execution to Mr. Bailey, who has agreed to complete it for 1000*l*. The statue is not to be less than eight feet high, and both it and the pedestal are to be of white marble. The monument is to be placed in St. Paul's Cathedral.

The Dean and Chapter are about to fill twelve of the principal windows in *Westminster Abbey* with stained glass, the most important of all the means of internal decoration. We trust this occasion will be made a means of advancing the art. It is quite evident that for windows of an old building we must go back to the old method, in order that the whole may be congruous.

The Queen is sitting to Mr. Hayter for a full-length portrait, to be added to the collection in Goldsmiths' Hall.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

The History of England. By Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, Mr. BELL, and WILLIAM WALLACE, Esq. Complete in 10 vols. fcap. 60s. (Family Cyclopædia.)

Sir Henry Cavendish's Debates of the House of Commons, in the Parliament 1768-74. Edited by J. WRIGHT. 8vo.

The Arabs in Spain. An Historical Narrative. 2 vols. post 8vo. 18s.

Washington. By M. GUIZOT. Translated by Henry Reeve, esq. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d.

The Stage, both before and behind the Curtain. By ALFRED BUNN. 3 vols. post 8vo. 31s. 6d.

Travels and Topography.

ROYLE'S Himalayan Mountains. 2 vols. imp. 4to. 11l. 11s.

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Observations on the Pyramids of Gizeh in 1837. By Col. VYSE. 2 vols. imp. 8vo. 50s.

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A series of ten Views, &c. of the Landship on the East Coast of Devon, between Axmouth and Lyme Regis. From Drawings by W. Dawson, esq. the Rev. W. D. Conybeare, and Mrs. Buckland; with a Geological Memoir, and Sections descriptive of these and similar Phenomena. By the Rev. W. D. CONYBEARE. The whole revised by Prof. BUCKLAND. fol. 20s.

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Bampton Lectures for 1840. By the Rev. EDWARD HAWKINS, D.D. 10s. 6d.

BERRIDGE'S Works, with a Memoir. By the Rev. R. WHITTINHAM. 8vo. 10s.

The Book of Jasher, referred to in Joshua and 2d of Samuel. 8vo. 10s.

A practical Exposition of the General Epistles of James, Peter, John, and Jude, in the form of Lecture; intended to assist the practice of domestic Instruction, and Devotion. By J. B. SUMNER, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chester. 8vo. or 2 vols. 12mo. 9s.

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Practical Remarks on the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Deformities of the Spine, &c. By GEORGE AMESBURY, M.R.C.S. &c. 1st vol. 4to. 31s. 6d.

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Vital Dynamics (Hunterian Oration). By — GREEN. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

Retrospect of Medicine and Surgery. By W. BRATHWAITE. Vol. I. No. I. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Architecture and Engineering.

The Palace of Architecture. By GEORGE WIGHTWICK. imp. 8vo. 52s. 6d.

Specifications for Practical Architecture. By A. BARTHOLOMEW. 8vo. 28s.

A Description of the Canals and Railroads of the United States; comprehending Notices of the Works of internal improvement throughout the several States. By H. S. TANNER. Royal 8vo. 15s.

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A Numismatic Manual; or, Guide to the Collection and Study of Greek, Roman, and English Coins. By J. Y. AKERMAN, F.S.A. Lond. and Edinb. Secretary to the Numismatic Society. An enlarged edition. 8vo. 21s.

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Hints, Theoretical, Elucidatory, and Practical, for the Use of Teachers of elementary Mathematics, and of Self-taught Students, &c. &c. By OLINTHUS GREGORY, LL.D. F.R.A.S. 12mo. 6s.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes, for the ensuing year, viz. :—

For Latin Verse—*Via per Angliam ferro strata.*

For an English Essay—*The pleasures and advantages of literary pursuits, compared with those which arise from the excitement of political life.*

For a Latin Essay—*De Etruscorum cultu, legibus, et moribus, eorumque apud Romanos cultigii.*

Theological Prize—*The Study of Ecclesiastical History.*

Mrs. Denyer's Theological Prizes—*On the Divinity of our Blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. On the sufficiency of the Holy Scriptures for the salvation of man.*

The Examiners for the Kennicott Hebrew Scholarship, and those for the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarships, have respectively announced that they have elected William George Sinclair Addison, B.A. of Magdalen Hall, to the Kennicott and Pusey and Ellerton Scholarships; and the Examiners for the latter Scholarships wish to mention with great praise, the Rev. John Day Collins, B.A. Fellow of Worcester College. If so, may we ask why these Scholarships should be formed into a plurality?

Erratum. In p. 73, the Porson prize was noticed under the Head of Oxford instead of Cambridge.

WINCHESTER COLLEGE.

July 21. The Warden of New College, accompanied by the Posers, the Rev. A. D. Stackpole and the Rev. G. B. Heathcote, arrived at Winchester College, and were, according to custom, received at the gates by the senior scholar, who addressed them in a Latin oration. The next day the speeches were recited, after which the medals were awarded as follows:—

Gold Medals—Latin Verse "*Vitruvius*," A. R. Wood. English Prose, "*On the Utility of Eloquence in a well ordered State*," H. B. R. Barker.

Silver Medals—Latin Speech, "*Hannibalis ad Mithren Oratio*," W. S. Miller. English Speech, "*Speech of Germanicus to his Mutinous Soldiers*," H. E. Morberley.

Bishop Malby's Prize—Greek Iambics, "King John, act 3, scene 2," C. Parke.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF SCIENCE.

The following have been chosen the Vice-Presidents of this Society under H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, the President:—The Right Rev. Edward Lord Bishop of Durham, F.R.S., Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart. M.P., LL.D., F.R.S. Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart. M.P., D.C.L., F.R.S., and the Right Hon. Sir Lancelot Shadwell, Vice-Chancellor. The first publication of the Society (see our last Magazine, p. 75) is in the press, and several others are preparing for publication.

THE SPALDING CLUB.

The Committee of this Club have resolved to print, as its first work, the History of Scots Affairs from 1637 to 1641, usually known by the name of the Straloch Manuscript, written by James Gordon, Parson of Rothiemay. A transcript has been made from the only perfect copy of the MS. known, in the Library of King's College, Aberdeen, and the work is now in the press.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS.

June 28. Mr. Kay in the chair.

Mr. Hall of Derbyshire presented a series of specimens of building stones to add to the already valuable collection.—A paper from Mr. J. B. Watson on a practical method of striking Gothic arches, by the late Thomas Tredgold, was read; as, however, it is already printed in Nicholson's "*Principles of Architecture*," notice of it is unnecessary.—Mr. T. L. Donaldson then read a valuable essay on Aluminous Cements, commonly called Parker's, or Roman Cement. Finding fault with the want of precision in terms which exists, the

writer proposed to separate all cements into two classes,—aluminous, or those in which clay predominates, and calcareous, or those whereof lime is the chief constituent. The properties of the Sheppey stone for making a good cement were accidentally discovered by Dr. Parker in 1796. The supply of stone from this part of the coast being diminished, much is now procured, although inferior, from Harwich, to the extent even of 30 or 40,000 tons per annum. They may be chiefly distinguished by their colour, the cement produced from the latter being as dark as a chesnut, while that made from the Sheppey stone is as light as a walnut.

July 13. This being the closing meeting of the Session, the President, Earl de Grey, took the chair.—Mr. Morrison, President of the Irish Institute of Architects, having been admitted a Fellow, his Lordship addressed him on the advantages of co-operation in the future proceedings of the two societies.—Letters were read from Mr. J. Town of New York, speaking of the endeavours that are being made to establish an Institute in the United States: also from Signor Forattini, and from a correspondent in Berlin, who furnished some valuable information concerning the cost of buildings there. The cost of the Museum was £22,565; the new bridge communicating with it £27,435; the school of Royal Architects £30,253; the Royal Theatre £92,857; and the new church at Potsdam £44,000.

Mr. Charles Fowler gave an interesting account of the warming and ventilation of the Long Room at the Custom House, on the principle of Dr. Arnott; in the arrangement whereof the writer co-operated with Dr. Arnott. At the close of the business the President stated, in the course of a very able address, that the Council were about to issue a second part of the Transactions.

In termination of our brief notice of the proceedings of the Institute, we may safely congratulate the Council on the amount of instructive matter which has been brought before the members in the course of the past session, and express a cordial hope that a continuance of their efforts may produce a like result in the next.

OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

May 27. Some engravings of Waltham Cross prior to the alterations of Mr. Clarke, with a letter respecting them, were presented by W. Harrison, esq.

Some Ecclesiastical Notices from Domesday Book were read by M. E. Estcourt, esq. of Exeter College. It appears

that, at the time of the Norman Conquest, the proportion of the number of Churches to the population was about one for every four hundred and eighty persons; and that in many districts the actual number of Churches, without reference to population, was greater than at present, from which it would appear that subsequently one large Church was blit in the place of two or three small ones. This is, probably, one of the causes why we have so few Saxon Churches remaining at present. The existence of about 2,600 parish churches is either distinctly stated, or implied by the mention of the priest, and as only those churches are noticed which were in other hands than those of the parish priests, or of which the revenues were partly applied to secular purposes, there must have been at least double that number in the time of Edward the Confessor.

The first annual meeting of this Society was held on the 30th of June in Wyatt's Room, High-street, which was fitted up for the occasion with casts, models, prints, &c. belonging to the Society, and the table covered with books, and portfolios of engravings and drawings.

The Rev. the Master of University College, in the chair, opened the proceedings by an address to the members. He observed, that the necessity for the formation of such a Society is shewn but too plainly in the neglected and desolate state of the generality of our ancient Churches; in the fact that the House of God is in the worst state of repair, and the least carefully attended to, of any house in the parish, just so much being expended upon it as the law requires, sufficient to prevent it from falling down, and no more. While hundreds of pounds are expended upon the decoration of our dwelling houses, every shilling that is expended upon the decoration of the House of God is spent with a grudging and niggardly hand, and the utmost that can be afforded is a coat of lime wash, often doing more harm than good by choking up the beautiful sculptures with which the piety of our ancestors had decorated the building. It is to be hoped that the revived attention to our Churches shewn by the formation of this Society, and the cordial manner in which the example has been followed by the Sister University, are a proof of the revival not only of good taste, but also of true piety, shewing itself in a reverence for sacred things. He concluded, by earnestly requesting the members to make use of the long vacation in promoting the objects of the Society, and in preparing papers for the ensuing term.

A paper was then read by Professor

Sewell on the "Contrast between Grecian and Gothic Architecture," in which he took occasion to notice also the peculiar characteristics of Egyptian, and Moorish, and to point out the connexion between true philosophy and a correct taste for works of art; that, however unconnected they may at first sight appear, they are always found to be consistent; we never hear of a revival of the one without a revival of the other also, and that the present revival of both is one of the most auspicious signs of the times. He also noticed the necessary connexion between Gothic Architecture and Christianity; that the two are inseparably associated in our minds; and that it is impossible to study and appreciate the different parts of a Gothic Cathedral, without a feeling of reverence and awe, and a deep sense of the piety, as well as of the munificence and taste of those who could design and erect such an edifice.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

The Council have ordered the following two works to be printed, and both of them will probably be ready for delivery to the members of the Society within three or four months:—

1. An abbreviated Chronicle, containing many curious notices of University proceedings, from A.D. 1377 to A.D. 1469; from a manuscript in the library of Caius College. Edited by the Rev. J. J. Smith, M.A. Fellow and Tutor of Caius College, and Treasurer of the Society.

2. A Catalogue of the Books given by the Founder to Catharine Hall; from a manuscript in the Archives of the College. Edited by the Rev. G. E. Corrie, B.D. Norrisian Professor of Divinity.

We are glad to learn that the Society will probably publish the Ely Cartulary in the Cottonian library, the MS. of which is now preparing for the press under the editorial care of James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. Secretary of the Society. The publications of the Society will be printed in the same form as those of the Camden Society of London, with the University arms on the sides.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.

June 22. The second annual general meeting of the members of this society was held at its rooms in Cavendish-square. It was numerously attended, and included many persons of distinction, among whom were the Duke of Richmond, the President; Earl Spencer, the Earl of Essex, Lord Portman, Lord Camoys, &c. &c. The report of the council was highly satisfactory. As many

as 600 new members had been enrolled since December last, making the number at present on the books 2,600. The financial affairs were equally encouraging. With reference to the epidemic which had lately attacked such numbers of cattle in England, and created so much alarm, an application had been made by the council to the Royal Veterinary College, accompanied by a grant of 100*l*, with a view to inquiries being instituted by the professors of that college, as to the remedies best adapted to stop the epidemic in question; and Professor Sewell had accordingly furnished directions, which had been transmitted to the farmers throughout the country with the happiest results, most of those who had put them into practice having borne testimony to their value. The disease had not been so generally fatal as had been apprehended, and was probably contagious. The Presidency being annual, Philip Pusey, Esq. M.P. was elected President for the ensuing session.

The grand meeting at Cambridge commenced on Thursday the 14th of July. After various agricultural exhibitions, the prize essays were read to a numerous assembly in the Law Schools: viz. *On the Storing of Turnips*—By Mr. W. E. Tesch, of Tywarheath, Lostwithiel, Cornwall, for which a premium of ten sovereigns had been awarded. *On the Admixture of Soils*—By Mr. W. Linton, of Sheriff Hutton, near York, for which twenty sovereigns had been awarded. *On Early Spring Feed*—By Mr. M. M. Milburn, of Tootfield, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, for which twenty sovereigns had been awarded. *On Plantations*—By Mr. Cuthbert W. Johnson, of Gray's Inn, which had obtained the gold medal. *On Gypsum as a Manure*—By the same, for which a prize of ten sovereigns had been given. At five o'clock the judges' committee, and a great number of other gentlemen, to the amount of about 500, sat down to a sumptuous dinner in the fine old dining hall of Trinity College: the Duke of Richmond presided, and Earl Spencer acted as vice-President. The Hon. Mr. Maxie, American Ambassador at Brussels; the Dukes of Rutland and St. Alban's; the Marquesses of Northampton, Salisbury, and Downshire; the Earls of Lucan, Chichester, and Lincoln; Viscounts Bridport and Neville; Lords Lytton, Montagu, Hatherton, Wodehouse, Braybrooke, C. Manners, and Barrington; the Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel and Sir James Graham, and other distinguished persons, were also present. Professor Buckland made an interesting speech on the importance of geology to the farmer.

GENT MAG. VOL. XIV.

The great dinner took place on the next day, in the immense and truly beautiful pavilion erected for the purpose, on the lawn of Downing College. There could not have been less than two thousand five hundred persons present. The great majority of the tables were laid out in a circular or amphitheatrical form, each ranging above the other in an inclined plane. The toast of "Success to the English Agricultural Society" was given by Sir Robert Peel in a very eloquent speech.

FOURTH CENTENARY OF THE DISCOVERY OF PRINTING.

The commemoration of the fourth century of the Invention of Printing has been celebrated with great rejoicings in many of the cities and towns of Germany. At Leipsig, Berlin, Mentz, Cologne, Strasburg, Weimar, Hamburg, and other towns, committees of the principal inhabitants were formed, and for weeks previous the preparations were on the most extended scale.

On the morning of the 24th of June the inhabitants of Leipsig congregated in the churches to return thanks to the Almighty for the discovery of the art of Printing. At 10 o'clock the corporate bodies formed in procession and paraded the streets, and on arriving at the market-place a grand vocal and instrumental concert took place, many splendid compositions having been written for the occasion. At three o'clock a grand entertainment was presented to the company in the Augustus-platz, where accommodation was provided for 3,000 persons. In the evening the city was generally illuminated. On the 25th a meeting of the *literati*, booksellers, publishers, printers and composers was held in the market-place, and at three o'clock the grand oratorio composed in celebration of the event was performed in the cathedral church. The entertainments of the evening were concluded with a grand ball; and the following day, the 26th, was devoted to the festivities of the people, accompanied with fire-works and torch-light processions.

To Leipsig came deputations from almost every place where a press is established in Germany. There were about 3000 persons assembled, who walked through the streets in procession. Nothing could exceed the excellence of the arrangements, or the enthusiasm created in all classes of the community. The whole went off highly to the satisfaction of the conductors. We have been favoured with a sight of a memorial of the festival, which is deserving of a minute description. It is a large print entitled *Typographia jubilans 1840*, measuring

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26 inches in height by 18½ wide. It has the appearance of a coloured drawing, to produce which effect it has been passed through the press nineteen different times. In the centre is a representation, 6½ inches high, of the statue of Gutenberg recently erected at Mentz (see our Magazine for Oct. 1837, p. 411.) This figure, and fourteen portraits of printers in the border, are stamped in bronze, after the manner of Hobbs's patent, and were consequently the last printed. Behind the statue is a landscape view of Mentz, in various very beautiful colours. Above, and around, is a canopy of Gothic architecture, in the sides of which are statues of Faust and Schœffer represented as of stone, and above a wheel window, containing in the centre the arms of Mentz, surrounded by those of twelve other cities, and supported by those of the kingdoms of Bavaria and Saxony. The whole has a splendid effect. A leaf of description is printed in a corresponding size, in gold letters, with initials and other ornaments in silver and red gold. We extract from it the names of the twelve cities with the dates of their respective years of first printing. viz.—Bamberg, 1455, Strassburg, 1466, Cöln, 1467; Augsburg, 1468, Nürnberg, 1470, Ulm, 1473, Basel, 1474, Leipzig, 1480, Wien, 1482, Heidelberg, 1485, Hamburg, 1491, Tübingen, 1498. And the names of the twelve medallion portraits: Laurens Coster, of Haarlem; John Mentel, of Strassburg; William Caxton, of London; Ant. Koburger, of Nürnberg; Aldus Pius Minutius, of Venice; John Froben, of Basel; Robert Stephens, of Paris; John Oporin, of Basel; John Lufft, of Wittenburg; Christopher Plantin, of Antwerp; Abraham Elzevir, of Leyden; John Baskerville, of Birmingham; John Gottlieb Imm. Breitkoff, of Leipsig; Giambattista Bodoni, of Padua; Firmin Didot, of Paris; and Karl Christoph Traug Taubnitz, of Leipsig. The historical part of this composition has been the work of Otto August Schulz, bookseller of Leipsig, the artistic execution is by Carl Lewis Hirschfeld, printer, of that city.

At STRASSBURG, the most interesting transaction was the inauguration of a statue, the work of David, to the memory of Gutenberg. On the 24th of June, after the imposing moment of uncovering the statue, when the voice of the assembled thousands burst forth, a type of the emancipated thoughts which the statue is to celebrate, the amusements commenced, and lasted three days. They were, with two characteristic exceptions, such as, on all occasions of popular rejoicing, keeps the multitude in good humour. The first

of these exceptions is described as follows. Around the pedestal of the statue was arranged all the apparatus of a printing press; and, "during the discourses" pronounced at the inauguration, this press, served by two printers, struck off the French and German text of a cantata, which was distributed amongst the spectators. At two cases worked two compositors; a foundry cast types, which were likewise distributed amongst the crowd; and, at the termination of the orations, the cantata was sung in chorus, with the occasional obligato of a military band. The proceedings of the second day were crowned, at night, by a spectacle of novel and appropriate effect. The spire of the cathedral, from the platform upwards, was illuminated with coloured fireworks. A train of flame, serpenticling from the base to the summit, suddenly lighted the whole, "giving a fairy aspect to the cathedral." The illumination of private houses was general. The festivities ended by a very magnificent ball given at the theatre.

Description of the Statue at Strassburg.

Gutenberg is represented standing. In his right-hand he holds a proof-sheet of the Bible, which he has just drawn off from a press on his left-hand. On the sheet are inscribed these words of the first chapter of Genesis, "*And there was light.*" The bas-reliefs represent the great consequences to mankind of the discovery of the art of printing, as having occurred during the four centuries of its invention in the four quarters of the globe.

EUROPE.—In the middle of this basso-relievo, and on the left of the spectator, is Descartes, in an attitude of meditation. Above him are Bacon and Boërhaave. On his left Shakspeare, Corneille, Molière, Racine, Beneath are Voltaire, Buffon, Albrecht-Dürer, Poussin, Calderone, Cagnols, Puget. Above Puget are Tasso and Cervantes. Above Dürer, Milton and Cuypers. On the right of the spectator are Luther, Leibnitz, Kant, Copernic, Goethe, Schiller, Hegel, Richter, Klopstock. Near the frame are Linneus and Ambroise Paré. Near the press, and above Luther, are Erasmus, Rousseau, and Lessing. Below are Volta, Galileo, Newton, Wyt, and Papin. A little lower Jernat and Raphael. A group of studying children, amongst them are a negro boy and an Asiatic youth. A child is symbolical of generations.

ASIA.—Sir Wm. Jones and Anquetil Duperron are giving books to some brahmins, and receiving manuscripts in return. On the left Mahmoud II., reading the *Moniteur*. He is dressed in the

modern Turkish costume, spurning the ancient tarban at his feet. Lower down is an Emperor of China reading a volume of Confutsee. Near him, a Chinese and a Persian. Then, a European teaching children. A group of Asiatic women near to an idol. Then Rammo-hun-Roy.

AFRICA.—On the left, leaning on a printing-press, is Wilberforce; he takes a negro to his bosom. Behind him are Europeans distributing books to the Africans, and instructing young negroes. On the right, Clarkson unbands the hands of a negro, and breaks his fetters. Grégoire raises another negro. A group of females raising their children towards heaven. Strewed about on the ground are broken whips and irons.

AMERICA.—On the left, Franklin drawing from a printing-press the Act of Independence of the United States. Near him, Washington and Lafayette; the latter presses to his heart a sword presented to him by his adopted country. Jefferson and others, who signed the act, are near him. Bolivar taking by the hand an American savage.

At MENTZ the anniversary was celebrated on the 23rd and 24th June, by two concerts, given by the Philharmonic Society of that town, and employing upwards of 1,500 artists and amateurs. The first of these, under the direction of the Chevalier Neukomm, took place in the open air, before the statue of Gutenberg; the second, directed by Lachner, chapel-master to the Grand Duke of Baden, was given in the magnificent Fruit-market erected last year.

Having been favoured with a letter from a friend at HAMBURG, we will describe more minutely what there took place; which will give also an idea of the nature of the proceedings at the other cities of Germany. One of the theatres was fitted up for the occasion: the stage and pit were brought to the level of the boxes; and at the end a fine statue of Gutenberg was placed. Over the orchestra were printing presses, of various ages and forms, from the wooden press of Gutenberg to the iron screw press and the

cylindrical press of the present day. On one side was a type-furnace, and on the other compositors with their types.

On the 24th June the meeting chiefly consisted of senators and other authorities of Hamburg and Altona, the clergy, literati, master printers, booksellers, and deputations of printers from Holstein and the neighbouring districts. The ceremony commenced by music, composed for the occasion, followed by an eloquent oration by Professor Wurm, giving a concise account of the history of printing, and the great benefits which have accrued from it. Mr. Nestler, an eminent printer, and chairman of the Hamburg and Altona printers, then explained the original invention by Gutenberg, and the various improvements which have taken place; and, to elucidate his speech, the type foundry and the printing presses were set to work, and their products were distributed among the company. We present our readers with specimens of the former.



In the evening there was a public dinner, on which occasion Mr. Nestler presided. About 400 persons were present. The speeches, toasts, and songs were all appropriate. A statue of Gutenberg was placed in the room. Meetings were also held at other parts of the town; as on that day every one connected with the trade of printing at Hamburg and Altona rested from his labour, to enjoy "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The daily newspapers were suspended, and the politician and the gossip willingly, for one day, forewent their ordinary treat.

On the 27th June another dinner and ball were given, confined to printers, literary men, and others connected with the press, and their wives and children; and on the 29th of June (the public mind not being satisfied) the theatre was again opened for a repetition of the entertainment of the 24th.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

MR. URBAN,

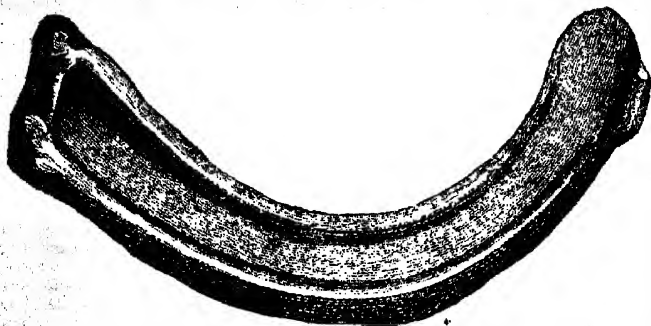
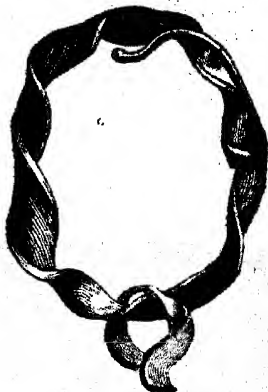
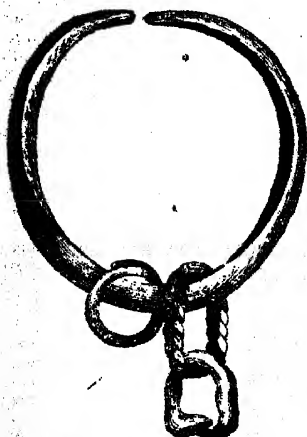
June 9.

A few weeks since, as workmen were cutting peat in the Edington Turbary near Bridgewater, they, at about three feet beneath the surface, discovered a deposit of British Antiquities, consisting

of six celts, five knives, one torques, one armilla, one fibula, two rings, and a few other pieces, the uses of which do not appear. These antiquities are of brass, and in the best possible state of preservation. The celts are of the usual form, but vary

in size; the torques is wreathed; the armilla and fibula fluted and slightly ornamented; the knives (if knives they are,) were flat on the under surface, but ribbed on the upper to give them additional strength; one of these had never been

brought to an edge, and is in the same perfect state as when taken from the mould in which it was cast. Of this and of the two rings I inclose drawings made to the actual size. I do not remember before seeing any articles like them.



The box in which these antiques were inclosed, was formed out of a solid piece of wood; it fell to pieces on exposure to the air.

Spear heads, swords and celts, are often found in these bogs, but I am not aware of any number of such curiosities having until now been met with together.

These antiques are in the possession of Mr. Murch of Edington, on whose land they were found.

Yours &c. SAMUEL HABELL.

DISCOVERY OF ROMAN COINS.

An urn filled with Roman small brass and base silver coins was, about two

months since, turned up by the plough, in a field, the property of Mr. Johnson, of Mount St. Bernard, in Charnwood Forest, Leicestershire. This field is situated on the most elevated point of the Forest, and is now for the first time, since the memory of man, brought into tillage. Fragments of other urns of coarse fabric were also found near the spot, one of which appeared to have contained animal remains, and in it was also a much corroded iron nail. One small thick piece of pottery is of a white colour, and painted on the outside with red stripes, portions apparently of a reticulated pattern. These, and pieces of tiles, are all that as yet have been found; but,

as the ground has only been turned by the plough to the depth of 9 or 10 inches, it is probable from the above indicia that it may reward a farther investigation.

The coins are calculated to amount to 1,500 or 2,000. With the exception of 84, which were detached by the plough, they are preserved in mass as found, and may, together with the loose ones, be seen at Mr. Abraham's, 8, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square, where they will remain for a short time for exhibition.

The following is the result of an examination of the eighty-four. The reverses need not be at present enumerated, especially as they present no new types, and Mr. Abraham has very kindly promised permission to complete the analysis at some future day.

Number of Specimens.

Philippus the Elder	1
Gallienus	18
Salonina	4
Valerianus the Younger	2
Postumus	13
Victorinus	22
Marius	1
Claudius Gothicus	9
Quintillus	2
Tetricus the Elder	7
Tetricus the Younger	4
Probus	1

Total 84

C. R. S.

ANTIQUITIES OF ATHENS.

THE Archaeological Society of Athens held its third anniversary meeting on the 12th June, by brilliant moonlight, under the columns of the Parthenon. It was fully attended; and M. Rizo, the President, delivered an able and eloquent address. During the past year the operations of the Society have been chiefly directed to opening and clearing away the rubbish round the Tower of the Winds and the beautiful portion of the Acropolis to restoring and finishing the Temple of Unwounded Victory, in front of the Propylææ; and clearing out the grotto on the Pnyx, known as the Prison of Socrates. It is the intention of the Committee to bring to Athens, during the present year, the colossal marble lion from Cheroussa, and to place it upon a suitable pedestal in some commanding situation. Many beautiful statues, and valuable and interesting inscriptions, have been brought to light by this Society, and placed in the National Museum in the Temple of Theseus.

CUSTOMS ON LONDON.

A question arose in a recent case in the Mayor's Court, London, whether the

goods of a peer of the realm could be attached under the custom of London. In favour of the attachment a case was cited in which certain jewels, belonging to the King-making Earl of Warwick, and his father-in-law, the Duke of Clarence, were appraised and sold under the custom of attachment. The following is the extract of the case from one of the ancient journals of the proceedings of the Corporation preserved at Guildhall, and it may be deemed to be of sufficient historical importance to be acceptable to our readers. The date is 11th May 10 Edw. IV. 1471.

Item cons' est per cur' q^d fecit ista die q^d ad'm billā original' pro et in noie Will' Tailior Ald' r/s Georgiū dūce Clarence, & R'e'm Com' Warwīe pro m^h &c'. et quod fiat super inde attachū oīa Jocalia etc. per ipos nuper dict' Will'm pro eisdem m^h in pleg' liberat' &c', et q^d Jocal' &c'. appreciant' et vendant'.

E. I. C.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS. The second and third numbers of the Bulletin du Comité Historique des Arts et Monuments have been recently distributed. They bring down the account of each successive meeting of the Committee to a late period, and also give abridgments of the recommendations made by the Committee to various public bodies or functionaries. In Number 2 there is a valuable set of instructions from M. Albert Lenoir on Stained Glass; and another on the most judicious mode of restoring ancient Organs in churches. It appears that five hundred copies of the set of Questions issued by the Committee, and published in the Gentleman's Magazine for July 1839, have been returned filled up, and have put the Committee in possession of facts of the highest importance. Numerous drawings of ancient buildings have flowed in from all sides, and the number of books presented has become very considerable. Gen. Pelet, who is at the head of the Geographical Department of the War Office, and under whose superintendence the new official map of France is making, has demanded special instructions to be given by the Committee to the officers intrusted with that work, and has promised that every building and every antiquity in the kingdom shall be visited and reported on to the Committee, and marked on a special map. The Prefects of several departments have also forwarded the views of this body with the greatest zeal. The Minister of War has informed the Committee that strict orders have been issued to all officers not to allow any ancient building occupied as barracks to be injured, and that consi-

derable sums have been allotted by him for the preservation of several so tenanted by soldiers. He has requested that an especial set of instructions in Archaeology may be drawn up for the use of all officers of the army, in order that they may protect as much as possible all ancient remains that may fall within their districts. These instructions have been drawn out by M. Lenoir, and delivered to the minister. M. Merimée has been charged by the Committee to draw up a complete collection of all Roman Inscriptions of what kind soever extant in France, and to publish them. No. 3 contains, besides the reports of the sittings of the Committee, an interesting notice of M. de Lafoy's work on the Merovingian Coins of Provence; and a curious abstract of facts relative to the building, decoration, and furnishing of public monuments in the fifteenth century. M. Merimée, Inspector-general of Historical Monuments, has been ordered by the Minister of the Interior to visit all the churches of the environs of Paris, and to report on them. A partial report on some of the churches by Mr. Longueville Jones, has been previously presented to the Minister of Public Instruction, who acknowledged it by a letter of thanks, and submitted it to the Minister of the Interior, by whom it has been forwarded to the Committee. The Committee has instructed M. Lenoir to make accurate drawings and measurements of the Hotel de la Tremouille, in the Rue des Bourdonnais, one of the three Gothic hotels now extant in Paris, the proprietor, a flax spinner, intending to demolish it and to sell the materials! The municipality of Paris has offered to purchase the hotel, but the price asked has been so exorbitant that the transaction could not be effected. The Committee are endeavouring to get the owner to alter or suspend his sinister design.

The substance of the discoveries and observations made by Messrs. Didron and Durand, at Mount Athos, will not be long in appearing before the public, notwithstanding the abandonment of these travellers by the administrative department of Public Instruction, by whose orders they undertook the journey. The light they throw on the hierarchical arrangement of the Greek Church, on its traditions and observances, and especially on the nature of Greek cenobitical societies, is of the highest interest and importance. Each monastery on Mount Athos is a little fortress, or rather a town within itself; and the inmates pursue many occupations not very ecclesiastical in the eyes of the Latin Church. Many of them are good seamen; all the monasteries on

the shore have boats, and all used to have cannon on their walls until the Turks disarmed them. The monks are skilful engravers, good carvers of wood, good painters, &c. and carry on an immense trade in painting sacred pictures, legends, &c. for the use of the Greek Christian world in general. A large collection of these engravings has been formed by M. Didron, and is perfectly unique in Western Europe. The monasteries in Mount Athos have very few, if any bells; and, as a substitute, the priest who walks at the head of the processions, (they are always making processions,) or who has to summon the community for various purposes, carries a long block of hard sonorous wood, on which he strikes with a mallet; and the noise thus produced can be heard at a great distance.

Books. The 4th number of the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes contains a series of historical songs or ballads of the 13th, 14th and 15th centuries, contributed by M. Leroux de Lincy, with a learned commentary:—a memoir by M. Paillard de St. Aigland on the invasions of the Normans:—a poem on the reign of Childbert I. restored by M. Charles Lenormant:—a dissertation on the public imposts of Gaul, from the commencement of the monarchy to the death of Louis le Debonnaire, A.D. 840, by M. Guérard, &c. &c.—We see by the 5th number of the Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de France, that Messrs. Didot are about to publish a new and complete quarto edition of Du Cange's Glossary, with all the additions of the Benedictines, and Carpentier's Supplement. This is one of the most important services that can be rendered to the antiquarian world. The work is to fill eight volumes, with triple columns, and is to come out in three or two quarterly numbers, at only eight francs each. M. Henschel, a young German Antiquary, is entrusted with the editorship.

DRÔME. The church of Tain, a small town of Dauphiny, in which Charles V. of France, the first who bore the title of Dauphin, was married, to Jeanne de Bourbon in 1350, has just been pulled down:—the local authorities and the departmental architect not knowing how to repair it! Some public-spirited individuals of Tain have had a lithographic view of this church taken previous to its demolition, and have published it in Paris for the benefit of the poor of Tain.

EURE ET LOIRE. Near Chateaudun, a valuable relic of the 15th century has been brought to light in the shape of an oaken chest, which has the date 1431 (the year of Joan of Arc's execution) carved

on it. The lid bears two Royal crowns, with the initials C. VII. and M. (Mary of Anjou, daughter of Louis II. of Naples, was Queen to Charles VII.) The sides of the chest are decorated with medallions carved into figures of knights, females, and griffons. The chest was found in a cottage half buried in the earth, and used for common purposes.

BELGIUM. A good example of taste and respect for antiquity has just been shewn by an honest citizen of Brussels, owner of the house called the *Maison du Brasseur*, in that city. Its façade is highly decorated with work of the 16th century, and he has offered the municipality, instead of pulling it down, (it is in very bad repair,) to restore it completely, provided some other houses in the neighbourhood, of the same epoch, are also restored in their original style.

GARD. Some more medals have been discovered at Nismes, a place which is not enough known to British Antiquaries, and where more genuine Roman antiquities may be purchased than can now be obtained in Italy. Near the rampart of the old Roman inclosure, west of the city, a fine medal in gold, and in most excellent preservation, has been dug up at the beginning of May. On the obverse is the profile of Antoninus Pius with the inscription *ANTONINVS . AVG . PIVS . P . P . TR . P . COS . IIII .*; and on the reverse is Pallas holding a victory in her right hand; no inscription. Another gold medal, smaller than this, has been found near Nismes. It has on the obverse the inscription *D . N . ANASTASIVS . P . F . AVG .*; on the reverse is a victory on a globe: the exergue bears *VICTORIA AVGVSTORVM*; and underneath, *COMON*.

Another gold medal has been discovered set in a sort of rim, with rays like a star: on the obverse is a head laureated with the inscription *IMP . C . M . AVR . SEV . ALEXANDER AVG*. On the obverse is Mars holding in one hand a trophy, in the other an olive branch. The exergue bears *MARTI . PACI . ERO*. This is of Alexander Severus, who succeeded Helio-gabalus.

MEUSE. The Minister of the Interior has granted 500 francs for restoring a monument by Ligier Richier, a pupil of Michael Angelo, in the church of Hatton Chatel. The tomb of Ligier Richier in the church of St. Mihiel, has already been restored by M. Lebrun, to whom the present work is intrusted.

PAS DE CALAIS. At Arras, in removing some earth from the site of part of the gardens of the ancient abbey of St. Vaast, there has been discovered a

blas stone slab, 2.62 metres long, by .90 m. wide, and .18 m. thick. It appears to have been a mantel-piece of the abbey. There are three escutcheons on it, each surmounted by an abbatial crozier; the first to the left has the inscription under it of *Sanctus Vedastus*, and bears the arms of the monastery, Or, a cross fitché gules. The middle one bears another coat of arms of the monastery, viz. *Gules*, a tower or: with the inscription *Nobiliacum Castrum*. This device was given to the monastery after King Thierry had devoted a fief to the house, and had selected it for his place of sepulture. The third coat of arms to the right is that of Martin Assez, abbot of the monastery from 1508 to 1537.

RHONE (BOUCHES DU). The municipal council of Marseilles has charged M. Louis Méry, keeper of the archives in that city, to draw up a work entitled "History of the Commune of Marseilles, from the 10th century down to the present day." This work, to form at least six octavo volumes, is to be printed at the expense of the municipality. M. L. Méry, brother of the poet, is inspector of historical monuments for the department, and that of the Gard, and is also chief editor of the *Scenaphore*, a local journal.

SEINE ET OISE. Rosny, the seat of the great Sully, and in modern times of the Duchess de Berri, one of the most picturesque chateaux of France, and full of the richest historical souvenirs, has been advertised for sale. In case of no purchaser taking it in a single lot, the advertisement says, that it is to be pulled down and sold for building materials! If this needless act of Vandalism is perpetrated, it will be a symptom that the ancient families of France have lost all their patriotism.

SPAIN. A demand has been sent to the Academy of History at Madrid to draw up a report on this question, Whether it would be fit to transfer to the cathedral of Barcelona, the remains of Count Berenger III. The reply of the Academy to the Minister of the Interior has been that it was certain that the tombs of the Kings of Aragon in the monastery of Poblet had been broken open as well as their coffins, in 1835. In consequence of this, Government has ordered that a scrupulous examination of the monastery of Poblet shall be made; as also that all political chiefs shall send notice to the Minister of the Interior of all churches within their provinces containing the tombs of Kings or other illustrious personages.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 19.

On the motion of Lord Stanley, the House went into committee on the REGISTRATION OF VOTERS (IRELAND) BILL. Lord Morpeth moved as an amendment to the first clause that the name of every person registered should be retained, as long as his right would continue under the present law, unless he should have lost his qualification, or unless he should have become personally disqualified, or have died, or unless the registry was effected by fraud or personation committed after the completion of the register. A protracted debate followed, and in the division the numbers were, for Lord Morpeth's amendment 209; against it, 289; majority for Ministers, 7.

June 22. Lord John Russell moved the third reading of the COLONIAL PASSENGERS' BILL.—Dr. Lushington, by way of amendment, proposed that all the clauses relating to the transportation of Hill Coolies to the Mauritius be expunged.—After a short debate the House divided, for the amendment, 158; for the original motion, 109, majority for the amendment, 49.—Mr. Labouchere moved the third reading of the FLOCK IMPORTATION (IRELAND) BILL. Sir R. Bateson opposed it; and moved that it be read a third time that day six months. For the third reading, 79; against it, 90; majority against the third reading, 11.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the ADMIRALTY COURT (JUDGES' SALARY) BILL being read, Lord Hotham moved as an addition to the first clause, "That any such judge, after the present Parliament, shall be incapable of sitting as a member of the House of Commons."—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Lord John Russell opposed it, but afterwards gave way; and, on the question being put, the amendment was agreed to without a division.

June 23. Mr. F. Kelly moved for leave to bring in a Bill "to abolish the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH, except in cases of murder and high treason."—Mr. Ewart seconded the motion.—Lord John Russell declared that he should not oppose it; yet he must not be considered as pledging himself to support the Bill in all its stages.—Mr. Plumtre moved a Resolution declaring "that after the grant for the current year, no further payment of public money be made to the Roman Ca-

tholic COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH."—Mr. Christopher seconded the motion.—Lord Morpeth and Sir Robert Peel opposed it.—After a lengthened debate, the House divided; the number were ayes, 42; noes, 121.

June 26. Committee on the REGISTRATION (IRELAND) BILL. Lord Morpeth moved as an amendment that the words "six months before the day of registration," should be inserted instead of six months before the 20th of July. This would make the plan the same as under the present law.—Lord Stanley opposed the amendment, and after a long debate the House divided; for the amendment, 271; against it, 275; majority against Ministers, 4.

June 30. Sir R. Inglis brought forward a motion for CHURCH EXTENSION, to consider of an Address praying her Majesty to take into consideration the deficiency which exists in the number of places of divine worship belonging to the Established Church.—Lord Sandon seconded the motion.—Lord J. Russell opposed it. He considered that there was no justifiable reason to impose burdens upon all classes and sects for the objects contemplated. The Church stood well at present with the people, and it was not prudent to run the risk of losing its popularity. Besides, there were other means of supplying the want. A considerable sum might be raised from the improved management of church leases, and a small per-centage on the incomes of the larger benefices had also been proposed. When the House divided, there appeared, for the motion, 149; against it, 168.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 9.

On the bringing up of the report of the CANADA GOVERNMENT BILL, the Duke of Wellington moved as an amendment, that the period to elapse between the actual union of the two Provinces and the publishing of the Proclamation, should be extended from six to fifteen months. This was agreed to; as was also an amendment authorising the Governor and two-thirds of the Council to suspend a member for improper conduct. A proposal was made by Lord Ellenborough, that a larger share in the representation should be allotted to Lower Canada than to the Upper Province, but opposed by

Lord Melbourne, and negatived. The Earl of Aberdeen withdrew the SCOTCH CHURCH BENEFICES BILL.—The report on the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL was brought up and agreed to.

July 13. On the order of the day for the third reading of the CANADA (GOVERNMENT) BILL, the Duke of Wellington said, that nothing which had transpired since the second reading of the Bill, had induced him to alter the opinion he then entertained on the question. He recommended their lordships to send the measure down for further consideration in the other House. If the opinion of the Legislature in Lower Canada could not be obtained, that given by the Assembly of the Upper Province should at least have been free and unbiased by an government influence.—Viscount Melbourne replied; and, after some remarks from other Peers, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 6.

Lord Stanley announced his intention of withdrawing the much, but hitherto vainly, contested REGISTRATION BILL FOR IRELAND until the next Session, because he despaired of carrying it to the House of Lords during the short period of the present which still remained before him.—His lordship dwelt with lively satisfaction on the number of divisions which he had encountered, wherein the whole combined force of the Government, including that of O'Connell, had been arrayed against his Bill, in one of which only had the Ministers been successful, being defeated in nine cases out of ten.

July 14. Mr. Haime moved an Address for opening the *British Museum and National Gallery* on Sundays, after divine service, during the hours allowed to places where beer and spirits are sold.—Sir Robert Inglis and Mr. Goulburn spoke against the motion.—Lord John Russell said, that the opening of such place of amusement would presently lead to the opening of others. The same argument would justify the drama; and so, by degrees, would wear away all distinction between one day and another. For the motion, 44; against it, 82.

July 15. The House went into Committee on the PUNISHMENT OF DEATH BILL. On the fourth paragraph, relative to "the setting on fire or destroying Queen's ships, or other property belonging thereto," being put, Lord John Russell objected to the abolition of the punishment of death for this offence, on the ground that it partakes of the nature of treason. After some further discussion

the House divided; for the retention of the paragraph, 40; against it, 30.—Lord John Russell then moved the rejection of the next paragraph, which removes the penalty of death for Rape, and certain other crimes against the person. He thought that it might be possible to frame a clause for visiting with the punishment of death the more aggravated cases of rape.—Sir R. Inglis supported the noble lord's motion.—On a division the paragraph was retained by 50 against 25.—Lord J. Russell then said, that, as the contest was plainly for the total abolition of the punishment of death, he should not continue to oppose the clauses in detail, but should give his resistance to the Bill on the report, or on the third reading, or both.

July 16. The COUNTY CONSTABULARY BILL was read a third time, and passed.

July 21. Mr. Grimaditch moved that the POOR LAW COMMISSION BILL be read a third time that day six months. The hon. member said that it was time the labours of the Commissioners should cease.—Mr. Stanley supported the Bill, and appealed to a comparison between the present state of the country and its condition anterior to the passing of the Poor Law Amendment Bill.—Mr. Fox Maule said that his noble friend, Lord John Russell, would be prepared next Session to go into the whole question, when the point whether the Commissioners should be continued, how many Commissioners there should be, and for how long a continuance, would be fully discussed. The House divided: for the amendment, 16; for the third reading, 74. The Bill was read a third time and passed.

July 22. On the order of the day for going into committee on the AFFIRMATION BILL, Mr. Goulburn objected to its principle, considering this general kind of exemption as wholly distinguishable from a mere exemption of those sectarians whose religious tenets were known to be incompatible with the taking of an oath. The proposed enactment would work most inconveniently in courts of justice. He moved that the Bill be committed on that day three months.—Mr. Hawes argued that, as no practical inconvenience was found to result from the present affirmations of Quakers, Moravians, and others, neither was any such evil to be apprehended from the proposed extension. Honest witnesses ought to have this relief, and dishonest ones would not be restrained even by the enforcement of the oath. Sir R. Inglis supported Mr. Goulburn's amendment. The House divided, for the motion, 91; for the amendment, 59. The Bill then went through committee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Morella, the last stronghold of Cabrera, surrendered to the Queen's troops on the 31st May, and the garrison remained prisoners of war. Espartero had no less than 50,000 men, including 2,000 cavalry, and 72 pieces of artillery, to reduce this fortress. Balmaseda, the worthy rival of Cabrera in ferocity and rapacity, has fallen into the snare laid for him by the Queen's generals. Believing that he was not pursued, he passed the Douro, and conceived the bold project of surprising the two Queens on their way from Madrid to Saragossa, where he was attacked on the 25th of June, by the Constitutional General, Concha, and driven to the Pyrenees. On the evening of June 25th he entered France by Larran, with 280 men. Some other bodies of troops followed, all in great want both of provisions and clothing, but laden with valuables; and on Tuesday, June 30th, Cabrera himself made his appearance at the head of about 5,000 men. He had retired before the Queen's troops, fighting to the last; and although, like almost every other chieftain in this sanguinary and long protracted struggle, he was a monster of cruelty, his firm adherence to his master's cause until there was no longer any hope of success, merits admiration, especially when contrasted with the treachery of which some of his fellow generals have been guilty. He appeared in nearly the last stage of exhaustion, from fatigue and from his wounds, of which he has received no less than fourteen. The remains of the army lately under the command of these ruffians, have continued to pour into France. The number of refugees amounts to no less than 27,700 men, and others are still expected to arrive. Proposals have been made to induce as many of them as possible to enlist in the foreign legion already employed in Algeria. It is said that Cabrera and Balmaseda are to be imprisoned in the fortress of Ham or Lille, until some final arrangement as to Don Carlos shall have been made.

The aspect of affairs in Spain has more recently taken a new turn. On the 18th July Espartero came to Barcelona, to press upon the Queen Regent the expediency of refusing her assent to a Municipal Reform Bill, which would have extinguished for ever the hopes of the Radical faction. Her Majesty was decidedly opposed to him, and, after several conferences, the General tendered

his resignation of the command of the army, which the Queen promptly accepted. He then declared his intention of quitting the city, and the Queen sent for Van Halen. A sanguinary tumult ensued, and eventually Espartero prevailed, thus virtually constituting himself dictator.

NAPLES.

The question between this country and Naples, which led some time since to the commencement of hostilities, is now finally settled, although the conditions arrived on have not yet transpired. The vessels which had been detained at Malta as reprisals have been set at liberty, and those also which were captured at Corfu have been allowed to depart.

CIRCASSIA.

A Russian army of 40,000 men has been assembled to the north of Kuban, ready to commence operations, but the Circassians, having by some means procured an abundant supply of ammunition and arms, of which they had before been greatly in want, are confident of success. It has been remarked that their opposition to the apparently overwhelming resources of Russia, resembles in many points the resistance of Greece to the repeated invasions of the Persians; and the exploits related of some Circassian chiefs will certainly bear a comparison with those of the Greek heroes.

SYRIA.

A revolution has broken out in various parts of Syria against the army and government of Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been taken by the Druses and Maronites of Mount Lebanon. Our squadron in the Mediterranean has been dispatched to make a demonstration on the coast; and ten frigates containing reinforcements have been sent by Mehemet Ali to co-operate with his son. It was feared that a collision would take place between the two fleets, but it seems that the wily Viceroy has selected for this expedition the ships belonging to his master, the Sultan, which he has so long held, in spite of his promises to restore them. Even if the English Admiral, therefore, should wish to act against this fleet, he would be stopped by the consideration that he was destroying the ships of his ally.

CHINA.

Affairs at Canton have remained in the

same state, except that the Portuguese trade has been re-opened, and the Americans, with a prudent regard for their own safety, have given up the privileges which had been accorded to them, and withdrawn to Macao. The Empress also, who, contrary to the prevailing notions on the subject, is represented to have been a person of some political impor-

tance, has died, and it was expected that her death would lead to some important changes. The Emperor himself is upon the verge of dotage, and the heir apparent is a boy of tender years. Preparations were in progress to resist an attack. The troops are armed with bows, spears, and the double sword, a weapon peculiar to China.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 16. The first stone was laid of a new Almshouse for aged and decayed Watermen and Lightermen of the river Thames, at *Penge Common*. The trustees of this new institution are the master, wardens, and assistants of the Watermen's Company, who have contributed a donation of 500*l.* towards its support. The members of the court of the company individually have subscribed the further sum of 850*l.* One of them, Mr. J. D. Brown, of Horsleydown, in addition to a donation of 200 guineas, has given a freehold piece of land, as a site for the almshouses, and has bequeathed the further sum of 1,000 guineas to the institution, payable at his death. The corporation of the city of London have made a grant of 500*l.* towards the endowment fund, and her Majesty the Queen Dowager has become Patroness, and has forwarded a donation of 100 guineas. Alderman Lucas, the President, has contributed 200*l.* It is proposed in the first instance to erect and endow thirty almshouses at an estimated expense of about 12,000*l.*, of which 7,500*l.* has been subscribed. The necessity for the plan is apparent, when it is stated that the funds arising from the Sunday ferries, and which have hitherto been applicable to the relief of the poor, aged, and decayed watermen and lightermen and their widows, and on which 750 pensioners are now depending for support, are rapidly diminishing, in consequence of the adoption of steam-boats.

June 18. A portion of Clegg's Atmospheric Railway was exhibited at *Wormholt Scrubbs*. The vacuum pipe is laid down between two rails, and a stationary engine of sixteen horse-power put in action a powerful air-pump, which, exhausting the tube, carries a piston through it with a present velocity of twenty-five miles an hour, conveying carriages of twelve tons weight. Of course, increased length of rail will give increased impetus, and a rate of 100 miles per hour it is calculated

will then be a matter of ease. One foot in 115 is the present rise upon the rail, and the carriages descended this by their own gravity. They travel without noise, and there is no smoke or fire. They are in a manner fixed to the rail, nor can they get off, and the whole train can be stopped almost instantaneously. The undulations of a country can be surmounted with ease, and there is little or no occasions for embankments or cuttings.

June 18. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Queen's Hospital at *Birmingham* took place under the happiest auspices. At one the Masonic body sat down to a public breakfast, under the presidency of Earl Howe, at the Town Hall. Soon after, the procession moved from the Town Hall to the site of the intended building at Edgbaston. The Rev. Dr. Marsh delivered a prayer for God's protection; after which Earl Howe took his place near the stone which had been let into the ground. A glass basin, containing several coins and medals of the present reign, was deposited in the cavity by his Lordship. Mortar and a trowel were then given to the noble Earl, who spread the mortar, ordered the stone hanging from the triangle above to be lowered, and, having applied the various implements, poured on it corn, wine, and oil. The stone bore the following inscription:—

"This stone of a new hospital, to be called the Queen's Hospital, in union with the Royal School of Medicine and Surgery at Birmingham, was laid by the Right Honourable Richard Earl Howe, assisted by the fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, on the 18th day of June, A.D. 1840, and in the third year of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. — Buchanan and Drury, architects."

The project for founding a second hospital in this great central metropolitan district, intersected in all directions with canal and railway communications, ein-

bracing within its range upwards of a million of people, employed among the deleterious effluvia incident to many of the manufactures, hourly exposed, too, to accidents from machinery and from mining operations, has originated with the Rev. Chancellor Law, the enlightened and liberal patron of the Royal School of Medicine. The old hospital was opened in 1779, when this population did not exceed 50,000, while the number of inhabitants at this present time amounts to nearly, if indeed it does not exceed, 200,000. The site of the new hospital is elevated, in the most salubrious quarter of Birmingham, being in Bath-row, about half a mile westward of the town: the old General Hospital being situated to the eastward. The building will consist of two principal wings, to be called, after the royal patronesses of the institution, the "Victoria" and the "Adelaide," and will contain upwards of 150 beds. At the close of the ceremony the Rev. Vaughan Thomas, B.D. of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, delivered a masterly address to the assembly.

At the Annual Meeting of the Governors of the Huddersfield Infirmary, a statement was made by the Medical Officers of the Institution, and confirmed by the testimony of other Medical gentlemen attached to different infirmaries in Lancashire and Yorkshire, that a very considerable proportion of patients are annually admitted whose cases would derive benefit from sea air or sea bathing, which it is not in their power to obtain; and that not only would a degree of benefit unattainable by other means be effected by a Sea-bathing Infirmary, but in many cases an actual saving, inasmuch as the description of cases relieved by sea air or bathing is usually of the most tedious and expensive kind. It was accordingly resolved, on the motion of Dr. J. K. Walker, the senior physician of the Infirmary, seconded by Mr. Robinson, that this subject should be recommended to the consideration of the friends of the poor, in the hope that the knowledge of these facts will lead to the establishment of a Sea-bathing Infirmary in some convenient part of the western coast. Meetings have since taken place in other towns of Lancashire and York for a similar purpose, and at a meeting of the medical profession at Blackburne, they recommended, after a long discussion, *Blackpool*, as a proper place for a Sea-bathing Infirmary.

June 22. Richard Gould was tried, at the Central Criminal Court, for a burglary at the house of Mr. John Templeman, in Pooock's-fields, Islington, on the 16th of March. He had been previously

tried for the murder of that person, and acquitted for want of sufficient evidence. He was now found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for life.

July 1. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Butchers' Almshouses took place at *Walham Green*. The Butcher's Charitable Institution was founded in 1528; the society allowing to their pensioners, men and women, who are decayed members of the trade, twenty guineas and fifteen guineas annually. Since its formation 84 pensioners, male and female, have partaken of their benefits. In 1831 it was resolved that a fund should be established to enable the trustees to purchase a plot of ground and build almshouses thereon; and in 1839 they were enabled to purchase two acres and a half of freehold ground at *Walham-green*. Preparations are made for erecting ten almshouses, and Mr. Knight, a butcher residing in *Walham-green*, has undertaken, at his sole cost, to erect the lodge to the same. Lord Ravensworth performed the ceremony of laying the stone, and has subscribed 50*l.* to the funds.

July 6. The London and Blackwall Railway, which was projected in 1828, was opened to the public to-day. Its length from Blackwall to its present terminus in the Minories (for it is to be brought into Fenchurch-street) is upwards of three miles; and the line nearly the whole of this distance runs through a densely-populated neighbourhood, and nearly on a level with the roofs of the adjacent houses.

The trains are worked by stationary engines, by means of ropes, wound round numerous wheels or drums. The ropes are about seven miles in length, and cost upwards of 1,000*l.* The starting of the trains is regulated by means of an electric telegraph, by which signals are conveyed along the line in a few seconds. At the Blackwall terminus the company have extensive store-houses and a spacious wharf, with a fine river frontage.

July 9. The trial of *Edward Oxford* took place in the Central Criminal Court, for the attempt on the life of Her Majesty, on the 10th of June, (already noticed in p. 85.) The Attorney General, the Solicitor General, Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Adolphus, Mr. Wightman, and Mr. Gurney, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Sidney Taylor and Mr. Bodkin for the defence. The Attorney-General stated, the prisoner was charged with the crime of high treason in its most aggravated form, viz. attempting the life of his Sovereign. Mr. Sidney Taylor, for the defence, contended first that the pistols were presented at Prince Albert, and not at the Queen; secondly, that the pistols

were not loaded; and thirdly, that the prisoner was insane: that the papers of the supposed political society of "Young England" were all written by the prisoner himself; that her Majesty's subsequent behaviour shewed that she thought it was the act of a madman. Mr. Taylor concluded by calling evidence to show that the grandfather and father of the prisoner were both insane, and that Edward Oxford himself was not right in his head. After two days' trial, the jury first returned a verdict of "Guilty of discharging the contents of the two pistols at her Majesty, but whether or not they were loaded with ball we cannot decide, he being at the time labouring under an unsound state of mind." Mr. Sydney Taylor said the offence had not been proved, as the jury did not find that the pistols were charged with bullets; but on the jury declaring that it was not their intention to acquit the prisoner, they were directed by Lord Denman to reconsider the point; and an hour after returned with another verdict, "Guilty, but that at the time he committed the act he was insane." The prisoner will pass the remainder of his days in Bethlem Hospital, as in the case of Hatfield, who is still living, though he has past the last forty years in Newgate and Bethlem Hospital, his trial having taken place in 1800.

That splendid mansion, *Workshop Manor*, late the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, has been handed over to the destroyer, and the materials were sold by public auction towards the close of June, by order of its present owner the Duke of Newcastle. This noble edifice was erected in 1765, by James Paine, architect, who has given the elevation and plans in his valuable work on Public Buildings. The principal front (which extended 318 feet) was of Steely stone, with rusticated basement, the centre pediment carved in alto relievo, with three figures, representing Divine Virtue, Peace, and Plenty, supported by six massive Corinthian columns; upon the balustrade parapet were 30 sculptured vases; the floors of the entrance hall and grand staircase were vein and dove marble, with black and gold marble plinth; the staircase of stone, six feet wide, with gilt wrought iron balusters, &c. Among the interior fittings were enumerated nearly 100 mahogany doors, moulded and richly carved on both sides; about 120 deal doors; upwards of 200 oak sashes and frames, the major part of which were plate glass, fitted with boxing shutters, &c. Nearly 30,000 feet of Norway oak floors, with beams, joists, and sleepers, the whole in the finest state of preservation. Forty chimney pieces, which were

furnished at a cost of nearly 10,000*l.*, in statuary, Sicilian, jasper, Italian, Flemish, Devonshire, dove, and vein marbles, the principal part with hearth-stones to match, and polished steel and other register stoves. The carvings, enrichments, mouldings, and plinths, in the various rooms, were beautifully finished, with several Ionic columns, entablatures, &c. The roof had recently been erected at a cost of 20,000*l.* There were about 10,000 feet of Mansfield and Steetly stone floors, 6,000 feet of flag paving, several stone staircases, and upwards of 200 tons of lead.

A very perfect oak tree, in a fossil state, has been recently discovered in a sand-pit, at *Calcot*, near the Bath road. Various branches have, during the last two months, been dug out close to the spot where the tree was found. It was only about four feet from the surface.

The stone on which William III. first stepped when he landed at *Brixham*, to secure to Englishmen the glorious results of our great Church Reformers, has always been preserved as a sacred relic. On the spot a tasteful granite column has been lately raised, and the stone (black marble) has been polished, a suitable inscription placed on it, and let into one of the sides of the base of the column. On the same stone, also, landed his late Majesty William IV. when Duke of Clarence, on his visit to Torbay as Lord High Admiral of England. The inscription is—
"On this stone, and near this spot, William Prince of Orange first set foot on his landing in England, Nov. 6, 1688."

Workmen have been busily engaged for some weeks past in excavating the ground preparatory to laying out *Trafalgar-square*. The plan is in conformity with a portion of the design for the National Gallery, and which seems to have been lost sight of in the almost universal denunciations of that structure. This was manifestly unjust towards the late architect, as there can be no doubt that the apparent elevation which the building will acquire, by lowering the space in its immediate front, will considerably improve its character. To Mr. Barry, the architect of the new houses of Parliament, has been committed the direction of these improvements; which the following extract from a return to Parliament, dated June 10, will explain:—

"According to the plan which Mr. Barry has suggested (and which, as regards the excavation of the ground originally proposed by Mr. Wilkins, is now in progress), the whole of the space in front of the National Gallery, with the exception of the road-ways forming its respective boundaries, will be lowered from

south to north to the level of the footway leading from Cockspur street to the Strand. The roadway in front of the National Gallery, and consequently the whole of that building, will by this arrangement stand upon a terrace from eight to ten feet in elevation. The access to the square from this roadway will be by a terrace-landing and flight of steps opposite to, and of the width of the portico of the building. The steps and the sustaining walls, by which it is intended upon three sides to inclose the square, will be of granite; the posts with which it is intended to surround the square are also to be of granite, and connected with

a bar of iron, as a protection to the respective roadways. The square will be accessible on the north by the steps already mentioned, and on the south by openings to be left by the posts in front of the Nelson Monument. The whole of the area of the square not occupied by that monument, is to be either flagged with stone or laid down with asphalt, and will be open to and traversable by the public at all hours of the day. The whole area to be excavated and appropriated as a place or square will be in extent, from north to south, 250 feet, and from east to west, 340 feet."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

June 12. Wm. Henry Neville, of Fisher, esq. to be Apothecary Extraordinary to the Queen.

June 23. John Heathcote, of Leek and East Bridgeford, esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle Lieut.-Col. Rowland Heathcote Hacker, of East Bridgeford and Chesterfield, to take the name of Hacker after Heathcote, and bear the arms of Hacker.

June 26. Brevet, Capt. Richard Doyne, 20th Foot, to be Major. Dated 28 June 1859.

July 1. The Earl of Aboyne to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty, *vice* Viscount Falkland.—Knighted, the Right Hon. William Stephenson Clark, Lord Mayor of York; Joshua Walmesley, of Waverley Hall, esq. Late esq. Mayor of Liverpool; William Leathup, esq. Mayor of Hull; John Wootly, of Wootly, esq. F.R.S. Mayor of Portsmouth; Thomas Potter, esq. Mayor of Manchester; Ralph Pendlebury, esq. Alderman and late Mayor of Stockport; John Fife, esq. late Mayor of Newcastle; Alexander Mackenzie Downie, esq. M.D. Physician to her late R. H. the Duke of Hesse Homburg; and John Hare, esq. of Springfield, co. Somerset, and of Bristol, esq.—Rear-Adm. Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. and K.C.B. to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue, taking rank next after Sir Edw. Bruce.—Charles D. Day, esq. to be Solicitor General in Lower Canada.

July 2. Charles Warner, esq. to be Solicitor General in Trinidad.—Robert Bernard, esq. to be Advocate-gen. and Crown Solicitor in South Australia.

July 3. 5th Dragoon Guards, Major the Hon. J. Y. Scarlett to be Lieut.-Colonel. Brevet Major F. Westerton to be Major.

July 4. Admirals Sir William Hotham and Sir James Rowley, Bart. and Vice-Admirals Sir Charles Rowley, Bart. and Sir David Milne, to be Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.—Vice-Adm. John West and Rear-Admirals Sir Charles Dashwood, Knt. Sir J. W. Loring, Knt. C.B., Sir R. Barrie, Knt. C. B., Sir J. Hillyar, Knt. C. B. and Lord W. Fitzroy, C.B. to be Knights Commanders; and Captains Charles Gordon (a), Charles Dilkes, William Goate, T. T. Tucker, Christopher Bell, Henry Weir, and George Le Geyt, R.N. to be C.B.

July 6. Created Baronets of the United Kingdom.—Thomas Powell Buxton, of Hefield, co. Dorset, esq.; James Stuart, esq. Chief Justice of the province of Lower Canada; John Henry Pelly, of Upton, co. Essex, esq.; and John Palmer Bruce Chichester, of Arington-

court, co. Devon, esq.—Rear-Adm. Sir James Alex. Gordon, K.C.B. to be Lieut.-Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

July 9. Robert Handyside, esq. Advocate, to be Sheriff-Depute of Stirling.

July 10. 1st Foot, Lieut. Barron, M.D. to be Assistant Surgeon.

July 16. Charles Locock, M.D. to be First Physician Accoucheur to her Majesty; Robert Ferguson, M.D. to be Second Physician; and Richard Blagden, esq. to be Surgeon Accoucheur.—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Keane, G.C.B. late Commander-in-chief of the army of the Indus, and Major-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.B. to accept the first class of the first class of the order of the Lion and the Sun conferred by the King of Afghanistan, and Lieut. Col. R. R. Macdonald, C.B. to be Maj. Gen. to Lord Keane, to accept the second class of the same order.

July 17. 6th Dragoons, Major Raymond White to be Lieut.-Col.; Captain Willoughby Moore to be Major.—90th Foot, Capt. G. D. Griffith to be Major.

July 18. Col. J. G. Baumgardt, C.B. and Lieut.-Col. John Scott, C.B. to accept the insignia of the second class of the order of the Dourance empire.

July 22. Lieut.-Col. Walter Powell, R.M. to accept the cross, of the second class, of San Fernando, conferred by the Queen Regent of Spain for his services at the siege of Pabao.

Capt. Courtenay Boyle, R.N. nephew to the Earl of Cork, has been appointed Groom of the Chamber to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

John W. Bailey to be a retired Commander.—Charles Richards, flag lieutenant to the Hon. Admiral Bouverie, to be Commander.—Commanders Felix Edwin and Corydon Spettigue, to be Inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard.

Member returned to serve in Parliament. Cumberland (East)—Hon. C. W. G. Howard.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Thirlwall to be Bishop of St. David's. Rev. H. T. Alder, Methfield P.C. Suffolk. Rev. E. Baines, Clifton R. Northamptonsh.

Rev. J. Hellamy, Lindsey P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. J. C. Browne, Compton, Martin E. cum
 Nempnett, P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. C. Burne, St. Luke P.C. Wear, Devon.
 Rev. O. A. Clarkson, Amberley V. cum Hough-
 ton V. Sussex.
 Rev. H. K. Cornish, Bakewell V. Derbyshire.
 Rev. T. C. Curries, St. Giles's V. Oxford.
 Rev. T. G. Durdin, Oldcastle V. Meath.
 Rev. J. D. Gilbert, Hellington R. Norfolk.
 Rev. W. Jackson, St. John's P.C. Workington,
 Cumb.
 Rev. T. Mason, Catpho P.C. Suffolk.
 Rev. P. C. Nicholas, Sheepshead St. Luke's
 P.C. Yorkshire.
 Rev. — Bankin, St. Pancras R. Clivchester.
 Rev. J. F. Roberts, Llandulas R. Denbighshire.
 Rev. J. C. Safford, Hketchall St. Laurence P.C.
 Suffolk.
 Rev. G. J. Sayce, Batcombe R. Som.
 Rev. R. B. Tower, Morerton R. Essex.
 Rev. J. H. Whitting, Worcester St. Helen's
 and St. Alban's R.
 Rev. B. Young, Tuddenham St. Martin V. Suff.
 Rev. H. T. Young, Worningford V. Essex.

CHAPLAIN.

Rev. T. J. Rowell, to the Duke of Sutherland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. Maurice to be Professor of English
 Literature and Modern History in King's
 College, London.
 Rev. W. Bird, to be Master of Bolton Gram-
 mar School.
 Rev. A. Peachen, to be Head Mathematical
 Master of Grosvenor College, near Bath.
 Rev. C. S. Green, to be Head Master of Milton
 Abbas School, Dorset.
 Rev. J. Meredith, to be Master of Donning-
 ton School, and Incumbent of Uppington,
 Shropshire.
 R. W. Grey, esq. to be Private Secretary to
 the Right Hon. Peckett Thomson, Governor
 General of the Canadas.
 Arthur Help, esq. to be Private Secretary to
 Lord Northwick.
 Mr. Alderman Gibbs and Thomas Farncomb,
 esq. elected Sheriffs of London and Middle-
 sex.

BIRTHS.

May 20. In South-st., the wife of Edward
 Strutt, esq. M.P. a son.

June 17. In Eaton-sq. Lady Lyttelton, a
 dau. — 20. At Wigton, co. Northampton, the
 Hon. Mrs. Douglas, a dau. — 22. At Harrow,
 the wife of the Rev. Dr. Woodworth, a dau.
 — 23. The Countess of Lichfield, a son. —
 At Government House, Portsmouth, the wife
 of Major-General the Hon. Sir Hercules
 Pakenham, K.C.B. a son. — 25. In Cumber-
 land-street, Lady Charlotte Jane Mount,
 a son. — 27. At Priars, near Beaumaris,
 Anglesea, the wife of H. H. Parkerley, esq.
 a dau. — 28. At Chester, the wife of Capt.
 Harlow, 20th regt. a son and heir. — The wife
 of the Rev. Charles A. Palmer, Rector of Wan-
 lip, a dau. — 29. Lady Andover, a dau.
 — In Carron-st. Lady Ernest Bruce, a son.
 — At Paris, the wife of G. Graham, esq.
 of Dryne, N.B. a son and heir. — 30. In Bel-
 grave-sq. the Countess of Brecknock, a son
 and heir.

Lately. At Kemp-town, Brighton, the wife
 of J. W. Fitzpatrick, esq. M.P. a dau. — In
 Dublin, Lady Louisa Knox, a son and heir.
 — Near Windsor, Lady Kinnaird, a son
 and heir. — In Ireland, the wife of C. A.
 Walker, esq. M.P. a son. — In Montagu-sq.
 the Hon. Lady Rushout Cockerell, a son.

At Woodcote, Lady Louisa Cotes, a dau. —
 At Florence, Lady Hawley, a dau. — At the
 Hook, Northw., the wife of B. Cherry, esq. a
 son and heir. — In Charges-st. the Hon. Mrs.
 F. D. Lyder, a dau. — In Wilton-cres. Lady
 Howard, a son. — In Grosvenor-place, the
 Lady Rivers, a dau. — In Portman-sq. the
 Hon. Mrs. J. R. Smyth, a dau. — At the Mar-
 quess of Bristol's, St. James's-sq. Lady Har-
 riet Harvey, a dau.

July 1. In Berkeley-sq. the wife of D. Lis-
 ter esq. a dau. — At the Warren, Devon, Lady
 Mary Haworth, a son. — 3. At Brighton, the
 wife of the Hon. Charles Hanbury Tracy, a
 son. — At Tunbridge Wells, the Hon. Mrs.
 Hamilton, a dau. — 4. At Nisbet, Berwick-
 shire, the Hon. Mrs. St. Clair, a dau. — 9. In
 Wilton-crescent, Lady Mary Gordon, a dau.
 — 10. In Great Stanhope-st. Viscountess
 Fitzalan, a dau. — At Hurworth-house, co.
 Durham, the wife of H. Cochrane, esq. a dau.
 — 12. The wife of the Hon. A. Morerton, a
 son and heir. — 13. In Wilton-crescent, Lady
 Mary Saurin, a dau. — 14. At Cranford Hall,
 co. Northampton, the lady of Sir Geo. Robin-
 son, Bart. a dau. — 16. At Chart Lodge, Kent,
 the wife of W. J. Monson, esq. of twin daus.
 19. At Sidney Lodge, Cambridge, the wife of
 W. Westwood Chafy, esq. a dau. — At Hamp-
 stead, the Hon. Mrs. Newton Lane, a son. —
 20. At Tunbridge Wells, Lady Sarah Taylor,
 a son. — In Portland place, the wife of Henry
 Tritton, esq. a dau. — At Gayton, the wife of
 Higford Barr, esq. M.P. a son and heir. —
 21. At Kensington, Lady Wilcock, a son. —
 In Manchester-square, Lady Lambert, a son.
 — 22. At Alton Towers, the Princess Bor-
 ghese (dan. of the Earl of Shrewsbury) a son.
 — At the Tower, Lady Emily Seymour, a
 dau. — At Weymouth, Som. the wife of W.
 Tucker, jun. esq. of Coryton park, Devon, a
 dau. — 25. In Eaton-place, the wife of Robt.
 Biddulph, esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

May 19. The Rev. Thomas Middleton, M.A.
 Head Master of the Grammar School, Stock-
 port, and morning preacher of St. Michael's
 Church, Manchester, to Sarah-Anne, eldest
 dau. of J. Boardman, esq. of Smedley, Chet-
 ham Hill, Manchester.
 21. At Woolfardesworthy, near Crediton,
 Devon, the Rev. William Harris Arnoldell,
 L.L.B. Rector of Chertton Fitzpaine, to Louisa,
 youngest dau. of the Rev. John Hole, F.L.B.
 Rector of Woolfardesworthy, and a magistrate
 for the County.

Lately. Wm. Norton Barry, esq. late lieut.
 8th hussars, and nephew to the late Viscount
 Guilmare, to Arabella, dan. of Lieut.-Col.
 Perce, C.B. 16th lancers; and Wellington A.
 Rose, esq. late of the 4th dragoon guards, to
 Julia, only dan. of the late E. O'Grady, esq.
 and niece to the late Visc. Guilmare. — At
 Dublin, Thomas McNeill, esq. to Ellis-Lettitia,
 only dan. of the late Raverus Blake, of Oron
 Castle, Galway, esq.

June 1. At Southampton, J. V. Harting,
 esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Alexine-Milne,
 second dau. of Major R. H. Fotheringham, of
 York-gate, Regent's Park.

2. At St. Mary's, Marylebone, the Viscount
 Drumlaing, only son of the Marquis of Queens-
 bury, to Caroline-Margaret, younger dau. of
 Lieut.-Col. Sir Wm. R. Clayton, Bart. M.P.

8. At Llanoyar, Kilgiden, Monm. the Rev.
 W. Price Lewis, jun. of Llantrissant, near Usk,
 to Louisa-Arabella, dau. of W. B. Hardley, esq.
 late Admiralty Judge at the Cape, and niece to
 the Earl of Scarborough.

9. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Ralph Leyces-
 ter, esq. of Toft Hall, Cheshire, to Emily, dau.
 of Chas. Tyrwhitt Jones, esq.

10. At Lee, Kent, W. E. Collins Wood, esq. of Keithick, Perthsh. to Anne-Wallace, only dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Colquitt.
11. At Sidbury, Devon; Fred. A. Smith, esq. Lieut. R.N. second son of the Rev. George Smith, of Ottery, to Dorothea-Louisa, widow of W. C. Hunt, esq.
12. At Chelsea, the Rev. Edw. Inwood Jones, B.A. eldest son of the Rev. E. Jones, Rector of Milton Keynes, Bucks, to Sidney-Jane, eldest of the Rev. T. F. Laurence, Rector of Farnson, N'p'nsh., dau. of Sir Arthur Clark, M.D. Dublin.—At Shepperton, Middx. John Samuel Barnes, eldest son of J. S. Barnes, esq. of St. Peterburgh, to Frances-Louise, second dau. of John Carruthers, esq. of Tunbridge-wells.—At Heavitree, Devon, T. H. Bullock, esq. Captain in the Nizam's service, son of Stanley Bullock, esq. of Exeter, to Susanna-Juliana, eldest dau. of the Rev. Fred. Dennis, of Poulsoe Park, Devon.—At Lowestoft, Simon Martin, esq. of Norwich, to Olivia, elder dau. of James Mathias, esq.—At Hurring-ton, Devon, the Rev. T. Watkins, Rector of Llanisafread, Brecon, to Emily, dau. of the Rev. James Burkingham, Vicar of Hurrington.—At Walcot, Bath, the Rev. E. N. Browne, Fellow and Tutor of Eman. Coll. Cambridge, youngest son of the late Col. Robt. Browne, of Morton House, Bucks, to Elizabeth, fourth dau. of Clement Carlyon, esq. M.D. of Trum.
22. At Kennington, Henry Martyn Faulkner, esq. of Trin. Coll. Camb. to Annie, youngest dau. of the late John Harding, esq. of St. James's-st.—At Coventry, the Rev. Daniel Butler, M.A. to Lavinia-Lisette, only dau. of Col. Ewart, C.B.
23. At Kensington, R. T. Lanksheer, esq. of Malta, to Marina-Flatholm, youngest dau. of R. Wilkins, esq.
24. At St. Pancras, Prior Purvis, esq. of Greenwich, to Matilda, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Stikeman, esq.—At Camberwell, John M'Donough, esq. of Clapham-common, to Anne-Deau, youngest dau. of Samuel Howling, esq.—At Balfour, Edw. H. Mortimer, esq. to Anne-Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. F. Hobson, D.D. Principal of Brasenose Coll. Oxford.—At Marylebone, Wm. Corbet Smith, esq. of Giffordwell Hall, Leic. to the Hon. Emily St. John, youngest dau. of Viscount Bellingbrooke.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. W. T. Barnes, esq. of St. Mary-at-hill, to Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Goodwin, esq. of Rowley Lodge, Shenley, Herts.
25. At Colchester, James Parker, esq. eldest son of C. G. Parker, esq. of Springfield-place, Essex, to Elizabeth-Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Joseph Savill, esq. of Little Waltham Lodge.—At Hackney, the Rev. James Hopkins, youngest son of the late J. T. Swainson, esq. Secretary of the Customs, to Elizabeth, only dau. of R. Willis, esq. of Clapton.—At Inver Church, J. W. Fulton, esq. eldest son of the late J. W. Fulton, esq. of Upper Harley-st. to Matilda, dau. of the late J. M. Casement, esq. of Invermore, Antrim.—At Winchester, the Rev. E. L. Ward, Rector of Blendworth, Hants, to Olivia-Sophia, third dau. of the Rev. T. P. White.—At St. Dorrick's, Dublin, Robert Craven Wade, esq. of Clonabraney, Meath, to Frances, youngest dau. and co-heiress of the late F. K. Hoey, esq. of Dunganstown Castle, Wicklow.—At St. Pancras, John Winstanley, esq. of Pater-noster-row, to Catherine-Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late R. Winstanley, esq. of Mecklen-burgh-sq.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Capt. G. D. Griffith, to Lucinda, eldest dau. of the Hon. the Baron Dimsdale, of Camfield-place, Herts.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. John Bal-four, esq. of Ballinrie, to Lady Georgiana Camp-bell, second dau. of the Earl of Cawdor.—At Cringleford, Norfolk, the Rev. W. C. Johnson, eldest son of the late Dr. Johnson, Rector of Yaxham, to Marianne, youngest dau. of the late J. S. Patteson, esq. of Cringleford.
27. At Wolverhampton, Robert Hook, esq. second son of the late Dean of Worcester, to Katharine, widow of Major-Gen. Sir Henry G. Cooke, K.G.H.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Sir T. P. Hayes, Bart. to Caroline-Benue, widow of Lieut.-Col. Hill Dickson.—At the same church, Richard Lewis Bird, third son of Col. Bird, of Howland-st. to Harriette-Anne, third dau. of the late W. Wastell, esq. of Barton-crescent.—At Southsea, the Rev. Arthur Willis, M.A. Head Master of Ladbroke School, to Marianne, widow of Capt. Serjeantson, 40th Reg. eldest dau. of Richard Willis, esq. of South Sea House.—At Westham, Alfred Lewis, esq. of Stamford-hill, to Emma, younger dau. of T. W. Dodd, esq.—The Rev. Thos. Luby, F.T.C.D. to Jane, second dau. of Henry Rathbone, of Dunsinea, co. Dublin.
29. At Huddersfield, W. Atkinson, esq. of Gloucester, to Ellen-Elizabeth, dau. of the late R. Batty, esq. of London.—At St. Benet's, Doctors' Commons, Thomas Bateman, of Gulliborough, Np'nsh. M.A. to Marianne, younger dau. of John Danby, esq. D.C.L.
30. At Bath, W. S. Raine, B.A. late of Ex-eter Coll. Oxf. to Mary, only surviving child of the late Thomas Sherwood, esq. of Snow-hall, Darlam.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. C. B. Hunt, esq. of Highbury, to Louisa, and at the same time the Rev. H. Sainny, Vicar of St. Giles's, Cambridge, to Edith Anne, daughters of J. Newcomb, esq. of Upton, Bucks.—At R. H. Key, esq. of Ludlow, Salop, to Susannah, eldest dau. of J. Russell, esq. of Rusea, Munn. July 1. At St. Pancras, Francis Johnson Ford, second son of the late Col. Ford, of Abbeystead, Cheshire, to Caroline, fourth dau. of the late W. Macmillan, esq.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. W. H. Seymour Fitzgerald, esq. of Ornel Coll. Oxf. and Lincoln's-inn, to Maria Trephena, eldest dau. of Dr. Seymour, of Charles-St. Berkeley-sq.—At St. Helen's, Lanc. J. H. Weynall Mason, esq. Bengal Army, to Mary Jane, eldest dau. of the late James Williams, esq. of Allerton-hall.—At Withycombe Raleigh, John Haddy James, esq. of Exeter, to Harriet, third dau. of John Hill, esq. of Plymouth.—The Rev. W. J. Clayton, B.A. Curate of Farnham, Essex, to Susanna, third dau. of W. Paris, esq. of Stansted.
2. At Leiston, Suffolk, Edm. B. Ashford, esq. youngest son of William Ashford, esq. of Bath, to Louisa-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Thos. Vials, of Ticknham, and Vicar of Boldre in the New Forest.—At Grate Hasely, Oxon, W. Barnes, esq. only son of S. Barnes, esq. of Exeter, to Lucy, dau. of W. Long, esq. of Freshwater-house, Hants.—At Croydon, the Rev. M. Wilkinson, M.A. Principal of the Collegiate School at Huddersfield, to Letitia-Martha, third dau. of G. M. Sheld, esq. of Rochester.
4. At St. James's, Arthur Shirley, esq. Capt. 7th Hussars, second son of R. J. Shirley, esq. M.P. to Christine, youngest dau. of James Wardrop, esq. M.D.—At St. Pancras, William Golden Lumley, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Elizabeth Anne Lumley, eldest dau. of George Johnson, esq. of Brunswick-sq.—At Charl. Sutton Valence, Kent, Henry, second son of Thomas Jones, esq. of East Dulwich, to Amelia-Harriet, third dau. of W. R. Jones, esq. of Lested-lodge.—At Southampton, Major Stanley Bellock, Madras Cav. to Augusta, widow of Capt. H. B. Williams.
6. At Kirkcatham, Yorksh. Charles Dance, esq. of Old Brompton, to Jane, widow of Capt. M. Ingilby, 84th Regt. eldest dau. of C. Kay; vet, esq. of Sonning.

OBITUARY.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

June 7. At Berlin, in his 70th year, Frederick-William III., King of Prussia, Margrave of Brandenburg, and Sovereign Duke of Silesia, Sovereign of the orders of the Black and Red Eagle, &c. and a Knight of the Garter.

His Majesty was born on the 3rd August 1770, the eldest son of King Frederick-William II. by his second wife, the Princess Frederica-Louisa of Hesse Darmstadt. The late Duchess of York was the daughter of the first wife, a princess of Brunswick-Wolfenbuttle, and consequently his half-sister.

He ascended the throne on his father's death, Nov. 16, 1797.

Except the King of Sweden, he was the last of those monarchs who had experienced the extraordinary vicissitudes to which the successes of Napoleon subjected most of the Sovereigns of the continent.

His firm, unbending character, and his strong attachment to the army, then ensured for him that confidence from his people which he has always enjoyed, although under circumstances lately of a very different character.

After the battles of Jena and Friedland the Marshal Duc de Bellune may be said to have reigned in the name of Bonaparte at Berlin, whilst the King of the country, by permission of the devastating Emperor, was allowed to drag out his existence in retirement and sorrow at the suburban palace of Charlottenburgh.

In 1807, a Treaty of Peace was concluded between Great Britain and Prussia, and a loan of 80,000*l.* was advanced by this country to his Prussian Majesty. He was then residing at Memel, where he had an interview with the Emperor Alexander (described in *Gent. Mag.* LXXVII. 470.) In 1810 his Queen (the niece of our Queen Charlotte) died at Hohenstieritz, the country seat of her brother the Duke of Mecklenburgh Stralitz (see the particulars in *Gent. Mag.* LXXX. pt. ii. 169, 267.)

At length the tables were turned upon the continental Dictator. On the 31st of March 1814, the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia made their entry into Paris; and in the month of June following they visited this country. A

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full account of their entertainment from the 6th to the 27th of that month is preserved in Vol. LXXXII. of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

After the battle of Waterloo, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, again met at Paris on the 10th July, 1815.

To the King of Prussia is principally attributed the peace that reigns in Europe at this moment. He it was who admitted Louis Philippe amongst the legitimate Sovereigns of the continent, and allowed of the marriage of the latter's eldest son, which has consolidated his throne and perpetuated his race. After the great campaign of 1814, the territories of the King of Prussia numbered only 5,000,000 souls. The remainder of the present kingdom, which amounts to more than 13,000,000, has been made up of the Rhenish provinces, of Stralsund and the isle of Rügen, of half of Saxony, of a portion of Poland, &c. forming a most heterogeneous mass of subjects, and an empire of whose extraordinary form and position one can only have an idea by examining the map of Europe. To these dominions, several states of which enjoyed a government of their own before the conquests of the French Revolution, a constitution was specifically promised, without its nature being defined, at the great congress after the war. The difficulty to accomplish this, to amalgamate the whole, and to suit the tastes and habits of such widely differing nations, was of course immense.

Under circumstances of an exceedingly trying character, he resolved to be himself the governor of his people—instead of giving them up a prey to national and provincial antipathies and prejudices, to republican notions and intestine war. He brought bitter odium on himself for his exertions—all the radicals of the day were loud in denouncing him—a greater tyrant, they declared, was not to be found; revolt against him was justifiable, and his loss of life would not be deplored.

He procrastinated in the fulfilment of his promise; but he so wisely employed the time he obtained, that every section of his heterogeneous kingdom in the end pre-

ferred the administration of its affairs, (and felt the benefit of it too) by his hands, to a resort to a popular assembly, whose opposing interests would inevitably give scope to fierce provincial prejudices and animosities, and prevent the growth of that mutual goodwill which it was desirable, above all, to cultivate.

The implicit reliance placed in his late Majesty made his subjects remain in peace, and obey him to the last; and even when the tenets of the Roman Catholic religion very lately deeply agitated his subjects, he was enabled, through the affection borne to his person, and the respect in which his character was held, to allay the storm. He appeased the feuds betwixt his aristocratical and democratical subjects by even-handed justice, and by a fusion and promotion of distinguished members of the middle classes, one of whom was the late Professor Ancillon, his Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, with Count Lottum, Baron Altenstein, and Baron de Humboldt, Ministers of State, have preceded their master to the grave.

The King's personal habits were extraordinary. The following account of them was published in 1832:—

"He sleeps in summer at Potsdam; in winter at Charlottenberg. I will not say, he dwells, for, as the greater part of his time is spent on the road between those palaces and his capital, he lives more on the high road than any where else. Potsdam is six leagues from Berlin; Charlottenberg two; and yet he will always make two journeys in the day from the former place during the day, and, perhaps, four or five from the latter. Two hours of the morning are always devoted to his Ministers, who are stationary in the capital, and he never fails to come in for these two hours. Then he returns, and then comes back again to Berlin in the day, to go about the town, attend parades, reviews, inspections—and then he off again for Potsdam in the evening. One of his singularities is, that his entire family follow him in this eternal succession of comings and goings. Princes, Princesses, Chamberlains, all form a *queue* after him, the old dowagers and the young children not excepted. It would be the highest affront for one of the family to remain behind; and even the Princesses in an inconvenient stage of pregnancy are not exempted. What is still more odd, the entire culinary establishment of the Monarch follows himself in the day backwards and forwards. The Court kitchen is on wheels; cooks and *saucepans*, fires and spits, are whirled along in rapid accompaniment to Ma-

jesty; and the King's dinner roasts in close attendance upon him. Wherever, therefore, hunger overtakes him, food is ready. At Potsdam, Charlottenberg, or Berlin, the word 'Dinner' instantly produces it. And the plan has this advantage, that, in case of war breaking out, the King's kitchen and its inhabitants are so trained, that a campaign need not derange or diminish a dish of the King's table. Frederick himself frequents the theatre in the evening. He stays but a very short time—never more than two hours—without the variety of a gallop either on horseback or in caleche, it being impossible for him to spend more in one place. Yet even whilst at the theatre, tea and cakes make their appearance in the royal box, and supper awaits him at Charlottenberg. I should say that it awaits him at the theatre door, for there stand and smoke his supper and his kitchen, inclosed in an ample *berline*, ready to accompany him back, to be served on his arrival."

His daughter the Empress of Russia has been present during his last illness; and on the morning of his death she sent a courier with a pressing letter to her husband, informing him that all hope was at an end, and that death was near at hand. At the head of the bed was the portrait of Queen Louisa; the King pointed to this with a gesture to his daughter, indicating his hope of speedily joining his deceased wife in heaven. The last sacrament was administered by Dr. Eylert, the Protestant bishop. At about half-past twelve the Emperor of Russia arrived. He immediately, in his travelling dress, proceeded to the bed-side of the dying King, who was become speechless, but recognised his son-in-law. The Emperor knelt down, and kissed the hand of his father-in-law. At three o'clock in the afternoon there was no longer any sign of breathing. The Prince Royal closed the eyes of his father, and the Emperor of Russia was the first to salute him as William the Fourth. The King having died on Whitsunday, when all the population were moving about, the news of the death spread rapidly. The mourning was general, and within a few hours even the poorest workmen were seen with crape on their arms.

The late King of Prussia married, Dec. 14, 1796, Louisa-Augusta, daughter of Charles-Louis late Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and sister to the present Queen of Hanover (who was then already the consort of his younger brother Prince Frederick-Louis). By her Majesty, who died in 1810, he had issue four sons and three daughters: 1. Frederick-William,

now King of Prussia, born in 1795; he married in 1823, Elisabeth-Louisa, sister to the present King of Bavaria, but has no issue; 2. Prince Frederick-William Louis, who married in 1829 Maria-Louisa-Augusta, younger daughter of the present reigning Duke of Saxe Weimar, but also has no children; 3. Charlotte, now Alexandra-Feodorowna, Empress of Russia; 4. Prince Frederick Charles Alexander, who married in 1827 Maria-Louisa-Alexandrina, elder daughter of the Duke of Saxe Weimar, and has issue Frederick-Charles, born in 1828, and other children; 5. Frederica-Wilhelmina-Alexandrina, married in 1822 to Paul Frederick, Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin; 6. Louisa-Augusta, married in 1825 to Prince William Frederick, second son of the King of the Netherlands; and 7. Prince Frederick-Henry-Albert, married in 1830 to Princess Marianne of the Netherlands.

His Majesty married secondly Nov. 9, 1824, by a morganatic or left-handed alliance, the Princess Augusta of Liegnitz.

The funeral of the late King took place on the 11th June, in the cathedral of Berlin. The body lay in state the day before in the grand hall of the throne, which was lighted by eight large candelabra and an infinite number of wax lights. The insignia of royalty, together with the order of the Black Eagle and the electoral sword, were placed on various cushions of cloth of gold, placed on each side of the coffin, which bore on a cushion of cloth of silver the royal helmet, the scarf of Majesty, the riband of the Black Eagle, the royal sword crossed with the scabbard, the baton, and the golden spurs. The Emperor of Russia, the Hereditary Grand Duke, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, and more than 20 princes and princesses, followed the body to the grave.

His late Majesty has bequeathed 10,000 crowns to continue the works at the cathedral of Cologne, conditionally that a like sum for the same purpose shall be subscribed from the houses of Catholics and from the churches.

The present King of Prussia has officially published two interesting documents, left in his father's hand-writing, and both dated Dec. 1, 1837; declaring at the same time his "resolution, with the help of God, to walk in his father's ways." The first is entitled,—"My last Will.—My time is trouble, my hope in God. On thy blessing, Lord, all depends; grant it me now also for this

work. When this my last will shall come to the sight of my ardently beloved children of my dear Augusta, and my other beloved relations, I shall no more be among them, but be in the number of the departed. May they, when they see the well-known inscription, "Remember the Departed," remember me too in love. May God be a merciful and gracious judge to me and receive my spirit, which I commend to his hands. Yes, Father, into thy hands I commit my spirit. In another world thou wilt unite us all again (may thou in thy mercy find us worthy of it) for the sake of thy dear Son Christ, our Saviour. By the same decree of God I have had to undergo heavy and hard trials, as well as in what personally concerned me (especially,) when, 17 years ago, he deprived me of that (which was the dearest to me, as by the events which so heavily afflicted my dear country. But, on the other hand, God (eternal thanks to him for it) has permitted me to live to witness glorious and happy events. Among the first I reckon, above all, the struggles gloriously endured in 1813, 1814, and 1815, to which the country owes its restoration. Among the latter, the happy and consolatory, I especially reckon the cordial love and attachment and the prosperity of my children, as well as the especially unlooked-for Providence of God in having given me in my fifth decennium, a companion for life whom I feel myself bound publicly to acknowledge as a child of faithful and tender attachment. My true, sincere, and last thanks to all who have served the state and me with judgment and fidelity. My true, sincere, and last thanks to all who were devoted to me with affection, fidelity, and by their personal attachment. I forgive all my enemies, even those who, by malicious language and writings, or by deliberate misrepresentations, have endeavoured to deprive me of the confidence of my people, which is my greatest treasure, but, God be thanked, very seldom with success.

FREDERICK WILLIAM.

Berlin, Dec. 1, 1827."

Then follows a paper of advice to his successor. Its leading points are a warning against the love of innovation, care for the army, and for peace among all the European powers, but especially between Prussia, Russia, and Austria.

The Emperor of Austria having been informed of the death of King Frederick William III., addressed the following letter to Count Hardegg, general of cavalry and president of the Aulic council of war:—"My dear Count,—In order

to do especial honour to the memory of his late Majesty King William III. of Prussia, and taking into consideration the glorious alliance of the monarchs who accomplished the memorable events of the years 1813, 1814, and 1815, I have decided that the regiment of hussars which bears the name of Frederick William III. shall for ever preserve the same. During the mourning which is to be worn during five weeks in honour of this sovereign, the colours of this regiment will be covered with black crape. In order to give his Majesty King Frederick William IV. of Prussia a proof of my friendship, I transfer to him this regiment, which belonged to his august father. You will forthwith proceed to execute my wishes on this subject.—*Schoenbrunn, June 11.—FERDINAND.*

VISCOUNT GUILLMORE.

April 21. At his residence, Rockbarton, co. Limerick, aged 74, the Right Hon. Standish O'Grady, Viscount Guiltmore, of Caher Guiltmore, co. Limerick, and Baron O'Grady, of Rockbarton; a Privy Councillor for Ireland, and late Chief Baron of the Exchequer in that kingdom.

His Lordship was the eldest of the nine sons of Darby O'Grady, esq. of Mount Prospect, co. Limerick, who died in 1804, by Mary, daughter of James Smyth, esq. collector of Limerick (and great-niece to Dr. Arthur Carew, Lord Archbishop of Dublin). He was called to the Irish bar in the year 1787. On the 8th June 1803 he was appointed Attorney-general for Ireland, and two days after he was sworn a Privy Councillor for that kingdom. On the 14th Oct. 1805 he was appointed Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and he held that office until the commencement of 1831; when, on his resignation, he was created a peer of Ireland by the title of Viscount Guiltmore, by patent dated Jan. 8.

His Lordship married, in 1790, Catharine, daughter of John Thomas Waller, of Castletown, co. Limerick, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue seven sons and five daughters. The sons were: 1. the Right Hon. Standish now Viscount Guiltmore, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army and formerly M.P. for the co. Limerick; he married, in 1828, Gertrude Jane, eldest daughter of the Hon. Berkeley Paget, and niece to the Marquess of Anglesey, and has issue a numerous family; 2. the Hon. Waller O'Grady, Serjeant at Law and a Commissioner of the Insolvent Court in Ireland; he married in 1823 the Hon. Grace Elizabeth

Masey, aunt to Lord Masey, and has also a numerous family; 3. the Rev. James O'Grady, Rector of Fata and Kilmacdonagh, co. Tipperary, who died unmarried in 1829; 4. the Hon. and Rev. William O'Grady, who married in 1837 Isabella Sabina, fourth daughter of the late Henry Hewett, esq. of Sidney place, Cork; 5. the Hon. Richard O'Grady, a Chief Examiner of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; 6. the Hon. John O'Grady, Lieut. R.N.; and 7. the Hon. Thomas O'Grady, Captain in the 74th foot. The daughters: 1. the Hon. Maria, married in 1814 to the Hon. John Fremhergast Vereker, son and heir apparent of Lord Viscount Gort, and has issue; 2. Katharine, married in 1826 to Dudley Perre, of Roxburgh, co. Galway, esq. and died in 1829; 3. the Hon. Isabella; 4. the Hon. Henrietta, married in 1838 to John de Montmorency, esq.; and 5. the Hon. Julia.

LORD WILLIAM RUSSELL.

May 6. At his house in Park-lane, the victim of the treacherous hand of a Swiss valet,* aged 72, Lord William Russell, uncle to the Duke of Bedford.

Lord William Russell was born on the 20th Aug. 1787, the third and posthumous son of Francis Marquess of Tavistock (son of John fourth Duke of Bedford) by Lady Elizabeth Keppel, fifth daughter of William-Anne second Earl of Albemarle. He was educated at Westminster school, and in Jan. 1789, on Hon. William Norton succeeding his father as Lord Granley, was returned to Parliament for the county of Surrey. He was re-elected to the four subsequent Parliaments; but at the general election of 1807 was defeated, the number at the close of the poll being, for

Samuel Thornton, esq.	1,471
G. H. Sumner, esq.	894
Lord William Russell	838

In 1797 he voted in favour of Earl (then Mr.) Grey's motion for parliamentary reform, and he uniformly supported the measures of the Whig party, during whose short tenure of power, in 1806, he was one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Upon his rejection for Surrey, he was returned for the family borough of Tavistock, which he continued to represent until the year 1820. Lord William was

* See our last number, p. 86. Courvoisier has subsequently suffered the extreme penalty of the law, on the 9th of July.

fond of the arts of design, and his house was full of pictures.

His Lordship married, July 11, 1786, Lady Charlotte Anne Villiers, eldest daughter of George-Bussey 4th Earl of Jersey, and sister to the present Earl, and by her ladyship, who died on the 31st Aug. 1808, he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. Gertrude Frances, married in 1810 to the late Hon. Henry Grey Bennet, brother to the present Earl of Tankerville; he died in 1836, leaving two surviving daughters; 2. Francis, a Lieut.-Colonel in the army, who died in 1832, in his 40th year; 3. George, who died young; 4. John, Commander R.N. who died in 1835, having married Sophia, daughter of Col. Coussmaker, now Baroness de Clifford, (that dignity having been called out of abeyance in her ladyship's favour in 1833,) and has left issue one surviving son and three daughters; 5. William Russell, esq. barrister-at-law, and now Attorney-general of the duchy of Lancaster; he married in 1828 Emma, daughter of the late Colonel John Campbell, by the present Lady Charlotte Bury; and 6. Eliza-Laura-Henrietta, married in 1829 to her cousin the Rev. Lord Wriothersley Russell, Canon of Windsor, and has issue two sons and one daughter.

His Lordship's body was removed for interment at Chertsey on the 12th of May. The funeral was attended by his son, his son-in-law and nephew Lord Wriothersley Russell, his five other nephews, Lord John, Lord Edward, Lord Charles, Lord Cosmo, and Lord Alexander Russell, the Marquess of Abercorn (his nephew by marriage), and the Hon. Fitzstephen French, M.P.

LORD CHARLES SPENCER-CHURCHILL.

April 29. In Edward-street, Portman-square, aged 45, Lord Charles Spencer-Churchill, F.L.S.; brother to the Duke of Marlborough.

His Lordship was born Dec. 3, 1794, the second son of George late and fifth Duke of Marlborough, by Lady Susan Stewart, second daughter of John seventh Earl of Galloway. He entered the army in 1811, and, having served in Spain and France, sold out in 1832, being then a Lieut.-Colonel. At the general election of 1818 he was returned to Parliament for the borough of St. Albans. To the Parliaments of 1830 and 1831 he was elected for Woodstock, but not to that of 1832. In 1835 he was again returned for that borough, superseding his brother the present Duke, who supported the "Reforming" ministry, whilst Lord Charles voted on the Conservative side of the

house. In 1837 he was defeated by Mr. Peyton, — the numbers being H. Peyton, esq. 126; Lord C. S. Churchill, 117.

Lord Charles Spencer married, Aug. 24, 1827, Etheldred Catharine, second daughter of John Bennett, esq. M.P. for South Wilts; and by her Ladyship, who died on the 6th of December last, he has left issue two sons and three daughters.

His body was interred on the 6th May, in the Kensal-green Cemetery, by the side of that of his wife.

SIR RICHARD PULESTON, BART.

May 19. At Emral, his seat in Flint-shire, in his 75th year, Sir Richard Puleston, Bart.

He was the only son and heir of Richard Parry Price, of Bryn-y-pys, co. Flint, and Castle Lions in Ireland, esq. by Anne, daughter of John Puleston, of Peck-hull, esq. and sister and heir of John Puleston, esq. of Emral. Pursuant to the will of his maternal uncle, he took the name and arms of Puleston, by royal sign manual, in 1812; he was created a Baronet, Nov. 2, 1813; and in 1815, in commemoration of his having, in 1806, had the honour of receiving his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales into the Principality, he received a grant of a crest of augmentation, viz. A mount vert, thereon an oak proper, fructed or, therefrom pendant by a band azure an escutcheon gules, charged with three ostrich-feathers, rising from a Prince's coronet.

Sir Richard Puleston was twice married. By his first wife, Ellen, daughter of John Bouts, esq. he had issue a son and a daughter: 1. Sir Richard, who has succeeded to the title, and by Anne, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. England, has a son and heir, born in 1813, and several other children: 2. Charlotte, married to John George Norbury, of Fulmer, co. Bucks, esq. Sir Richard married secondly, in 1796, Emma-Elizabeth, daughter of John Corbet, of Sundorne, co. Salop, esq. by his first wife Emma-Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Charlton Leighton, Bart.

ADM. SIR W. HARGOOD, G.C.B.

Dec. 12. At his residence in the Royal Crescent, Bath, Admiral Sir William Hargood, G.C.B. and G.C.H.

This officer was a Lieutenant with Nelson during the operations carried on against the Spaniards, in order to put an end to the communication between their northern and southern possessions in America. He was subsequently appointed to the *Magnificent* 74, and bore a part in Rodney's glorious victory over

De Grasse, April 12, 1782. He was First Lieutenant of the *Pegasus* 28 when commanded by Prince William Henry, afterwards King William IV. with whom he served in the West Indies, and was ever after honoured with his Majesty's friendship and esteem.

During the Spanish armament in 1790, Capt. Hargood commanded the *Swallow* sloop stationed in the Channel; and on the 23d Nov. in the same year he was promoted to the rank of Post Captain. Sometime after he was appointed to the *Hyena* of 34 guns in the Jamaica station, in which ship he was captured, on the 27th May, 1793, by the French frigate *la Concorde* of 44 guns.

In 1794 Capt. Hargood commanded the *Isis* frigate, stationed in the North Sea. In Feb. 1795 he sailed for the coast of Africa, and on his return was appointed to the *Leopard* 50, stationed first on the coast of Portugal, and afterwards in the North Sea. He subsequently removed to the *Nassau* 64, and after a short interval joined the *Intrepid*, of the same force, in which he proceeded to the East Indies, where he continued until after the termination of hostilities.

Towards the end of 1803 he obtained the command of the *Belleisle*, an 80-gun ship, forming part of the Mediterranean fleet under Lord Nelson; whom he accompanied to and from the West Indies in pursuit of the combined squadrons of France and Spain. At the battle of *Trafalgar*, the *Belleisle* was opposed to two of the enemy's ships, and lost all her masts about an hour after its commencement; notwithstanding this misfortune, Capt. Hargood, by the dexterous use of his sweeps, brought his broadsides to bear on his antagonists so as to keep up an effectual fire upon them during the remainder of the engagement. The loss sustained by the *Belleisle* on this glorious occasion amounted to 33 killed and 93 wounded.

On the 14th Sept. 1806, Capt. Hargood, being off Cape Henry in company with the *Bellona* and *Melampus*, discovered a ship standing in for the Chesapeake, which, on seeing the British squadron, ran on shore. Capt. Hargood immediately sent his boats and took possession of her, and she proved to be *l'Impétueux* of 74 guns, separated from the squadron of Rear-Adm. Villanueze. It was judged necessary to destroy her immediately.

At the general promotion, April 28, 1806, Capt. Hargood was nominated to one of the vacant Colonelcies of the Royal

Marines; and about the same period he obtained the command of the *Northumberland* 74. From that period until his advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral in July 1810, he commanded a squadron stationed in the Adriatic.

Toward the latter end of 1810, Rear-Adm. Hargood hoisted his flag on board the *Gladiator* at Portsmouth, and superintended the harbour duty at that place until the year 1815, when he was appointed to the command of Guernsey, Jersey, &c. He was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, June 4, 1814, and on the 2d Jan. following was created a Knight Companion of the Bath. He attained the full rank of Admiral in 1830. His last service was as Port Admiral at Plymouth.

Sir William Hargood married May 11, 1811, Maria, daughter of Thomas Sommers Cocks, esq. banker at Charing Cross, (brother to Charles first Lord Sommers,) and sister to the wife of the late Adm. Sir James Nicoll Morris, K.C.B.

REAR-ADM. W. RICKETTS.

May 17. At Nockholt, near Sevenoaks, aged 68, William Ricketts, esq. a retired Rear-Admiral R.N.

He commenced his career as midshipman on board the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis (Earl St. Vincent) in 1790, and was made Lieutenant by him into the *Woolwich* 44, at the latter end of 1793. He served on shore in Martinique in 1794, under Capt. Josias Rogers; and was subsequently appointed First Lieutenant to the same officer in the *Quebec* 32, which he was obliged to leave on the coast of America, in order to recruit his health. In 1798 he served as first of the *Aigle* frigate, on the Lisbon station, and he afterwards rejoined his first noble patron in the *Ville de Paris*, from which he was promoted to the command of *El Lion*, a brig mounting 18 guns, about the autumn of 1799. This brig formed part of the squadron of Lord Nelson at the capture of *le Gentéux* 74, in Feb. 1800; and afterwards was twice sent by Nelson to Tripoli, in the first instance to enforce the reinstatement of Mr. Lucas, the British consul, who had been dismissed by the Pacha, through the instigation of Buonaparte. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Genoa and as senior officer in the Adriatic. He cruised in that quarter for five months, and his services (the full details of which will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*.) re-

ceived the thanks of the principal Austrian authorities at Venice; an intimation of his Imperial Majesty's "marked approbation" of his conduct, conveyed through Lord Minto, the British Ambassador at Vienna; and, in Jan. 1801, a handsome diamond ring, from the merchants of Trieste.

Shortly after, at the request of Lord Elgin, Ambassador at Constantinople, he succeeded in rescuing the island of Zante from the command of a Colonel Calander, who had fomented an insurrection against the Turkish authorities under the unauthorised sanction of the British flag. He received the warmest thanks from Lord Elgin for his exertions on this occasion; although it was supposed that the transaction was not equally applauded at the Foreign Office. However, the Admiralty evinced their approval by promoting him to post rank on 29th April 1802. He subsequently commanded the *Dido* of 28 guns; but during the greater part of the ensuing war he held an appointment in the Kentish district of Sea Fencibles.

His attention was directed to several scientific subjects connected with his profession. He prepared a code of Private Signals, which were approved by Lord St. Vincent, and for some years rested with the Admiralty for consideration, though subsequently another was adopted. He also invented a temporary rudder; and a machine for working the great chain-pumps of ships by the power of their way through the water, without the aid of any person on board. He communicated to the Royal Society in 1802 an interesting paper on water-spouts, which is printed in the XXth volume of the *Naval Chronicle*, and he also contributed various other articles to that publication. He was placed on the list of retired Rear-Admirals in 1838. (Abridged from a much longer memoir in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, II. 685—696.)

CAPT. BURNETT, R. N.

April 16. At Portsmouth, in his 42d year, William Burnett, esq. Post Captain R.N. commanding *H.M.S. Magicienne*.

He was the third son of Sir Robert Burnett, the seventh and present Baronet, of Leys, co. Aberdeen, by Margaret Dalrymple, fourth daughter of General Elphinstone, of Logie-Elphinstone. He was born at the family seat on the 1st of August, 1798,—the day on which the battle of the Nile was fought. In 1811 he entered the Navy as midshipman, on board the *Northumberland*, of 74 guns, and until the conclusion of the war he served on board that ship and the *Rami-*

lies, under Sir Henry Hotham, Sir George Cockburn, and Sir Thomas Hardy, the most distinguished Captains of the day. Under Sir Henry Hotham he served in the action off L'Orient, on the 22nd of May, 1812, in which the French 40-gun frigates *Arienne* and *Andromaque*, and 16-gun brig corvette *Mameluck*, were destroyed by the *Northumberland* and gun-brig *Growler*. He was present also at various other engagements on the coasts of France and Spain; and at the attack on Washington and New Orleans he was employed in the boats of the squadron.

Captain Burnett's first commission as Lieutenant was dated 31st December, 1818, when he was promoted from the *Carnation* sloop-of-war to the *Egeria* of 26 guns. He subsequently served in the *Wye* of 26 guns, on the home station, and in the *Albion* guardship, at Portsmouth. In 1824, he was appointed Second Lieutenant of the *Seringapatam* frigate; and his gallant conduct in attacking and capturing with the boats of that ship a superior force of Greek piratical vessels, was publicly acknowledged by Captain Sotheby in the despatch to the Admiralty. After the promotion of the First Lieutenant of the *Seringapatam*, Captain Burnett became senior, and served in that capacity till his promotion to the rank of Commander, on 29th April, 1827.

In March, 1830, he was nominated to the *Blanche* frigate, under Commander Sir Arthur Farquhar, then fitting out for the West Indies. His meritorious services on shore in the island of Jamaica, with the marines and seamen, during a predial insurrection in that island, again obtained for him the distinction of their public acknowledgment by his superior officer; and on his return home in 1834 he obtained the rank of Post-Captain.

It was only recently that Capt. Burnett, whose health was seriously impaired during a service of twenty-five years, chiefly in tropical and southern climates, again applied for active employment; when he was appointed to *H.M.S. Magicienne*, a very fine vessel of her class, carrying twenty-four 32-pounders, with a crew of 210 men,—an appointment which afforded him the highest gratification. He was on the eve of sailing to the Mediterranean station, when his brief but honourable career was brought to a close by a complaint of the liver, induced by too long residence in tropical climates. His body was interred in the Garrison chapel at Portsmouth on the 22d, with military honours. The pall-bearers were Sir David Dunn, Sir Edw. Cutham, John Montagu, esq. Francis Locke, esq.

Sir Thomas Hastings, and Edw. Boxer, esq. The Commander in Chief, General Commanding, Rear-Admiral, and the whole naval and military establishments were present.

Though gentle and unassuming in his manners, Captain Burnett possessed a firmness and determination which became more conspicuous as the danger increased. As an officer, he was strict, but never severe. No one understood better than he did the peculiarities of the British sailor's character, and by them he was universally beloved.

CAPT. HICKEY, R.N.

May 18. At Bath, aged 64, Frederick Hickey, esq. Post-Captain R.N.

He was born on the 22nd Aug. 1775, and entered the navy in 1797 as midshipman on board the Porcupine 24, in which he served under Captains L. Brabazon and G. Martin, on the Irish and Scotch stations, until 1792, when he was removed to the Lion 64, commanded by Sir Erasmus Gower, and then sitting out to take Lord Macartney to China. On his return from that memorable voyage, he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, and appointed to the Hind 26, of which he served as First Lieut. under Captains R. Lee and John Bazeley, until the mutiny at Spithead in 1797, when all the officers were turned on shore. He then volunteered his services for the suppression of the mutineers at the Nore, and was appointed for that purpose to the command of a gun vessel; but ultimately joined the Neptune 96, bearing the broad pendant of Sir E. Gower, and manned with volunteers raised by the merchants of London. After the suppression of the mutiny, the Neptune was attached to the Channel fleet.

In 1800, Mr. Hickey was appointed to the Waakzaamheid 26, Capt. David Atkins; with whom he removed, as First Lieutenant, to the Princess Royal 98, bearing the flag of Sir E. Gower, about Feb. 1801. She formed part of Sir A. Mitchell's squadron during the mutiny in Bentry bay, and was paid off early in 1802. Previous to the renewal of hostilities, Mr. Hickey was appointed to the Britannia 100, as senior Lieutenant; but, being superseded by a senior on the Earl of Northesk's arrival to take the command of the ship, he joined the Fish-gard frigate, at the particular request of her Captain, Lord Mark Kerr, one of his earliest shipmates and friends. He afterwards served in the Isis 50, bearing the flag of Sir Erasmus Gower, on the Newfoundland station, where he continued

until his promotion to the rank of Commander, Jan. 22, 1806.

In April 1807, Capt. Hickey was appointed to the Atalanta, a beautiful corvette, building at Bermuda; which made several cruises in 1812 and 1813, and during the whole of his career was actively employed, either in cruising against the enemy, in affording protection to the trade between Nova Scotia and the West Indies, or in the blockade of the American ports. "On the 10th Nov. 1813, she was wrecked during a fog on the Sisters Rocks, near the entrance of Halifax harbour, having mistaken the guns of some other vessel for the fog-signal guns of Sambro island. The full particulars of this catastrophe will be found in the memoir of Capt. Hickey, in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Suppt. Part. III. and it has also employed the graphic pen of Capt. Basil Hall. On a court martial Capt. Hickey was acquitted of all blame; and in a letter of Jer. O'Sullivan, esq. of Limerick, a passenger, it is stated that "To the honour of Capt. Hickey, he was the last who left the wreck; his calmness, his humanity, and courage, during the entire of this awful scene, was superior to man."

Capt. Hickey was promoted to post rank by commission dated Feb. 19, 1814. He subsequently commanded the Prince Regent 36, bearing the broad pendant of Sir James Yeo, on Lake Ontario; the St. Lawrence 102, in which he continued until the peace with America; and the Blossom 24, on the South American station, from whence he returned home with specie, Aug. 8, 1819. In 1820, when returning from Canada, through the United States, Capt. Hickey was arrested at the suit of a Yankee skipper, whose schooner had been accidentally run down by the Atalanta, so far back as the year 1810. The sum thus unexpectedly demanded of him was no less than 40,000 dollars, for which he was obliged to find bail before he could leave the country. In 1820 the trial took place at New York; the evidence was altogether in his favour, for it was clearly proved that the prosecutor had persisted in running before the Atalanta, until she got close up to his vessel, and that the accident was the result of his own folly in attempting to cross her bows while she still had considerable head-way. Emmet, the Irish refugee, conducted the prosecution; sophistry and national prejudice overcame truth; the defendant was sentenced to pay 38,000 dollars; but the plaintiff, after very little consideration, consented to accept exactly one half of the sum for which the original writ was

issued. The schooner and her cargo could not have been worth much more than 1,000*l*. The Admiralty admitted the hardship of Capt. Hickey's case, and liberally released him from his embarrassments by recommending that he should be reimbursed from the droits of the Admiralty.

COLONEL OTTLEY.

June 1. At Brompton, aged 75, Colonel Benjamin Wynne Ottley.

He entered the army at the age of fifteen, as an ensign in the 57th Foot; and was in unceasing employment for more than forty years. He was for thirteen years a subaltern officer; six years a Captain, the whole of which time he was in the West Indies, when (in 1806) he purchased his Majority, in the 91st foot; he was eleven years regimental Major, during four of which he had the brevet rank of Lieut.-Colonel; and he was upwards of ten years a regimental Lieut.-Colonel in the 70th foot, eight of which he had the rank of Colonel in the army. Of this long service, twenty-one years were passed on foreign stations. He served in America, the West Indies, Spain, and Holland; and after being in several minor actions, was at the battles of Rolsia, Vimiera, and Corunna, as Major of the 91st; and at the assault of Bergen-op-Zoom he commanded one of the columns of attack, and took the work he was sent against, in the accomplishment of which he was severely wounded. Upon his return to England in 1822, the King, in consequence of the high testimonials to his services, was graciously pleased to allow him to sell out, retaining the rank of Colonel in the army.

MADAME D'ARBLAY.

Jan. 6. At Bath, in her 89th year, Madame D'Arblay, a distinguished authoress of the last century.

She was the second daughter of Charles Burney, Mus. D. author of the *History of Music*, by Esther, daughter of Mr. Sleepe, of London, and the daughter of a French refugee. Her mother died in 1761, when she was in her fifth year. To adopt her own words, she "was the only one of Dr. Burney's family who never was placed in any seminary, and never was put under any governess or instructor whatsoever. Merely and literally self-educated, her sole emulation for improvement, and sole spur for exertion, were her unbounded veneration for the character, and affection for the person, of her father: who, nevertheless, had not, at the time, a moment to spare for giving her any personal lessons, or even for directing her pursuits.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

No truth can be more simply exact than that which is conveyed in four lines of the stanzas which she addressed to him in the secret dedication of her first work, *Evelina*, viz.—

If in my heart the love of virtue glows,
'Twas kindled there by an unwarring rule;
From thy example the pure flame arose,
Thy life my precept, thy good works my school.

(*Memoirs of Dr. Burney*, vol. i. p. 197.)

"At eight years of age she was ignorant of the letters of the alphabet, though at ten she began scribbling almost incessantly little works of invention, but always in private, and in scrawling characters illegible save to herself. One of her most remote remembrances previously to this writing mania is that of hearing a neighbouring lady recommend to Mrs. Burney, her mother, to quicken the indolence or stupidity, whichever it might be, of the little duncie by the chastening ordinances of Solomon. The alarm, however, of that little duncie at a suggestion so wide from the maternal measures that had been practised in her childhood was instantly superseded by a joy of gratitude and surprise that still rests upon her recollection, when she heard gently murmured in reply, 'No, no,—I am not uneasy about her.' But, alas! the soft music of those encouraging accents had already ceased to vibrate on human ears before these scrambling pot-hooks had begun their operation of converting into elegies, odes, plays, songs, farces—nay tragedies and epic poems—every scrap of white paper that could be seized upon without question or notice; for she grew up, probably through the vanity-annihilating circumstances of this conscious intellectual disgrace, with so affrighted a persuasion that what she scribbled, if seen, would but expose her to ridicule, that her pen, though her greatest, was only her clandestine delight. To one confidant indeed all was open; but the fond partiality of the juvenile Susannah (her next sister) made her opinion of little weight, though the affection of her praise rendered the stolen moments of their secret readings the happiest of their adolescent lives. From the time, however, that she attained her fifteenth year, she considered it her duty to combat this writing passion as illaudable, because fruitless. Seizing, therefore, an opportunity when Dr. Burney was at Chesington, and the then Mrs. Burney her mother-in-law was in Norfolk, she made over to a bonfire in a paved play court her whole stock of prose good and chattels, with the stern intention to extinguish for ever in their ashes her scribbling propensity. But Hudibras too well says,

"He who complies against his will
Is of his own opinion still."

This grand feat therefore, which consumed her productions, extirpated neither the invention nor the inclination that had given them birth; and, in defiance of all the projected heroism of the sacrifice, the last of the little works that was immolated, which was the *History of Caroline Evelyn*, the mother of Evelina, left upon the mind of the writer so animated an impression of the singular situations to which that Caroline's infant daughter,—from the unequal birth by which she hung suspended between the elegant connexions of her mother and the vulgar ones of her grandmother—might be exposed; and presented contrasts and mixtures of society so unusual, yet, thus circumstanced, so natural, that irresistibly and almost unconsciously the whole of *A young Lady's entrance into the World*, was pent up in the inventor's memory ere a paragraph was committed to paper. Writing indeed was far more difficult to her than composing, for that demanded what she rarely found attainable, secret opportunity; while composition, in that heyday of imagination, called only for volition."

Madame D'Arblay then proceeds to relate, at length, all the circumstances connected with the accomplishment of her wish, or frolic, as she declares it was, "to see her work in print." She copied the manuscript in a feigned hand; for, as she was the Doctor's principal amanuensis, she feared her common writing might accidentally be seen by some compositor of the *History of Music*, and lead to detection; but she had only written two out of three volumes, when, somewhat weary of the task, she employed her brother to induce some bookseller to print what was done. Mr. Dodsley refused the work as being anonymous; Mr. Lowndes declined it as imperfect, but at the same time instigated her to fresh exertions by declaring himself ready to purchase it when it should be finished. This was soon after accomplished. Mr. Lowndes gave her twenty pounds, and the book was published in January 1778. Some time before she had confidentially owned to her father that she was going, through her brother Charles, to print a little book, but intreated him not to ask to see it. "I laughed," says the Doctor, "at her plans, but promised acquiescence; and the book had been six months published before I even heard its name, which I learnt at last without her knowledge. But great indeed was then my surprise to find that it was in general reading, and commended in no common manner in the several Reviews of the times. Of this she was unacquainted herself, as

she was then ill and in the country. I opened the first volume with fear and trembling; not having the least idea that, without the use of the press or any practical knowledge, she could write a book worth reading. The dedication to myself, however, brought tears into my eyes, and before I had read half the first volume I was much surprised, and I confess delighted; and most especially with the letters of Mr. Villiers. She had always had a great affection for me, had an excellent heart, and a natural simplicity and probity about her that wanted no teaching."

Meanwhile the fame of Evelina reached the house of Mr. Crisp at Chesington, where the invalid author was staying; it was procured and read aloud in her presence, without any suspicion that the author was in the midst of the audience; and shortly after it was recommended by Mrs. Cholmondeley to the notice of Dr. Johnson. The full details of this important introduction are given in the *Memoirs* we have been quoting; they are related by Dr. Burney, who brought the news from Mrs. Thrale's. "To-night at Streatham, while we were sitting at tea—only Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, Mr. Thrale, and myself,—'Madam,' cried Dr. Johnson, see-sawing on his chair, 'Mrs. Cholmondeley was talking to me last night of a new novel which she says has a very uncommon share of merit—Evelina, she says she has not been so entertained this great while as in reading it, and that she shall go all over London to discover the author.' 'Odd enough,' cried Mrs. Thrale; 'why, somebody else mentioned that book to me to-day.' Lady Westcote it was, I believe—the modest writer of Evelina, she talked about.' 'Mrs. Cholmondeley says,' answered the Doctor, 'that she never before met so much modesty with so much merit in any literary production of the kind as is implied by the concealment of the author.' 'Well,' cried I (continued my father) smiling more and more, 'that book to me too, and I read a little of it, which, indeed, seemed to be above the common-place works of this kind.' Mrs. Thrale said she would certainly get it; 'you must have it, Madam,' cried Johnson emphatically. Mrs. Cholmondeley says she shall keep it on her table the whole summer, that everybody that knows her may see it, for she asserts that everybody ought to read it. And she has made Burke get it, and Reynolds!"

"And, in truth, in private life few small events can possibly have been attended with more remarkable incidents. That a work voluntarily consigned by its humble

author, even from its birth, to oblivion, should rise from her condemnation, and,

"Unpatronized, unaided, unknown,"

make its way through the metropolis, in passing from the Monthly Review into the hands of the beautiful Mrs. Bunbury; and from hers arriving at those of the Hon. Mrs. Cholmondeley; whence triumphantly it should be conveyed to Sir Joshua Reynolds; made known to Mr. Burke; be mounted^e even to the notice of Dr. Johnson, and reach Streatham; and that there its name should first be pronounced by the great lexicographer himself; and, by mere chance, in the presence of Dr. Burney; seemed more like a romance, even to the Doctor himself, than anything in the book that was the cause of these coincidences."

At another visit to Streatham, Mrs. Thrale unconsciously commissioned Dr. Burney himself to order for her his daughter's book; and, when he went again, he found it had been so warmly approved that he determined to gratify the lady's curiosity and his own pride by avowing the author. Dr. Johnson himself had not yet read the novel; it was lent him by Mrs. Thrale, who, in a letter to Dr. Burney, written shortly after, says, "Doctor Johnson returned home last night full of the praises of the book I had lent him, protesting there were passages in it that might do honour to Richardson. We talk of it for ever;" &c. (See the *Memoirs*, ii. 147.) "This packet was accompanied by intelligence that Sir Joshua Reynolds had been fed while reading the little work, from refusing to quit it at table; and that Edmund Burke had sat up a whole night to finish it!!" (p. 148.) The publisher sent ten sets handsomely bound for the author; but he was still ignorant of her name, and the letter commenced with "*Sir*." Upon the printing of the third edition he also gave ten pounds more, which, with the former twenty, was all Miss Burney received.

The author of *Evelina* was now introduced in person to the literary circle at Streatham, of which she gives some interesting anecdotes in her *Memoirs*.

In 1782 Miss Burney published her second novel, entitled "*Cecilia*;" or, the *Memoirs of an Heiress*;" which was welcomed with high approbation by the best literary judges of that day. She relates an anecdote of Lord Chancellor Thurlow respecting it, that he took it with him to Trentham, and throwing it on the table in the library, declared it was worth all the books in the room.

The third volume of *Madame D'Arblay's Memoirs* contains more, perhaps, that re-

lates to herself than the preceding; but to these details our space will only allow us to advert. In the first place there are the particulars of the intercourse of herself and family with Dr. Johnson during his latter days; then succeeds an account of her intimacy with Mrs. Delany, and interviews with the King^e and Queen, and of her introduction^e through the recommendation of Mrs. Delany, to an office in the household of Queen Charlotte. On the 17th July 1786, she entered upon the duties of one of her Majesty's Keepers of the Robes; which she executed for five years, and then, her health having failed, was permitted to resign.

Two years after, when visiting at the house of her friend Mr. Locke, at Norbury park, she became acquainted with M. Alexandre Piochard D'Arblay, a French emigrant artillery officer, the intimate friend and attendant of Count Louis de Narbonne; and, though the alliance seemed far from advantageous, in respect to fortune, Dr. Burney at length gave his consent, and the marriage took place at Mickleham on the 28th July 1793. A letter from Mr. Burke to her father, written on this occasion, is too honourable to the subject of our memoir, to be passed over:—

"Besides my general wishes, the establishment of *Madame d'Arblay* is a matter in which I take no slight interest; if I had not the greatest affection to her virtues, my admiration of her incomparable talents, would make me desirous of an order of things which would bring forward a gentleman of whose merits, by being the object of her choice, I have no doubt; his choice of her too would give me the best possible opinion of his judgment."

M. and *Madame D'Arblay* at first took up their residence at Bookham. In the same year she published "*Brief Reflections relative to the Emigrant French Clergy*," 8vo. the profits of which she assigned for their benefit. In 1795 a tragedy of her composition was brought out at Drury Lane Theatre, entitled *Edwy and Elgiva*; but it was never printed.

In 1796 she produced another novel, in five volumes, under the title of "*Camilla, or a Picture of Youth*." For this she ob-

* King George III. was always deeply interested in the original history of "*Evelina*," and even so late as 1805, in an interview with Dr. Burney, he resumed again his old favourite topic of amusement—my daughter *d'Arblay's* concealed composition of *Evelina*, inquiring again and again into the various particulars of its contrivance and its discovery."

tained a subscription of 3000 guineas, and the profits enabled "the hermits of Bookham," as she chooses to style herself and partner, to erect a new hermitage on a slice of Norbury Park, given them by her kind friend Mr. Locke, and which was called Camilla Cottage.

During the peace of 1802 M. and Madame D'Arblay quitted England for Paris, on the understanding that their absence was to last one year; but before the re-commencement of hostilities her husband had so far pledged his military allegiance to the Emperor, that he could not in honour quit Paris when the English were ordered away.

War having thus again broken forth, Madame D'Arblay was debarred from all but occasional and precarious intercourse with her family at home; and during two years, from the extreme rigour of Napoleon, it was wholly stopped.

"As the wife of a French officer of distinction, living with him in his own country, she would have held any species of clandestine manoeuvre to its disadvantage as treachery, and indeed ingratitude; for, during ten unbroken years of sojourn in France, she met with a never abating warmth of friendship and confidence in her honour, from the singularly amiable personages to whom she had the happiness of being presented by her husband; the charm of whose social intercourse is indelibly engraven on her remembrance. And she cannot here resist the indulgence of gratefully selecting from a list too numerous for this brief record, the names of the amiable Prince and Princess de Beauvau, and their delightful family, and of the noble-minded General and Madame Victor de la Tour Maubourg, with the whole of that upright and estimable race; including most peculiarly Madame de Maisonenne, the faithful, chosen, and tender friend of this editor."

In 1812, during the absence of Napoleon in Russia, Madame D'Arblay found means to return to this country, barely in time to watch the last flickering beam of her father's life, who died in 1813, in his 87th year. She was subsequently joined by her husband, then General D'Arblay, and he died at Bath on the 3rd May 1818 (see *Gent. Mag.* LXXXVIII. i. 477). Their only child, the late Rev. Alexander Charles Louis D'Arblay, was educated for the English church. He became a Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and Perpetual Curate of Camden Town Chapel, and died unmarried Jan. 10, 1837.*

* Mr. D'Arblay was the author of "The Apostolic Gift of Tongues, contrasted with some Modern Claims to In-

Her last novel, "The Wanderer; or Female Difficulties," was published in 1811 in five volumes as his predecessors. She received for the copyright 1500*l.* (*Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1810, p. 405,) but it was not so successful as her earlier works. A review of it will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1814, p. 579.

In 1832 her "Memoirs of Doctor Burney," from which we have so largely quoted, were published in three volumes 8vo. and some further extracts from that amusing work will be found in our Magazine for Feb. 1833.

SIR RICHARD PHILLIPS, KNT.

April 2. At Brighton, in his 73d year, Sir Richard Phillips, Knt. formerly an eminent bookseller in London.

Sir Richard Phillips was born in London, and educated in Soho-square and at Chiswick. His original name, we have been told, was Philip Richards. He was brought up with an uncle, a brewer, in Oxford street; but a passion for literature and philosophy led him to detach himself from his family connections. In 1786 he became an assistant in a school at Chester, from whence he removed, two years after, to Leicester, and opened a school on his own account. This he carried on for nearly a twelvemonth; but, as it did not wholly answer his expectations, he turned to the ordinary trade of the place, and opened a small shop for hosiery, which he had not the means of furnishing from his own capital, but the friend who trusted him with goods came every Saturday night to take account of the stock.

During the political excitement propagated by the French revolution, Mr. Phillips conceived (in the words of a biographer who will be presently described) that "politics were as profitable an article as he could deal in." He therefore established in 1790 "The Leicester Herald," "the grand prop" of which was the celebrated Dr. Priestley. Mr. Phillips himself for some time acted as editor, and wrote "some letters with infinite spirit." There can be no doubt that he would allow no delicacy of expression or modera-

tion; a Sermon, preached in Camden Chapel, St. Pancras, on January 8, 1832, being the Sunday following the Epiphany; preceded by an Introductory Discourse on the Prevailing Spirit of the Times, and its Effects on National Religion. To which is added an Appendix, containing an Answer to Hume on Miracles, and to Laplace on Atheistical Necessity."

tion of political expression to stand in the way of the success of his speculation: and the sale of the paper was established. With this he combined the business of a bookseller, and in 1793 was prosecuted for selling Paine's *Rights of Man*, and, having been found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Leicester Gaol, where Mr. Daniel Lambert, whose name has become proverbial for personal bulk, was his gaoler, and treated him with great kindness.

Soon after the term of Mr. Phillips's imprisonment had expired, he disposed of his share in the Leicester Herald (which is still carried on), "for a very valuable consideration," and confined himself entirely to his hosiery business. Shortly after, his premises caught fire, and, together with his whole stock in trade, were consumed, but he was insured to the full amount.

Mr. Phillips did not again establish himself in Leicester; but came to London, and opened a hosier's shop in St. Paul's Churchyard. At this period he lodged at a milliner's, with one of whose assistants, Miss Griffiths, a native of Wales, he formed a matrimonial alliance. At an early period of life he had conceived an antipathy to animal food, to which he soon after adhered, and it is stated in his "Memoirs," (published in 1808,) that the future Lady Phillips won his heart by her attention in providing a small pie, into the composition of which the forbidden animal ingredient of *tard* did not enter!

Shortly after, encouraged by his former intercourse and connection with Dr. Priestley and other literary men, Mr. Phillips established the *Monthly Magazine*, of which the first number was published on the 1st of July, 1796. At an early period of the career of this publication, the principal share in its management was undertaken by the well known Dr. Aikin; and among its most eminent contributors and authors were Dr. Wolcott, Mr. Belsham, Capel Lofft, Dr. Mavor, Sir John Carr, Mr. Pratt the poet, and, more particularly, Mr. Thomas Skinner Surr, (who married a sister of Lady Phillips,) author of "A Winter in London," and other popular novels. In 1806 Mr. Phillips unwisely quarrelled with Dr. Aikin, in consequence of the latter, in a matter submitted to his arbitration, taking part with another author who had quarrelled with Mr. Phillips. Shortly after, Dr. Aikin established a magazine under the title of the *Athenaeum*, the publication of which was undertaken by the house of Longman and Co. Mr. Phillips's

grand literary assistant was now the Rev. George Gregory, D.D., who arranged for him a *Cyclopaedia* in two large volumes quarto, and gave him several other works for publication, but died in March 1807.

From this *Cyclopaedia* originated that published about 1809, in one vol. small 8vo. called Watkins's *Portable Cyclopaedia*, the editor thereof, Dr. Watkins, now alive, having been formerly chaplain on board a man of war. With Dr. Watkins he also quarrelled—they both being very irascible; and the completion of the work was intrusted to Mr. Savage, brother to the author of the work on *Decorative Printing*.

In 1807, Mr. Phillips attempted the establishment of another periodical, under the title of *The Antiquary's Magazine*; but this shortly broke up with a paper war with Mr. Blore and the artists engaged.

As Mr. Phillips's business increased he removed from St. Paul's Churchyard, to Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where he carried on a very extensive business as a publisher.

On Midsummer day 1807 the Livery of London elected him their Sheriff for the ensuing year; and, on occasion of going up with an address from the Corporation, he received the honour of knighthood, March 30, 1808, much to the surprise of his republican friends.

During his year of office a small anonymous volume appeared under the title of "Memoirs of the Public and Private Life of Sir Richard Phillips, Knight, High Sheriff for the City of London and County of Middlesex, impartially compiled from authentic documents, by a Citizen of London, and Assistants." This extraordinary production is a high-flown panegyric throughout, but at the same time it enters into so many private minutiae, that the materials must have been derived from head quarters. Many of the preceding facts have been derived from its pages, but for the early part of his life, we have preferred the statement of the "Living Authors." The *Life* states that his father was a farmer near Leicester, and his younger brother a tradesman in New York. It may be mentioned that it includes four letters of C. J. Fox, written in answer to the pressing invitations of Mr. Phillips to treat for the copyright of his "History of James the Second."

The activity of Sir Richard Phillips during his year of Shrievalty was very considerable. He established the *Sheriffs' Fund*, for relief of distressed Debtors, causing poor-boxes to be placed in conspicuous parts of the front of Newgate,

the Fleet, Giltspur-street and Poultry Compters. The spunging houses were put under better regulations with regard to fees; and persons against whom the Grand Jury had thrown out the bill of indictment, who had previously been detained till the Grand Jury were discharged, were ordered to be *immediately* liberated as soon as the Grand Jury had returned the bill in open court as not found.

On this latter subject Sir Richard Phillips published in May 1808, a Letter addressed to Sir Samuel Romilly, who was at that time engaged in bringing in a Bill relative to some alterations in the Penal Code. This Letter will be found in the "Memoirs of Sir Richard Phillips," above described.

Shortly after his year of Shrievalty, the affairs of Sir Richard Phillips became embarrassed, and in 1809 his grand establishment in Bridge Street was broken up. He, however, through a friend, repurchased the *Monthly Magazine*, and some of his best copyrights, particularly the school books written by Dr. Mavor, and they became the chief support of himself and family for the last 25 years. He has left a widow; three sons, 1. Richard; 2. Rev. Alfred Phillips, Vicar of Kilmorsden, Somerset; 3. Horatio, a bookseller at Paris; and four daughters.

The titles of Sir Richard Phillips's own works are as follow:—

A Letter to the Livery of London relative to the Duties and Office of Sheriff. 1808, 12mo.

Treatise on the Powers and Duties of Juries, and on the Criminal Laws of England. 1811, 12mo.

Communications relative to the Datu-ra Stramonium as a cure for Asthma. 1811, 8vo.

Golden Rules for Jurymen; 1814, on a sheet.

A Morning's Walk from London to Kew, 1817, 8vo. A large and amusing volume, abounding with original remarks.

Twelve Essays on the Proximate Causes of the Phenomena of Nature, developing new principles of Universal Causation. Also in vol. xlix. and l. of the Philosophical Magazine, some essays on Gravitation, and a "New Theory of the System of the Universe."

Besides these, he edited several school books, which formed a very profitable branch of his trade; and he used to write

many violent letters in the *Monthly Magazine*, under the signature of "Common Sense."

HENRY CROMWELL FIELD, Esq.

May 6. Henry Cromwell Field, esq. eldest son of Henry Field (of whom a memoir was given in our Magazine for Feb. 1838), and lineally descended, in the fifth descent, from Henry Cromwell, Lord Deputy of Ireland, the younger son of the Protector. He was born 27th June 1785. His death took place instantaneously, by a stroke of apoplexy, whilst in the discharge of his duty as Resident Medical Officer at the Charter House, attending one of the pensioners.

It is a remarkable circumstance that he was the last of four generations,* who, from father to son, during a space of nearly 140 years, were members of the same branch of the medical profession, and carried on their business during nearly the whole of that period in the same place, Newgate-street, in the city of London.

H. C. Field, the subject of this memoir, was, in 1830, appointed apothecary to the Charter House; and, on the death of Dr. Vetch, was, in 1835, elected in his room Resident Medical Officer of that foundation. In 1826 he became one of the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company, and in 1837 was elected to the responsible and honourable office of Chairman to that Court. In the duties of his profession he displayed accurate knowledge of its principles, directed by sound judgment. His leisure hours he devoted to painting; and not unfrequently gave proofs of his taste and ability in that branch of the fine arts by being an honorary contributor to the exhibitions of the Royal Academy. He was (though not a Carthusian by education) devotedly attached to the Charter House,—proud of his connection with that noble foundation, and fond of its collegiate society; and in its ancient buildings he found many a picturesque spot which he loved to contemplate, and upon which he was meditating to employ his pencil. A few of these sketches are completed, and were destined to accompany an edition of "The Notes in illustration of the Plans of the Charter House" which have appeared in No. V. of the Carthusian; upon which he was engaged in conjunction with his friend the preacher of the Charter House.

* John Field,	born	15 Nov. 1683, died 13 Dec. 1740, æt. 58.
John Field,	..	9 Jan. 1719, .. 26 Aug. 1796, æt. 78.
Henry Field,	..	29 Sep. 1755, .. 19 Dec. 1837, æt. 83.
Henry Cromwell Field..		27 June 1785, .. 6 May, 1840, æt. 55.

Mr. Field was buried in the vault of the Charter House chapel; his funeral was indeed solemn, being attended, according to the custom of the place, by all the pensioners, the scholars and officers of the House, who preceded the body in procession; and being followed by the Court of Examiners of the Apothecaries' Company.

Mr. Field married his first cousin Anna Sophia, eldest daughter of Mr. Thomas Gwinnell, of Worcester, merchant, who survives her husband without issue.

MRS. WARE.

June 8. At Warehill, Amwell, aged 94, Mary, widow of Major Henry Ware, of the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

She was a daughter of Captain Blake,* of Peterborough, who died about 1804; and was married first to Charles Tarrant, D.D. Dean of Peterborough, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and Vicar of Wrotham, Kent, who died Feb. 22, 1791, (see a memoir of him in the Gentleman's Magazine for that month, p. 191.) The Dean was a widower, and had children by a former wife, but none by Miss Blake. She was married secondly to Major Ware, who was a descendant of the celebrated Sir James Ware, the historian of Ireland, and the only son of the Rev. Henry Ware, D.D. by Anne, eldest daughter of Wrightson Mundy, esq. of Markeaton, co. Derby, M.P. for Leicestershire, (by Anne, sister to Sir Robert Burdett of Foremark, co. Derby, Bart.) and sister to Francis Noel Clarke Mundy, esq. the author of *Needwood Forest* and other esteemed poems; as well as to Elizabeth, the second Countess of Robert seventh Earl Ferrers.

Mrs. Ware was herself a person of great intellectual attainments: of which her translations from the Greek, Latin, and Italian, afford ample proof. She was also the authoress of some original poems which evinced a highly cultivated mind.

Nor was she less distinguished for her genuine piety and true Christian charity, and by her death the poor have lost a kind and generous benefactor.

CLERGY DECEASED.

May 27. At St. Colum Glebe, Kerry, aged 60, the Rev. *Robert Hewson*, of Trinity college, Dublin, M.A. fourth son of the late Rev. Francis Hewson, M.A. brother of J. F. Hewson, esq. of Ennismore, first cousin of the Rt. Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry, and closely related to and connected with the principal families in that county. Mr. Hewson had been thirty-six years in holy orders, four of which he was Curate of Killarney, and for the remaining thirty-two Curate of St. Colman. To the latter parish he was presented by his relative the late Earl of Glandore. For the last ten or twenty years, he held, with it, the sinecure vicarages of Killarney, in the county of Kerry, and Templebreenin, in the county of Tipperary. To the former he was presented by the late Bishop Warburton, and to the latter by the Earl of Kenmare. Mr. Hewson married, early in life, Frances Jane, only legitimate daughter of the late Francis Bland, esq. father of the celebrated Mrs. Jordan, mother of the Earl of Munster, the Countess of Erroll, &c. and by her obtained a considerable fortune in money, which was increased by landed estates on the death of her brother, the late Lt. Col. J. F. Bland. By this lady, who survives him, he has left a family of three sons and one daughter; two of his sons are in the church (one, the Rev. Frank Hewson, of Worcester); and the third is a barrister on the Munster Circuit. The lamented subject of this notice having lived for the greater part of his life in the seclusion of a country village had but little opportunity of making a noise in the world; indeed, this was not his ambition. Few men, nevertheless, in the south of Ireland, have descended to their graves more lamented. The poor man was seldom sent from his door unrelieved; his ear was ever ready to hear the most wearisome tale of real or imaginary distress. To settle differences and to be a peacemaker among contending parties was almost his constant employment; and in all this he knew no distinction between man and man, between the Romanist and the member of his own church. His purse he exhausted and his strength he wasted in such works and labours of love. Always resident at St. Colman, in which parish he built a new church and glebe house, he neglected not the duties of his sacred calling, but was ever the spiritual adviser as he was the reliever of bodily want. For some time he held the commission of the peace, and as a magistrate was above all praise, con-

* Capt. Blake was engaged at the battle of Preston Pans, and, being wounded in the head by a Lochaber axe, his head was trepanned, and his daughter subsequently wore, set in diamonds, a portion of the bone of his skull, which was then extracted.

vincing the bitterest opponent of Church and State that he, in the administration of the law, was both just and merciful. He was borne to the grave by his sorrowing tenantry and parishioners, and followed by an immense concourse of people of all ranks and persuasions from the neighbouring county.

The Rev. R. Sans, for thirty years Master of the endowed Grammar School at King-bridge, and Incumbent of Salcombe, Devon.

Lately. The Rev. A. Colhurst, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Killaloe.

At Ashted, the Rev. Christopher Hayden, B.A. Chaplain to the Birmingham Workhouse.

June 4. At Tendring, Essex, aged 28, the Rev. Robert Hardy, M.A. son of Robert Hardy, esq. of Tendring hall.

At Ringmer, Sussex, at an advanced age, the Rev. William Mackenzie, D.D. Rector of Burwash in that county, to which he was presented in 1824, by Jos. Gould, esq. He was formerly and for thirty years Rector of Smarden, in Kent, which he resigned in 1822; and also of Heskomb, Surrey, to which he was instituted in 1824.

At Stratford upon Avon, aged 57, the Rev. William Ashmead Pruett, Vicar of Snitterfield, near Warwick. He was the son of Thomas Pruett, esq. of Gloucester; was matriculated of Worcester college, Oxford, in 1800; proceeded B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808, and B.D. 1819; and was presented to Snitterfield in 1838 by the Bishop of Worcester, in consideration of his zealous and faithful services for a period of twenty-nine years, as Curate of Fladbury near Worcester. Mr. Pruett had engaged to preach at the Archdeacon's visitation at Stratford-upon-Avon, and had just concluded the preparatory prayer, when he was suddenly seized with apoplexy, and was removed in a dying state. It is remarkable that he had been often known to express a wish that he might die in the church, whilst engaged in his ministerial duties.

June 6. At the vicarage, Exmouth, aged 75, the Rev. Richard Prat, Vicar of Littleham with Exmouth. He was the only son of the late Rev. Richard Prat, Rector of Glastonbury and Vicar of Butcombe, Somerset. He was presented to Littleham by the Dean and Chapter of Exeter in 1813.

At his house in Eaton-place, aged 69, the Rev. John Jeffreys, Rector of Barnes, Surrey. He was born at Great Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, and was the son of the Rev. John Jeffreys, D.D. Canon of Christchurch, and Canon

Residentiary of St. Paul's, and at that time Rector of Great Berkhamstead. He was educated at Westminster, and thence elected to Christ church, Oxford, in 1788. He took the degree of B.A. in 1792, and that of M.A. in 1795, in which year he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the rectory of Barnes, a living which had also been held by his father for the three preceding years. A very magnificent service of plate was presented to Dr. Jeffreys by his parishioners a few years since.

June 9. At Kemberton, Shropshire, the Rev. George Marriott, Rector of Kemberton, with Sutton Maddock, to which he was presented in 1835, by R. Slaney, esq.

Aged 30, the Rev. Cecil Morley, of the university of Cambridge; nephew to Henry Campbell Morley, esq. of Wandsworth. He was drowned when bathing in the Thames, owing to a sudden seizure of cramp.

June 10. At Bfracombe, the Rev. Thomas Poole, late Curate of Barkwell, Somersetshire.

June 11. At York terrace, Regent's Park, aged 78, the Rev. Alexander Crombie, D.C.L. F.R.S. He was for many years a schoolmaster of high reputation at Greenwich.

June 15. At Bampton, Oxfordshire, aged 35, the Rev. George Carr, Curate of Blackbourn. He entered at Merton College in 1823, and graduated B. A. 1827, M.A. 1838.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 7. At Osborne's Hotel, Adelphi, Mary, wife of Alexander, the 26th Laird of Mackintosh and 20th Chief of Clan Chattan.

May 17. In Duke-street, St. James's, aged 50, Anthony V. D. Searle Van Dam, esq.

May 27. In Kensington gardens, Tristram Madox, esq., formerly in the 67th regiment; Ensign by purchase 1833, Lieut. in 1837, but sold out about six months ago. He had lost a sister about a month since. It was proved that he had taken poison. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

June 6. L. Dewburg, esq. He was thrown out of his cab in the East India Road, some days before, and died from concussion of the brain. A short time ago his father was killed by being thrown from his horse.

June 8. In his 50th year, Joshua Blackburn, esq. of Brockwell Hall, near

Dulwich, and Liquorpond-st. younger son of the late Wm. Blackburn, esq. of Southwark, architect.

June 12. In his 54th year, Thomas Maisey, esq. of Beaumont-st., Portland-place.

June 18. At Battersea-rise, aged 88, William Hutchins, esq.

June 20. At Kensington, Caroline Jane, third daughter of the late G. S. Camden, esq., of Odiham.

Aged 28, Augustus MacDonogh, esq., late of 11th light dragoons.

In his 63d year, Daniel Wilkinson, esq. of St. Paul's Churchyard; in whom the Commercial Travellers' Society has lost one of its early and zealous friends, and active members of the committee. He was also one of the Council of the Literary Fund, and a warm friend of that Society.

June 21. Aged 42, John Joseph Tabor, jun. of Grove-road, Brixton.

Aged 23, Augustus John Fane, esq., the only child of the late Lieut.-Col. John Thomas Fane, M.P. and great-nephew of the Earl of Westmorland.

Aged 80, Thomas Wood, esq. of Red Lion-court, Watling-st.

June 24. The infant daughter of the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Douglas.

June 25. At Clapham Common, in his 65th year, Lytton George Keir, esq. of Bridge Street, Westminster, senior Burgess for St. Margaret's in the Court of Westminster, treasurer of that Parish, and governor or trustee of most of the parochial Schools and charitable Institutions in that populous neighbourhood. He was born and bred in Westminster, where he was universally respected for his honourable and amiable character, and has died with the deep regret of all who knew him. His body was interred on the 3d July, in the North vault of St. Margaret's church, (where rest the remains of his father and mother,) and on the day of his burial the shops in and near Bridge Street were closed, out of respect to his memory. He married one of the daughters of the late John Bullamy, esq. of the House of Commons, who is left his widow; but had no children.

June 26. At Highgate, aged 66, Thomas Farrer, esq. of Brompton and of Doctors' Commons.

June 27. At Hampstead, aged 32, Katherine Maynard, wife of Thomas Hug, esq. and second daughter of A. F. W. Swinton, esq. of Worsash, Hants. Her body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

June 28. At Highbury-terrace, Mary, widow of Banister Flight, esq.

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In Upper Gower-st. in his 72d year, Wm. McCormick, esq.

In Baker-st., Ann, widow of Arthur Pott, esq. of Southwark.

Lately. In Gloucester-place, the Hon. Maria-Charlotte, widow of William Tennent, esq. and sister to the Earl of Yarborough. She was married in 1804, and left a widow in 1818.

At Norwood, aged 75, Elizabeth, dau. of the late Walter Adams, esq.

In Albany-st. Regent's Park, W. H. Keating, esq. of Philadelphia, U. S.

July 2. At Kensington, aged 41, John Neave, esq. late Judge and Magistrate at Allyghur, in the East Indies.

At Tottenham, aged 87, Ann, widow of Thomas Williams, esq.

July 3. At the residence of F. Lermite, esq. Twickenham, aged 24, Thos. youngest son of Samuel Berger, esq. of Upper Hornerton.

In Little Bridge-st., Westminster; Robert Maitland, esq. Barrister, of the Inner Temple. He was called to the bar Nov. 28, 1828.

July 4. In Kensington-square, aged 77, John Silvester, esq.

July 5. At Camberwell, Mr. Thomas Bragg, formerly an engraver in good employment.

July 7. In Judd-st., aged 52, Elizabeth, third daughter of John Mitchell, esq. of Barnes.

At Clapham, in his 63d year, Niven Kerr, esq. a merchant of Winchester-street, Old Broad-street, who had for many years conducted successfully a mercantile house at London and Constantinople, in connexion with Mr. Black of that city. His loss is deeply regretted in the metropolis, where his high honour and enlarged commercial views were duly appreciated. Mr. Kerr had been early in life much in the East, and was once almost miraculously preserved from drowning. He was a director of the Indemnity Mutual Marine Assurance Society, and of the Cambrian Iron and Speltre Company. His death was occasioned by the improper cutting of a corn, which, increased by a tight boot, brought on an inflammation, and in the end, after a few weeks confinement, mortified. He married Miss Black, and has left her a widow with two sons.

July 8. At Camberwell, aged 35, Alexander John Cranston, third son of the late Capt. Wright, R.N.

July 9. In Half Moon-st. aged 56, John Macnamara, esq. only brother to Arthur Macnamara, esq. of Langood Castle, Beronshire, and of Carrington Hall, Herts.

At the house of his son-in-law, J.

Greatorox, esq. Upper Clapton, aged 67, James Walford, esq. of Chancery-lane.

At Peckham, Capt. William Hamilton, E. I. Company's late maritime service.

In Henrietta-st. Covent Garden, aged 62, Thomas Clerke, M.D. He was a native of Sunderland, and was for many years a student with the late Mr. Lynn, the celebrated Surgeon, in Parliament street, whose friendship he retained during the life of that gentleman. Dr. Clerke was married late in life to Miss Edwards, whom he survived; he has left one daughter to lament his loss. Having a competency he never courted practice, though he was of considerable ability, which was at all times at the service of his friends, and of the poor and needy. He was possessed of much general information; it would have been difficult to find any person of deeper or more extensive reading, or one who more completely mastered that which he had read. His head was clear, and his judgment sound; he had a happy vein of humour; his manners were simple, and his conversation peculiarly pleasing; and he has left behind him the character of a warm-hearted, worthy man, whose memory will be long cherished in the affectionate remembrance of a large and admiring circle of friends.

July 10. At Highbury Park, aged 78, Eleanor, relict of G. T. King, esq.

At Acree-lane, Brixton, in his 83rd year, John Littlewood, esq. formerly of Bridewell-wharf, Blackfriars.

July 12. In Montague-place, aged 74, Sir Robert Baker, Benchet of the Inner Temple, formerly Chairman of the Westminster Sessions, and Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, and, until lately, Treasurer for the County of Middlesex, and Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company. He was called to the bar at the Inner Temple, Nov. 17, 1786; was for some time Police Magistrate at Great Marlborough-street; and on being removed to Bow-street, was knighted May 10, 1820.

July 13. At Kingsland-place, Samuel Osborn, esq. formerly of Bishopsgate-st. Aged 73, Joseph Sharp, esq. of West Brixton.

July 15. At Clapham New Park, aged 70, John Brayne, esq.

Aged 58, Lucetia, wife of W. Curlling, esq. of Denmark-hill.

In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. the lady of the Hon. Edward Herbert, of a decline.

July 16. In his eighteenth year, by accidentally falling from a steam-boat in the river, Edward Wheatley St. John Mildmay, eldest son of E. St. J. Mildmay, esq. Bishop's Hall, Essex.

Aged 38, Charles Richard Roberts, of

Seething-lane, and Goodmayes, Essex, esq. solicitor, fifth son of the late Rev. Wm. Roberts, of Galt-y-beren, Caernarvonshire.

July 17. In Welbeck-st. aged 53, Henry Weyland Powell, esq. of Foxlease Park, Lyndhurst, Hants, late of the Grenadier Guards.

July 19. Aged 82, Mr. William Witherby, of Islington, the senior member of the Court of Assistants of the Company of Stationers. He served the office of Master in 1821-2.

July 22. Aged 48, Ann, wife of William Cox, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, formerly of Woodford Hall, Essex.

BERKS.—July 27. Aged 80, Thomas Ring, esq. M.D. of Reading.

July 19. At East Hendred, Miss Dodson, of Lichfield, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Dodson, D.D. of Hurst-perpoint, Sussex.

July 20. At Woodley Lodge, aged 60, James Wheble, esq. F.S.A. late sheriff of the county. He had mainly contributed to the erection of the new Roman Catholic chapel on the site of the Abbey at Reading.

July 21. At Kidwells, Maidenhead, aged 65, William Payn, esq. Treasurer for the county of Berks, and Clerk to the Thames Commissioners for that district.

BUCKS.—June 22. At Wendover, Sarah, widow of Major John Watson, Royal Invalids.

July 3. At Eton College, aged 17, Montague John, youngest son of the late John Goodford, esq. of Chilton Cantelo, Somerset.

July 6. At Aston Clinton, aged 78, George Rowland Minshull, esq. a Benchet of the Inner Temple, formerly Receiver-General of the County of Buckingham, and one of the Magistrates of Bow-st. London, for nearly 20 years. He was called to the bar, Nov. 18, 1791.

CAMBRIDGE.—July 20. Mary, relict of the Rev. John Raymond, Vicar of Wimbish, Essex.

CHESHIRE.—Late. Aged 30, James Bayley, esq. of Stapely.

CORNWALL.—Late. At St. Mawes, aged 71, Mary Anne, relict of Robert Jago, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—June 14. At Langrigg Hall, aged 95, Jane, relict of the Rev. John Barwise, late Rector of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, and of Langrigg Hall, Carlisle.

June 25. Aged 86, at Chapel House, near Whitehaven, Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Bardgett, Rector of Melmerby, near Penrith.

July 11. In Christ's Hospital, Wigton, aged 66, Jane, widow of the Rev. John

Redmond, Vicar of Orton, Westmorland.

DERBY.—*May 31.* At Bradbourne, aged 90, Anne, widow of the Rev. Richard Rowland Ward, of Sutton-on-Hill.

DEVON.—*June 10.* At Stoke, aged 65, Mrs. Miller, relict of Othniel Gidley, esq. of South Brent, daughter of T. Wells, esq. late surgeon of Callington, Cornwall, and granddaughter of the Rev. J. Miller, Rector of oſt Duloe.

June 20. Mary, wife of George Vaux, esq. M.D. of Plymouth.

Lately. At Torquay, at an advanced age, Rear-Admiral Samuel Peter Forster. He commanded the Albicore sloop, on the West India station, in 1797; and was promoted in 1798 to the Abergavenny, 54, bearing the flag of Sir Hyde Parker at Jamaica. He returned home in 1802 in command of the Retribution frigate, bringing Lord Balcarras, late Governor of Jamaica. He attained Post rank in 1798, and was made a retired Rear-Admiral in 1825.

At Crediton, aged 84, Thomas Street, esq. formerly of Philpot-lane, London.

July 5. At Plymouth, Mary, wife of E. C. Carne, esq. of Falmouth.

At Stoke, aged 46, Isabella, wife of Alderson Hodson, esq. and niece of the gallant Sir Thomas Picton.

DORSET.—*May 17.* At Bradford Abbas, aged 33, Frances Mary, wife of the Rev. Robert Grant.

Lately. At Evershot, Meliora, wife of William Lockyer Martyr, esq.

DURHAM.—*July 17.* At Bishopwearmouth, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Reed, of Sunderland, bookseller, which business he had carried on for nearly sixty years.

ESSEX.—*May 8.* Aged 22, William Barrington Browne, late Ensign 68th inf. son of Lieut.-Col. Gore Browne, R. A.

GLOUCESTER.—*July 10.*—At Cheltenham, W. Alley, of Oriel College, Oxford, second son of the Rev. W. A. Evanson, M.A. Vicar of Inglesham, Wilts.

Lately. At Clifton, at an advanced age, the Hon. Charlotte Newcomen, sister to the last Lord Viscount Newcomen.

HANTS.—*June 18.* At Westend, near South Stoneham, Mary Anne, relict of Rev. Joseph Essen.

July 2. At Deane, aged 68, Mary Susannah, wife of the Rev. J. J. Digweed, M.A.

HERTS.—*June 20.* At Totteridge Park, Louisa, widow of Edw. Arrow-smith, esq.

June 28. At Caldecot-hill, Aldenham, Charlotte, wife of George Watlington, esq.

KENT.—*May 23.* At Gillingham, Lieut. Sturges, R.N.

May 25. At Tenterden, William Roberts, esq.

June 22. At Gillingham, aged 43, Capt. George James Bower, 62d regt. He was appointed Ensign in 1813, Lieut. 1815, and Captain 1822; and had served 25 years in India. He was foster-brother to H.R.H. the Princess Charlotte of Wales.

July 9. At Tunbridge Wells, in her 15th year, Eliza Jane, youngest dau. of Henry Alexander, esq. of Clarendon-place, Hyde-park.

July 18. At Dover, Charles John, third son of the late Adm. Wilson, of Redgrave Hall, Suffolk.

LANCASHIRE.—*May 27.* At Little Hoole, aged 83, Jane, relict of the Rev. Roger Barton, Rector of Hoole, and mother of the Rev. Miles Barton, the present Rector.

Lately. At Liverpool, after a short illness, John Chafy, esq. Inspector-General of Customs at that port, and brother to Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge.

June 22. Caroline, wife of Scholes Birch, esq. of Manchester, and of Stonydale, Westmorland, daughter of the late Joseph Priestley, esq. of White Windows, near Halifax.

In his 70th year, Richard Greaves Hodgson, esq. of Ashfield, near Manchester.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*May. 11.* Aged 63, Matilda, wife of the Rev. John Fisher, sen. late Rector of Higham-on-the-Hill.

Lately. At Highfield-house, near Leicester, Lucretia, relict of R. Scudamore, esq. of the Grange, Stroud.

June 6. At Lutterworth rectory, in his 19th year, F. R. Ware, only surviving son of the late R. Ware, esq. and grandson of the Hon. Mr. Baron Gurney.

LINCOLN.—*April 22.* At Caistor, in her 82nd year, Miss Elizabeth Booth, daughter of the late Mr. Richard Booth, of that place, and cousin to Sir Felix Booth, Bart.

April 23. At Tathwell Hall, near Louth, Richard Chaplin, esq.

May 20. Aged 16, John, only son of the Rev. William Yeadon, B.D. Rector of Waddington. He was at Rugby School.

MIDDLESEX.—*May 21.* At Twickenham, Caroline, wife of Frederick Lermite, esq.

June 10. At Ealing, aged 71, John Bainbridge, esq. of Lambeth.

July 8. At Harrow, aged 42, William Smith, esq. second son of the late William Smith, esq. Brompton Park House, Kensington.

MONMOUTH.—*May 24.* At Monmouth,

aged 30, Mary, wife of George Wilson, esq. surgeon, Monmouth, and daughter of the late H. A. Mayers, esq. formerly steward of the Tolzey Court, Bristol.

Lately. At Monmouth, aged 68, Mary, 2nd daughter of the late Wm. Griffiths, esq. of Westfield-house, Holmer, Heref.

June 10. At Monmouth, Major Elliot Armstrong, 85th regt. commanding the troops in that town.

NORWICH.—*May 31.* At Norwich, aged 81, S. Tomson, esq.

Lately. At Diss, aged 75, Robert Sheriffe, esq. of Henstead Hall, Suffolk.

June 1. At Thetford, aged 62, Thomas Withers Gill, esq. He was an Alderman of the borough, and twice Mayor.

June 30. Elizabeth Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Wallace, Rector of Thorpe Abbat's, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Reeve, Rector of Raydon, Suffolk.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 7.* At Overstone, aged 76, Samuel Pell, esq.

May 6. At Daventry, in his 60th year, Mr. Thomas Marriott, many years a captain in the Oxford Blues and the Queen's Bays.

July 1. At Ecton, aged 51, Frederick Orlebar, esq. brother of the late Richard Orlebar, esq. of Hinwick House, Beds.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*June 15.* At Hexham, Lady Shafto, the widow of Sir Cuthbert Shafto, of Bavington-hall.

NOTTS.—*May 27.* Caroline, wife of the Rev. S. V. Dashwood, of Stamford Hall.

June 12. At Gotham rectory, Lucy, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Vaughan, and eldest surviving dau. of P. Pigott S. Conant, esq. of Archer-lodge, Hants.

July 10. Aged 91, Mary, relict of the Rev. Thos. Donnithorne, Rector of Holme Pierrepont.

OXFORD.—*May 5.* The wife of the Rev. Wm. Firth, B.D. Rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks, and one of the lecturers of Oxford.

May 15. At Oxford, aged 75, Bridget, dau. of the late R. C. Rogers, D.D. of Child Okeford, Dorset.

May 22. At the residence of his brother Robert Brayne, esq. of Banbury, aged 70, James Brayne, esq.

May 23. At Oxford, aged 50, Mr. D. A. Talboys, bookseller, formerly of Bedford. To great energy and decision of character was added a competent knowledge of the value and merits of books generally, which well fitted him for the business in which he was engaged. By his excellent translations from the German, he had been instrumental to the more general diffusion of the valuable works of Herder; and these and other literary labours not less valuable, am-

ply attest his industry, talent, and acquirements. Mr. T. was a Councillor of the East Ward, and had served the office of Sheriff with credit, but in politics he was an extreme Radical.

June 8. At Thame, having nearly completed his 85th year, Sackville Bale Lupton, esq. surgeon; a pupil of the celebrated Percival Pott, and one of the earliest members of the Geological Society. He had practised for more than half a century, earning a well-deserved character both for science and humanity. He was the first introducer of Vaccination into this part of the county, and published some curious particulars respecting it, in a letter to the late Sir Christopher Pegge, of Oxford. He was the descendant of an old family originating from Lupton, near Kirby Lonsdale, and of the same stock with the Rev. Dr. Roger Lupton, Provost of Eton, and Founder of the Free Grammar School at Sedburgh, Yorkshire, in the time of Henry the VIII. and connected by marriage with the Middletons, Tempests, Conyers, and Gascoignes of that neighbourhood. He married his cousin Jane, daughter of Harry Style, surgeon, of Thame, and of Syresham, Northamptonshire, and had a numerous family, of whom one son and three daughters survive.

June 4. At Banbury, Richard Bignell, esq. solicitor.

June 10. Frances Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Richards, Rector of Exeter college, Oxford.

June 25. At Great Milton, Miss Ann Head Eldridge, only dau. of the late John Eldridge, esq.

June 27. At Watlington, aged 76, George Pauncefort Cooke, esq. for thirty years coroner for this county, and for fifty years a legal practitioner.

July 19. At Tackley Park, in her 75th year, Jane, widow of Sir James Whalley Smyth Gardiner, Bart. She was the eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Master, D.D. of Croston, co. Lancashire, became the second wife of Sir James Gardiner in 1789, and was left his widow in 1805, having had issue a numerous family.

SALOP.—*July 17.* Aged 46, John, eldest son of the late Rev. John Williams, Rector of Kemberton cum Sutton, Shropshire.

SOMERSET.—*May 5.* At Bath, in the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. J. C. Burnett, Harriet, widow of Colonel Bull, C.B., K.H., R. Horse Art.

May 7. At Bath, aged 70, Anne, second dau. of the late Anthony Chapman, esq. of Gunville, Dorset.

May 8. At Weston-super-Mare, Miss Marianna Layard, second dau. of the

late Rev. C. P. Layard, D.D. Dean of Bristol.

May 14. At Bath Hampton, in his 45th year, George Henry Anderson, esq.

May 18. In Bath, aged 83, Mary, relict of Crispianus Load, esq. third dau. of James Sutton, esq. of Devizes.

May 20. At Ilminster, aged 27, Henry, only son of Mr. H. Morris, draper, late undergraduate of Magd. hall, Oxford.

May 21. At Long Ashton vicarage, Mrs. Lewis, of Capel Issa, Carm. widow of T. Lewis, esq.

May 31. At Bath, aged 86, Joseph Smith, esq. of Sion Hill, Wore. of which county he was High Sheriff in 1810.

Lately. In her 18th year, Eleanor Maria, fifth dau. of Dr. Parry, of Bath.

At Bath, aged 85, Susannah, relict of Thomas James, esq. banker, formerly of that city.

At Shepton, John Scott, aged 105. When 100 years old he reaped an acre of wheat in two days.

June 13. Near Bath, aged 80, Mary, widow of the Rev. Aubrey C. Price, Rector of Burstock, Dorset.

June 14. Aged 86, William Bye, esq. of Wincanton, formerly of Bath.

June 20. At Shepton Mallet, aged 30, Susanna, wife of Job Cooper, esq. only dau. of Daniel Asbford, esq. coroner.

June 21. At Bathford, Diana, relict of James Hare Jolliffe, esq. late of Kingsdown House.

June 26. At Bath, at an advanced age, the relict of the Rev. Thomas Cooke, of Bildeston, and mother of the late Thomas Wm. Cooke, esq. of Polstead Hall, Suffolk.

July 15. At Wrington, aged 53, William H. Leeves, esq. eldest son of the late Rev. Wm. Leeves, many years Rector of that parish.

At Bath, aged 72, Mrs. Mary Loveday, dau. of the late John Loveday, esq. of Caversham.

July 17. Harriet, wife of the Rev. Charles Gore, of Burrow Court.

STAFFORD.—*June 13.* At Compton, near Wolverhampton, aged 72, Margaret Rogers, relict of the Rev. John Dehane, M.A. of Beckbury, Salop.* She was the dau. of John Wright, esq. of Bolton Hall, co. York, who was lineally descended from Sir Nathan Wright, Lord Keeper.

SUFFOLK.—*May 31.* At Ipswich, aged 74, Thomas Musgrave, esq. late Capt. E. I. C. Service.

June 5. At the Hill House, Melton, Lieut.-Col. Schrieber, unmarried.

SURREY.—*April 27.* At Windlesham, Mary Ann, relict of John C. Lucena, esq.

March 26. At Epsom, aged 70, Commander James Blandford, R.N.

May 30. At Croydon, in his 80th year, John Phillipson, esq.

June 4. At his mother's, Windlesham, aged 25, John Francis Dozat, esq. Lieut. 90th Reg. in which he was appointed Ensign Feb. 3, 1832, and Lieut. May 22, 1835.

June 7. At Haling-park, Croydon, in her 33rd year, Eleanor Mary, eldest dau. of Ralph Fenwick, esq. and wife of Charles Brown, esq. of Guildford-st.

June 16. At Richmond, aged 68, John Montagu, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq.

June 19. At Barnes, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of Jeremiah Cloves, esq. eldest daughter of the late John Gladwin, esq. of Mansfield, and aunt of Francis Earl of Newburgh.

June 30. At Kingston, aged 88, Charlotte Graham, youngest and only surviving sister of the late Sir Robert Graham, Baron of the Exchequer.

June 30. At Croydon, aged 74, Hester, relict of the Rev. Thomas Lloyd, late of Hereford Cathedral.

Lately. At Barnes-green, in her 77th year, the relict of John Biggs, esq.

SUSSEX.—*May 2.* At Hastings, Wm. Glendowe, esq. formerly of the 21st Reg. of Light Dragoons.

May 5. At Brighton, aged 41, Caroline Susanna, wife of the Vicomte de Mentque, one of the grand-daughters of George third Duke of Marlborough, and the second surviving dau. of the late John Spencer, esq. by his cousin Lady Elizabeth Spencer. She was married in 1830.

At St. Leonard's, Ella Sophia, dau. and last surviving child of the late Sir Thomas Stamford Raffles.

May 23. At Brighton, Dr. Robert Finlayson, Surgeon R.N.

May 29. At Lewes, Elizabeth, eldest surviving sister of the late Henry Shelley, esq. formerly M.P. for that borough.

June 2. At Brighton, aged 90, Catharine, sister of the late Col. Pryor.

June 11. At Wilmington vicarage, aged 74, Harriett, relict of the Rev. Miles Cooper, formerly of Wateringbury, Kent.

June 13. At Brighton, Robert Lewis, esq. R.N. late principal officer of her Majesty's Customs, Brighton, fourth son of the late M. Lewis, esq. of Dublin.

June 16. At Brighton, Mary Ursula, wife of the Rev. Chas. Baring, Rector of Kingsworthy, near Winchester.

June 20. At Worthing, Wm. Park, esq. of Gray's-Inn and Queen's-square, London, and formerly of the Marble Yard, Warwick.

June 25. At Hastings, Marianne, wife of D. P. Maurice, of Marlborough, daughter of the late Henry Bullock, esq. of Overtown House, Wilts.

June 29. At St. Leonard's-on-Sea,

aged 52, Sir John Hawker English, K.G.V., of Warley House, Essex. He received licence, Oct. 5, 1814, to accept the order of Gustavus Vasa, conferred for his services as Chief Surgeon of the Swedish army in 1813, and was knighted by the Prince Regent in 1815.

Lately. At Hastings, Alicia, dau. of Mr. G. S. Wm. Eustace, of Sand-
ford Hall, Essex.

Thomas Lucas, esq. His body was interred in the family vault at Lingfield, on the 4th July.

July 7. At Brighton, aged 31, Matthew Cooke, many years librarian to the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.

July 11. Aged 73, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Charles Bushby, of Goring Hall, by Margaret, his second wife. She was the last survivor of that respected family of eight sons and daughters; all of whom died single.

July 13. At Brighton, Rebecca, relict of the Hon. Captain Edward Rodney, R.N., youngest son of the gallant Lord Rodney, and uncle of the present peer. Her maiden name was Geer, and she was married in 1807.

July 15. At Lewes, Laura, wife of John Verrall, esq. of Southover.

July 19. At Brighton, in his 3d year, Thomas Leach, second son of G. R. Corner, esq. F.S.A. of Dean-street, Southwark.

WARWICK.—*May 15.* At Leamington, in the prime of life, Mary Anne Noguier, wife of George Phillips, esq.

May 31. At Little Aston hall, aged 76, Catharine, widow of William Leigh, esq. of Roby hall, Lanc. and mother of Wm. Leigh, esq. of the former place.

June 19. At Coventry, Capt. John Rowley, of the 10th hussars, only son of the Rev. Joshua Rowley, Rector of Brant-
ham and East Bergholt, Suffolk. He purchased his cornetcy 1829, lieutenantcy 1831, and troop in 1835.

WILTS.—*June 20.* At Westrop House, Highworth, Henrietta Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Wm. Crowdy, esq.

WORCESTER.—*June 19.* At Eastham rectory, aged 31, William Henry Turner, esq.

June 21. At Great Malvern, aged 80, the Right Hon. Anne Countess dowager of Haddington. She was the eldest dau. of Sir Charles Gascoyne; became, in 1786, the second wife of Thomas 7th Earl of Haddington (grandfather of the present Earl) who died in 1794; and was married secondly in 1796 to James Dalrymple, esq. a member of the Stair family, who died in 1831 without issue.

Lately. At Droitwich, aged 70, Coningsby Norbury, esq.

July 11. At Bewdley, in her 65th year, Sarah Laurens, wife of the Rev. Joseph Fletcher, Rector of Dowles, Salop.

YORK.—*May 19.* At Whitkirk vicarage, the residence of his brother-in-law the Rev. A. Martineau, aged 33, E. O'Brien, esq. of Dublin, barrister-at-law, third son of the late Sir E. O'Brien, Bart. of Dromoland, co. Clare.

May 20. At his residence in the Botanical Gardens, Sheffield, aged 52, George Francis Karstødt, esq. nephew of the late Sir Francis Freeling, Bart. and nearly thirty years surveyor of the General Post Office, London.

May 30. At Meersbrook, near Sheffield, aged 76, Lieut.-Col. Bobun Shore, late of the 4th dragoons.

June 1. In his 70th year, J. Spencer, esq. of the Plantation, Acomb, near York.

June 3. At Sowerby, Mary, wife of Edm. B. Oakley, esq.

June 5. Aged 63, David Hemsworth, esq. of Monk Fryston Lodge.

June 18. At York, Fanny, wife of Wm. George Maude, esq. R.N. and daughter of Capt. Maude, R.N.

June 30. At Ilkley, aged 14, J. A. Caroline Webber, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Jas. Webber, D.D. Dean of Ripon.

Lately. At Newton Kyne, aged 70, Thomas Lodington Fairfax, esq.

July 13. At Harewood House, aged 47, Lady Charlotte Douglas, sister to the Earl of Morton, and niece to the Earl of Harewood.

Anne Theodora, wife of J. M. Brackenbury, esq. Vice-Principal of the Collegiate School, Huddersfield, and eldest daughter of C. Claydon, esq. of Cambridge.

July 16. At Welton Hill, aged 46, Mrs. Galland, mother of the Rev. Thomas Galland, M.A. of Leeds.

WALLS.—*Lately.* At Bryn-y-mawr, near Swansea, the wife of R. Eaton, esq. banker.

At Llanyravon, near Hay, aged 73, Benj. W. McGibbon, esq. Major of the Royal Marines.

At Talgarth, Merioneth, Eliza, wife of C. T. Throston, esq. R.N. daughter of the late Adm. Sotheby.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 23.* At Rothsay, Isle of Bute, aged 73, Major-Gen. Sir James Campbell, K.C.H. He was appointed Second Lieut. in the Royal Marines 1776, First Lieut. 1787, Captain 1793, Major in the army 1802, in the Marines 1805, Lieut.-Colonel 1808, brevet Colonel 1814, and Major-General 1825. [In our June number, p. 666, he was erroneously stated to have died near Farnham.]

May 19. Aged 53, Alexander Donaldson, esq. of Tenterheld, Haddington.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Harriet, youngest daughter of Lord Meadowbank. At Tain, Capt. Hugh Alex. Sutherland, 10th inf. b. p.

At Ayr, aged 92, Lieut.-Col. George Mackenzie, youngest son of the late Sir Lewis Mackenzie, of Scatwell, and late of the 72nd Highlanders.

At Kilmarnock, of consumption, aged 31, Mr. James Brynny, who, last summer, under the title of the "Queen's Scots

Lover," paid daily visits to Windsor Castle, and gained some notoriety in the public prints.

July 9. At the residence of her son-in-law, Robert Dickson, esq. Coplawhill, near Glasgow, aged 76, Mrs. Irving, relict of the late Gavin Irving, esq. and mother of the late celebrated Rev. Edward Irving, of London.

July 10. At Millport, the Hon. Joanna Sempill, second daughter of John, thirteenth Lord Sempill.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from June 30 to July 21, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	551	Males	495	2 and 5	107
Females	568	Females	470	5 and 10	50
				10 and 20	34
				20 and 30	59
				30 and 40	92
				40 and 50	104

Whereof have died under two years old...260

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, July 24.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
08 1	35 3	28 0	36 2	45 5	44 8

PRICE OF HOPS, July 24.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 6*s.* to 6*l.* 15*s.*—Kent Pockets, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 8*l.* 4*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, July 27.

Hay, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, July 27. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*l*bs.

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, July 27.	
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	8 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	2089
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....	186
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs.....	25920
Lamb.....	4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Pigs.....	560

COAL MARKET, July 28.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 23*s.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* to 19*s.* 3*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 53*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 9*s.* 6*d.*

• PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 215. —Ellesmere and Chester, 83. —Grand Junction 149. —Kennet and Avon, 26½. —Leeds and Liverpool, 760. —Regent's, 11½. —Rochdale, 95. —London Dock Stock, 69. —St. Katharine's, 109. —East and West India, 107. —Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 185. —Grand Junction Water Works, 106½. —West Middlesex, 101. —Globe Insurance, 12½. —Guardian, 40½. —Hope, 5½. —Chartered Gas, 59. —Imperial Gas, 59½. —Phoenix Gas, 22. —Independent Gas, 50. —General United Gas, 34½. —Candia Land Company 37. —Reversionary Interest, 134.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From June 26 to July 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.					
Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
June	°	°	°	in. pts.		July	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	60	63	53	30.09	cloudy, rain	11	61	64	54	29.94	cloudy
27	65	71	62	14	do. fair	12	58	64	54	98	do.
28	64	70	59	06	do. do.	13	52	65	52	30.00	do. fair
29	60	70	63	05	do. do.	14	62	70	58	26	fair
30	62	68	55	29.96	do. rain	15	66	74	59	26	cloudy fair
1	63	65	61	86	do.	16	67	74	57	08	do. do.
2	62	67	61	76	do. rain	17	63	69	61	29.97	do. do.
3	60	62	58	53	do. fair	18	63	69	63	79	do. do. rain
4	62	69	58	54	do. do.	19	64	65	57	65	do. do. do.
5	62	66	55	70	do. do. rain	20	63	66	58	50	do. do. do.
6	64	67	54	70	do. do. do.	21	64	72	55	66	do. do. do.
7	58	66	57	63	do. do.	22	63	68	55	80	do. do.
8	59	66	54	78	do. do. rain	23	58	64	57	99	do. do.
9	57	64	52	88	do. do.	24	61	65	58	30.00	do. do.
10	50	64	54	94	do. do.	25	60	76	57	29.97	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From June 26 to July 28, 1840, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1818.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	175	91½			100		13½				3 1 pm.	22 24 pm.
27	174½	91½			99½							22 24 pm.
28	174½	91½			100		13½				1 pm.	22 24 pm.
30	174½	92			99½	100	13½				1 13 pm.	25 23 pm.
1	173½	92			100½		13½				1 pm.	23 25 pm.
2	174	92			99½		13½				2 4 pm.	25 28 pm.
3	173½	92			100		13½				1 13 pm.	26 28 pm.
4	173½	92			100		13½				2 pm.	26 29 pm.
6	173½	92	92½	100½	100½	100½	13½			5 1	5 3 pm.	28 31 pm.
7	173½	92	92½	100½	100	100	13½			250½		29 32 pm.
8	173½	92	92½	100½	100	100	13½	90½		251½	5 1 pm.	30 32 pm.
9	173½	92	92½	100½	100½	100½	13½			252	2 4 pm.	30 32 pm.
10	173½	92	92½	100½	100	100	13½	90½		252½	4 2 pm.	30 33 pm.
11	173½	92	92½	100½	100	100	13½					31 33 pm.
13	173½	92½	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½		100	253½	4 pm.	32 30 pm.
14	173½	92½	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½		101½	254	4 pm.	30 32 pm.
15	173½	92	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½			254½	4 pm.	30 32 pm.
16	174	92½	92	100½	99½	99½	13½				2 4 pm.	30 32 pm.
17	174	92½	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½				3 2 pm.	32 29 pm.
18	174	92½	92	100½	99½	99½	13½			254	4 3 pm.	31 28 pm.
20	174	92½	91½	99½	100½	99½	13½	90½		254½	2 4 pm.	30 28 pm.
21	174½	92½	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½		101½	255	2 pm.	30 27 pm.
22	174½	92	91½	99½	100½	99½	13½				2 4 pm.	29 26 pm.
23	174½	92	91½	100½	99½	99½	13½					25 27 pm.
24	175	92½	91½	100	100½	99½	13½	90½		255		22 24 pm.
25	175	92	91½	99½	100	99½	13½	89½			2 pm.	25 23 pm.
27	175	92	91½	100	99½	99½	13½				2 pm.	26 24 pm.
28	175	91½	91	99½	99½	99	13½			256½		23 25 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
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J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

SEPTEMBER, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENL.

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Embellished with an Interior View of the Hall at SAMLESBURY, Lancashire; and Representations of various ROMAN ANTIQUITIES and ARCHITECTURAL EXAMPLES

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

In the Obituary of our last Magazine, p. 218, the death of Mrs. Jane Barwis, relict of the Rev. John Barwis, of Langrigg Hall, Cumberland, and Rector of Niton, in the Isle of Wight, was briefly noticed. Messrs. Daniel and Samuel Lysons, in their Topographical Account of Cumberland, state, "It is remarkable that *two* ladies of this family attained the age of 100 years: Mrs. Anne Barwis, buried at Dearham in 1686, and Mrs. Elizabeth Barwis, mother of the late Mr. Barwis, who died at Langrigg Hall in 1814." His widow, who died at Langrigg Hall, on the 12th of June last, was born on the 24th of July 1744, o.s., and consequently had nearly attained the age of 96. Mr. Daniel Lysons, in a letter to the Vicar of Bromfield, written in 1811, says, "It is extremely difficult to account for the cause of the extraordinary longevity observable in certain districts. The whole of Cumberland we have ascertained to be remarkable for it. Bromfield is among the parishes that are most so, but the same is observable of some of the parishes on the borders of Northumberland. Some think the climate of the North particularly favourable to longevity, but in Cornwall the only part particularly noted for it is on the *southern* coast. Temperance is generally, and I believe justly, supposed to contribute to longevity, and I dare say it may be the general character of the Cumberland people; but in the course of our inquiries we heard of several instances of extraordinary longevity among persons who had accustomed themselves to a contrary habit. Whatever has been the cause, the fact is very curious and remarkable: the general calculation is, that one in 32 attain the age of fourscore; in great towns about one in 40. In Cumberland we have found the general average in the country to be about one in 7 or 8; in Bromfield, and some other villages, more than one in 8; in great towns, even in Whitehaven, notwithstanding great ravages of the small-pox, about one in 16: indeed, a very extraordinary proportion in every part of the county." It should be remarked, that Mrs. Jane Barwis was born in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, and passed the greater part of her early life in London. In 1788 she removed to Niton, in the Isle of Wight, where she lived till 1822, after which time she re-

sided at Langrigg Hall. Her father and mother were both natives of the same part of Cumberland.

In answer to C. P. (p. 114) a Correspondent remarks, that Dr. Beadon was always known to be meant by the letter B. in the dialogue of the *Epea Pteroenta*. He was a frequent visitor at Mr. W. Tooke's seat at Purley, in Surrey, where he frequently met John Horne Tooke; who in 1780 first published that work, giving its second title of *Diversions of Purley*, in honour of his patron's residence. He could then have had no knowledge of Sir Francis Burdett, who was then a second son, and quite a boy. Their mutual acquaintance commenced very long subsequent, on occasion of the great Middlesex election.

CYDWELL says, it has lately been mentioned in the Hereford Journal, that "the clergy of the diocese of St. David's have unanimously expressed their regret that a Bishop should have been appointed to that see who was ignorant of the Welsh language. The Archdeacon Davies has been made the vehicle of this complaint." In connexion with this subject I would mention, that about 1655 Dom Armand Le Bouthillier (better known by the name of De Rancé), the celebrated reformist of La Trappe, refused the bishopric of Leon in Lower Brittany, because he did not understand the language of the country, i. e. the Bas-Breton. The fact is given by M. de Kerdanet, in his work on that language. I would take this opportunity to suggest (in the hope that the suggestion will make its way,) the good policy of making Wales an ecclesiastical province, and constituting the richest see the Archbishopric. Such a step, I believe, would be very popular in the Principality.

The paper of J. G. R. "On some passages in the Sonnets of Shakspeare," was received, and is intended for insertion.

In p. 220 Lady Gardiner is erroneously described. She was *Martha* (not Jane) widow of Sir John (not James) W. S. Gardiner, the first Baronet, the fifth daughter of Dr. Newcome, formerly Dean of Rochester, and was left a widow in 1797, having had no child.

ERRATA.—P. 105, line 36, *for* Holden, *read* Holder; P. 125, line 27, *for* 14th, *read* 16th; P. 113, line 32, *for* soon after, *read* ever after.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE CORRESPONDENCE OF WILLIAM WILBERFORCE, &c. 2 vols.

WE confess that these Letters have somewhat disappointed us ; for, though we agree "*nulla re magis certiusque clarorum, virorum ingenia moresque quam ipsorum Epistolis, præsertim ad amicos et familiares conscriptis, innotescere ; his intimi mentes sensus privateque cogitationes penitus recluduntur, et quam vel integerrimis viris publicæ vitæ ratio sæpius inducit, larva tuto deponitur.*"* yet, in the instance before us, we have to lament that the collection is too miscellaneous for any unity of interest, the writers too numerous to afford much prospect of their exulting in the graces of the epistolary style, and the Letters themselves of such secondary importance, as would just serve to fill up the short intervals of friendly intercourse, or be explanatory of some official communication. The *Æneæ præpervenit*, in short, having such brief flights to make, hardly deign to expand their wings : and though Mr. Wilberforce, in his happier hours, both in oratory and writing, could command a style of much elegance and correctness, yet he seldom possesses the leisure, or exhibits the inclination to indulge his correspondents with the graces of a careful and refined composition ; while many of the communications that pass between him and his friends would scarcely be considered (except perhaps in his own circle) of greater value or curiosity than might supply notes and explanations to the various events of his private and political life. To compose such Letters as shall delight us, as with their soft and shadowy reflexion, when the bright interest of the subject itself has passed away, is an acquirement that belongs but to a few, and is generally both the employment and reward of leisure. Though the correspondence before us is not to be placed among the *epistolæ vulgares et quotidianæ*, and though it can boast of many a scholar and statesman's name ; yet, for the most part, it consists of the productions of moments snatched from the hurry of official engagements or private occupation,—"*Nunquam porro, aut valde raro vacat Romæ.*" Still the subjects themselves are of no common interest. We may here see the first struggles of awakened humanity in the cause of the enslaved : the first attempt to stop that moral pestilence which was destroying alike the oppressor and the oppressed,—we may here see the new-awakened desire to spread the blessings of truth over an empire benighted in idolatrous superstition, and behold the star of Christianity first rising over the waters of the Ganges ; or, looking at home, we may here ascertain the time, when the attention of the more thoughtful and devout was attracted to the spiritual destitution of the people, who, in the midst of plenty, were famishing for food ; and it is not without curiosity that we see what are now received as indisputable truths, presenting themselves, at first in

* See Maittaire's dedication of Pliny to the Marquis of Carnarvon.

doubtful and shifting lights, making their way by an irregular and mazy progress, and taking too readily the shapes and colours which the varying opinions of prejudice and party throw upon them. And as in the natural landscape, there is a delight in contemplating its features from different points of view, sometimes expanded by proximity and sometimes foreshortened by distance; so what we now recognize as statutes that have received legislative sanction, and laws that are supported by public approbation,—may in the days of this correspondence be seen in their early stage of growing opinions, or doubtful questions to be submitted to examination; as the dawns of new ideas, which had not then been discussed, or taken their place, whether among subtle and speculative theories, or useful and practical enactments. It is pleasing also to watch the noble and heroic struggle for truth in the early stages of its life, which we ourselves are enjoying in its matured and finished growth; to see what the benefactors of mankind have suffered in the cause of humanity, what persecution is endured, what difficulties overcome, what arguments discussed, what opposition conciliated or broken down, before many a problem now solved and set at rest could gain even an impartial discussion, or be considered but as the visionary speculation of some benevolent recluse, or some injudicious projector. Nor is it without a just feeling of pride and satisfaction, that we acknowledge the privilege bestowed on us of fulfilling the wishes and perfecting the measures of those virtuous and eminent men, who were not permitted to behold the triumph that awaited their wise and patriotic measures in future days; and as late astronomers esteemed it to be their highest praise to complete and confirm the calculations of Kepler and Newton, so will it be thought by many a statesman of the present day a sufficient glory to bring practically into public benefit, those wise and benevolent projects which their original authors could only throw, like “bread upon the waters,” to be gathered after many days. In that friendly and enlarged communication which America now maintains with its parent state, and whose soft and subtle chain binds the stormy neck of the Atlantic with more power than with an iron yoke—in this enlightened and increasing intercourse—in these sounder views of reciprocal advantages—in this identification of individual prosperity with the general welfare,—*Chatham* might have seen the noblest wishes of his heart fulfilled, and the expiring struggles of his life rewarded; and in those more liberal and wiser views which now regulate the intercourse of nations, and in the laws which have already assumed the name of political science, the virtuous and benevolent *Turgot* would have beheld that system adopted, and even its success established and ensured, which the jealousy of rivals, the rapacity of courtiers, and the weak concessions and guilty intrigues of princes, unjustly snatched from him, after its solid and secure foundations had been laid. It is true that in the *historian's* page we may read the records of the past; but it is rather in the result than progress—in the triumph and not in the struggle; while contemporary records, and especially such as the present, which are formed from the confidential communication of friends, present the same facts in a manner more likely to awaken curiosity, by offering, as it were, an analytic view of their component parts. History throws out its *stern-lights* only to illumine the path which has been traversed; while contemporary records are alike signals thrown up on this side and on that, ascertaining every circumstance of importance as it arises, lighting up every object as it successively ap-

pears, warning against any approach of danger, preparing against every difficulty, and marking, with the sounding plummet and its sextant, the constant progress of the vessel through the waves.

Our plan, in the extracts we shall present, has not been to follow out any particular subject, because either the views would be too partial or the materials imperfect and scanty; but to select, on any question that is discussed, those parts of the correspondence which are most distinguished, either from the talent of the writer, or the curiosity and interest of his argument.

Vol. I. p. 30. In a letter from Mason the poet, April 2, 1787, he writes,

"I am hugely prompted to add to this long letter a few short stanzas which I wrote on a late occasion, though they have no other merit than that of coinciding with a sentiment which you declared in Parliament: that merit, however, I am vain of, or else I should not trust them

out of my bureau, though with a strict injunction of your not letting them out of yours. Their publication would hurt certain persons, whose friendship though I have lost, I still esteem too much in any sort to offend.

TO MR. PITT, ON HIS CONCLUDING HIS COMMERCIAL TREATY, 1787.

When thy great sire, on that bright car of state
Which now thou guid'st, taught Britain's foes to feel,
The attendant Muse remark'd how Holles sate
A fluttering 'fly on Glory's chariot wheel.'

Still from the putrid mass which bred that fly
New insects rise, which buzz and aim to sting;
To stop its course the dusky phalanx try,
And 'gainst its fervid axle scorch their wing.

Proceed, sage youth! and long that car command!
Thy father's fame with thine fair Truth shall blend:
His vigour saved from foreign foes the land,
Thy prudence makes each foreign foe a friend.

The fourth line, I must hint to you, alludes to an epigram published at the time, which concluded with the following fine line:—

A fly of state on Glory's chariot wheel.

The Duke of Newcastle imputed this epigram to me, and I believe never forgave it. I did not, however, write it, nor

could I ever find out who did, though I always suspected it was Dr. Akenhead," &c.

P. 33, we meet with a letter from J. H. Brown, Edinburgh, Jan. 18, 1787.

"We had three of the Lords of Session to sup with us last night: we finished our supper without candles though it was ten o'clock. One of the company was Lord Monboddo, who was describing London, from whence he had just returned, at 76, on horseback all the way. The inferiority of London and every city in Europe to Edinburgh was universally admitted, though my friend the Professor put in a word in favour of Copenhagen.

The company, who were numerous, were inquisitive about our speakers in Parliament. Lord Monboddo said Pitt *spoke*, Fox *barked*, and Lord North *screamed and grieved*. He added, that he had no conception of such a man as Pitt rising in modern times. He really spoke as Demosthenes and Cicero wrote; he spoke in periods and language in which no other man could speak or write," &c.

At p. 36 we find mention made by Mr. Wilberforce, in a letter to R. Smith, Esq. of his friend the very accomplished and lamented John Baynes, of Gray's Inn.

"Another friend of mine, for whom indeed I had the highest esteem, though we had not spent time enough together for the establishment of a warm personal

affection, has been lately hurried out of the world by a putrid fever. His name was *Baynes** of Gray's Inn, a special pleader, who was soon to be called to the Bar, and with every hope of success in his profession that could be founded on an excellent understanding and great applica-

tion; but, besides these intellectual accomplishments, he had more simplicity of intention and steady honesty than almost any man that I ever knew: except Pitt, I scarce know any one from whom I thought the public might, perhaps, some time or other, receive so much advantage," &c.

P. 47, letter from Dr. Shipley, Bishop of St. Asaph.

"Upon seeing in the papers the resignation of Sir Elijah Impey, sure it is not unreasonable to wish that Mr. Pitt might be reminded that *Sir William Jones* has all the talents, abilities, and virtues the wisest minister could wish for in the man whom he destined to fill such an important office. Lord Ashburton, when Sir William was first appointed, took leave, as he told me, to assure his Majesty that he was not only fit for the office, but that he was the only one that was fit. His conduct in office fully answered the warmest hopes of his friends. His diligence and application to business were unequalled. He was the first English lawyer who was able to examine an Indian witness. He was the first Englishman that could administer an oath with such an attention to the national scruples and superstitions, as to force them to acknowledge it to be obligatory. You will easily perceive how

much the common administration of India must have been affected by these two circumstances. Let me add the very superior knowledge he is allowed to possess of the Indian language, manners, and literature; the institutions he has founded; and the spirit of inquiry he has raised in a part of the world where they have been entirely unknown; and perhaps he is the first who has taught them that anything valuable is to be got from their connexion with England. These are the circumstances that ought to recommend Sir W. Jones to Mr. Pitt, with a force far superior to the interested recommendation of men in office. Sir William has an enlarged, active, and liberal mind, and your great friend will seldom have an opportunity, by promoting a single man, of doing so signal a service to his country and to mankind," &c.

P. 109. The following curious passage occurs in a letter from the Earl of Stanhope to Mr. Wilberforce, in which his object is to dissuade him to vote for war:—

"This country, Great Britain, is vulnerable in so many ways, that the picture is horrid: by letter I will say nothing about the subject. One instance I will, however, state, because it is information you cannot as yet receive from any other quarter, though in two or three months from the date of this letter, the fact will be fully established, and you may then hear it from others. The thing I allude to is of peculiar importance, the fact is this:—*I know, and in a few weeks shall prove, that ships of any size, and for certain reasons the larger the better, may be navigated in any narrow or other sea*

without sails (though occasionally with), but so as to go without wind, and even directly against both wind and waves."

* * * The most important consequence I draw from the stupendous fact mentioned at the top of this page is this, viz. that it will shortly, and very shortly, render all the existing navies of the world (I mean military navies) no better than lumber; for what can ships do that are dependent on wind and weather against fleets wholly independent of either? Therefore the boasted superiority of the English navy is no more," &c.

This was written in 1794, and is remarkable both for the accuracy with which the future steam vessel is foretold, and the very doubtful or rather erroneous conclusion that his Lordship has drawn from it; for we

* For some account of this eminent scholar and antiquary, see Dr. Parr's Works, vol. iv. p. 367; Bibliotheca Parriana, pp. 175, 420; Ritson's Scottish Songs, vol. i. p. xlvii. The translations of poems in Ritson's Historical Essay on National Songs were by Mr. Baynes. Mr. Ritson says, "The late John Baynes, Esq. a gentleman of considerable erudition, uncommon genius, and fine taste, who died universally lamented at the immature age of 27."

presume that the naval superiority of England has arisen from the courage of her seamen more than from any peculiar eminence in naval tactics or any scientific system unknown to others, and perhaps the steam vessel would afford a more convenient basis for the display of the qualities of undaunted courage and steadiness than any other kind of vessel.

P. 165. In June 1797 Dr. Milner, the Dean of Carlisle, thus expresses himself on the subject of Reform:—

"Nothing can be more awful than public affairs. If I were Pitt or the King, I would come down to the House and first beseech unanimity; secondly, desire that all hands would unite in saving the nation, i. e. getting out of the scrape before they thought of reforming it; thirdly, I would solemnly promise to take the sense of the nation at large on the subject of reform as soon as all was safe. For I say this, *if the bulk of property be for reform*, then reform cannot be stopped. I do not think they are or will be: therefore I would number the whole nation, which might easily be done, and thus I would find out whether the bulk of property, or of housekeepers, &c. really desired a reform, or were content with the present constitution. I am convinced that such a proceeding would either set the question at rest, or would put it on a different footing for the present, e. g. if it turned out that property were against reform, then it

would be nearly reduced to this—shall we have universal suffrage? let the real sense of the nation be found and the lists printed, and let the different ways of conceiving the matter be stated, and let the people be classed. Objection—There will be a great number of hypocrites who will pretend a moderate reform and mean more. Answer—I think the question might be so stated as to show what was the number of such sort of people: in short, I think it would be a great thing to find out the real sense of the people, if you were a year or two about it. Then I further think that if Government in that period would employ good hands to state *ad populum* briefly the dangers of too popular a reform, they would strengthen themselves most amazingly. I believe this alone is the true way to get out of all difficulties—to disconcert rascals and to unite honest men. Oh! how I wish they would take such a step!"

During the peace of 1802 Mr. Pitt wished to turn his sceptre of dominion into reaping-hooks and ploughshares, and to occupy his leisure hours with the practical application of that science, which Cicero has pronounced to be next in dignity to that of philosophy. Sir C. Middleton thus mentions him:

"Teston, Oct. 1802.—Mr. Pitt came here on Friday, and stayed till Saturday afternoon. Mr. Fordyce accompanied him, and Lord G. Campbell, both farmers, met him here. Mr. Gambier was also of the party. His inquiries were very minute and judicious, and it is incredible how quickly he comprehends things, and how much further he reasons on them than I can follow him. The day was very favourable, and we spent upwards of four hours on the farms at the oil mill. Our in-door work was accounts, journals,

forms, &c. Upon the whole, I believe Mr. Pitt has it in his power to become the first farmer in England, if he thinks the pursuit worth his time and attention. * * * He seemed much amused while here, and as I always had an attachment to him, I was sincerely glad to see him. What an instrument in the hands of Providence might not this man be, if he was surrounded with men of equal probity and disinterestedness as himself! but as this can never be expected, we can only look up and wonder," &c.

The next letter gives us an amusing anecdote relating to the late Lord Stormont. Mr. Wilberforce is the narrator:

"The word '*rapidly*' (he says) reminds me of a ridiculous story of the late Lord Stormont, who was what may be called a heavy speaker, but who, having been ambassador at Paris, was listened to, and not undeservedly, as being a man of sense. A foreigner was attending the House of Lords' debate below the bar, and

his friend, an English travelled gentleman, was overheard translating to him Lord Stormont's harangue. As his Lordship went along in his drawlstone of language, 'Eh! bien,' replied the foreigner for some time; till his English friend proceeding to say—'Il dit qu'il passe rapidement,' over that part,—'No,' says

the foreigner, 'I'm sure you're cheating me now.' It is an absurd thing to tell on paper, but if you remember Lord Stormont's manner, and contrast it with the astonishment of the impatiently vivacious Frenchman, who, after bearing as well as

he could the tardy enunciation of the noble lord, was at last to be insulted with 'je passe rapidement,' you would own it would be a fine scene for the pencil of Hogarth."

A letter from Dr. Perceval to Mr. Wilberforce in 1803 introduces to us the illustrious name of Lord Brougham, then first appearing in the horizon with unusual brilliance. He writes,—

"By the particular desire of Mr. Brougham, a young advocate now at the Scottish bar, and a very intimate friend of my son, I write to request the honour of your acceptance of 'An Inquiry into the Colonial Policy' of the European Powers,' in two vols. 8vo. He has directed his booksellers, Messrs. Longman and Rees, to send you a copy of the work, and it is my pleasing office to introduce it to your notice. Mr. B. is a man of extraordinary talents and acquirements. He is descended from an ancient family in Cumberland, but his father having married a niece of the late Dr. Robertson, the historian, was induced to settle at Edinburgh, and to educate his son in the

University there. Our Royal Society have lately elected him a member, on account of several communications which display a profound knowledge of mathematics and physics. His prevailing taste, however, is for polite science; and I trust you will find in these volumes which I have announced to you great accuracy and extent of research, as well as acuteness of investigation. You will be gratified in observing that he adopts your ideas concerning the negro slave system, and perhaps will be astonished—at least I was so—at the detection of very gross misrepresentations in the writings of the late Mr. Edwards," &c.

At p. 322, Mrs. H. More introduces the name, then but little known, of the late Mr. Alexander Knox; not only rendered illustrious now, by the display of his own great talents, but embalmed also in the memory of his excellent friend Bishop Jebb:

"I gave your message (she writes) to Mr. Knox, who kindly felt that part of it that related to himself, and for his noble friend lamented how much politics and the world impaired all virtue that was not guarded by religion. He has left for you a nice little book of which he is the editor. It is 'Burnet's Lives,' of which he is very fond, with some additions and a preface by himself. I will watch for an opportunity to send it to you. He is a most extraordinary man, and now that he is in tolerable health, and has surmounted those dreadful nervous complaints, which, when last in England, made him at times almost as bad as Cowper, constantly possesses that cheerful happiness which is the spirit of his piety. He is almost the

most intellectual and spiritual man I ever knew: not a thought or care is given to the world. Having been a grand instrument in accomplishing the just work of the Union, he turned his back on politics and politicians, and lives in a religious retirement. His taste is exquisite: his knowledge, particularly in theology, profound and various. His chief delight is in contemplation and inward religion; but he is not in all points in our way; he is of the platonic Christian school,—a disciple of Cudworth, Lucas, Whichcote, Scuogal, Worthington, and Joseph Mede. In our disputes, however, I tell him, that while Leighton and Baxter are his first favourites, we shall not quarrel much," &c.

In another place (vol. ii. p. 164) Mr. Wilberforce writes,—

"My Irish friend Knox, of whom you must, I think, have heard me speak, passed two days with us at Batterssea Rise, with a reverend fellow-traveller of his, Mr. Jebb, who has a non-cure in the diocese of Cashel,—a man of superior

sense, acquirements, and piety. Knox is a wonderful creature, and so eloquent, that you scarcely know how to refuse your assent to the strongest propositions, which he pours forth copiously. His opinions concerning the Roman Catholics

* * In the Life of Wilberforce, vol. iii. p. 194,—"*Read Brougham's Colonial Policy, manifestly the launceker, and a capital one too, of a shrewd man of the world,*" &c.

† Lord Castlereagh.

you must, I think, have heard me mention. He declares that he would not wish to convert them, and would by no means attempt it, that the true policy is to quiet them (how is this to be effected?), and then to grant them all they desire. When after a time improving, as he says they have been, and drawing, as the better disposed of them are, towards the Church of England, he expects that they will

come over to our Church in a body, and be an acquisition of immense value. The opinion he entertains concerning them seems to have been produced by his having accustomed himself so much to read the best of their writers—his turn of habits at the same time, and even his health, favouring a contemplative, quietist sort of a life, so that he is become very much of a *Frère Port-Royal*."

Mr. Harford (see *Life of Wilberforce*, vol. v. p. 229) in a later letter gives a similar account of the impression made upon him in a conversation with Mr. A. Knox. He says,—

"I spent many delightful hours in Mr. Knox's room. His mind is as exuberant of bright ideas and as active as ever. I call him the Plato of the house. He really is a man of highly cultivated intellect, and piety is the element of his being. I could not agree with him in all his opinions: but he has much advanced in liberal and kind feelings towards those who differ from him; and when he vouchsafes to be simple, and to explain himself accurately, he makes near approaches in his views of the doctrine of grace to ourselves.

His sentiments upon internal religion, and on the happiness to be tasted in a devout life, are worthy of the character which I have assigned him of the Christian Plato. He declines talking in the general circle upon the Roman Catholic question, and his views respecting it are thus far modified, that, though retaining all his former opinions, and believing that every new conversion would be attended with very happy consequences, he fears the time is past at which they would prove beneficial in the degree he once anticipated."

A letter from Mr. George Ellis, at p. 331, on the subject of the establishment of Bishops in India, begins in his usual playful and humorous manner.

"In answer to your kind inquiry, which you desire me to send by return of post, I have to assure you that I am at present *very strictly* a convalescent, according to the precise definition of the term given by the late Dr. Warren, who was quizzed by his opposition friends for having, in direct contradiction to the opinions which he professed a few hours before, declared the King 'convalescent': defended himself by an appeal to the grammatical sense of the verbs in *Scu*, and insisted, that to convalesce was 'not to be in progress towards health,' but 'to be in the way of

being in progress,' &c. Now, such is exactly my state. The fever leaves me for a few days, till I have gained a few ounces of flesh, and then pounces again on me and carries off about 7 drams from each ounce. But as in this Promethean struggle I have hitherto engaged with my twenty grains, so that upon the whole account of debtor and creditor I have still a small balance in my favour, I venture to hope that my antagonist is losing ground, and that I shall ultimately be, as some one has elegantly expressed it, 'my own man again.'"

* Mr. A. Knox's views were, 1. To admit, with some few exceptions, Roman Catholics to all places of constitutional power; 2. That they should exercise the lay patronage in the Protestant Church which they possess, by presenting to livings. This was founded on his belief that the Roman Catholic religion was not a *stationary*, but *declining* religion, and that it will *approximate to us*: secondly, the Roman Catholic must avow himself, and therefore no secret partisan of the Church of Rome could officiate in ours. Their treachery could not be concealed: the Roman Catholic patrons must therefore choose Church of England clergymen. He looked not so much to proselytism, but to an internal reformation of the Roman Catholic Church. Though the doctrine of that Church is unaltered, the mode of *explaining that doctrine* has undergone alteration. Systematic opposition, with advance of knowledge, has ceased in that Church. On civil accounts, enfranchisement would be desirable, because residents of the rank above would then superintend and influence and restrain the rank below. Thus, "the Roman Catholic religion rationally reformed would be substantially the religion of the Church of England." This note is abridged from Mr. A. Knox's Letter, vol. ii. p. 241—252, where Mr. J. Bowdler's observations on it may be also seen, p. 253—5.

On Miss H. More's expressing alarm at Mr. Wilberforce's declaration of an intended alliance with Windham, he thus, in his answer, gives his opinion of that eminent statesman.

"I was extremely engaged when I got your letter, which mentioned the first impression produced by mine, and the kind solicitude it had occasioned. I always knew you to be a woman of great wit, and of true wit; and as wit has been defined the coupling together of dissimilar and widely-separated ideas, I may truly say that there never was a more decisive witticism, if you use it so ill, (for it is a shocking usage of wit) as to carry it to its definition. I really think, there scarcely ever were, or can be, two men more different from each other in all their ideas than Windham and myself. And though it has been sometimes held that men of different tempers may form useful partnerships—*ay, even in wit itself*—(as how Beaumont's judgment tempered Fletcher's wit), and even lasting friendships; yet for men to act together in political affairs requires in general some little (and often, you will say, but very little) agreement in their principles and judg-

ments. But how shall I ever get through your business, or any body else's business, if I pass away my time in this way, and that too when I am not in a state to keep to the desk long together, and, therefore, having but little resting time at command, should make the most of it? Well! a few minutes may be fairly spared to friendship, when so many of mine, alas! are doomed to the endurance of a display of mutual enmity, which brings us again to Windham. And as that is rather too fertile a field to allow one to gather in a few minutes a millionth part of the harvest it affords, let us leave it standing, regretting that so rich a soil should be of so little real productive value. The truth is, there is all that was erroneous in Burke, and little to redeem it, in the man's principles, as there was in Burke, who, with all his errors and extravagances, yet called forth one's love and esteem very often, and still more often, one's admiration."

Mr. Wilberforce gives an opinion unfavourable to Paley on more occasions than one. He says to Lord Muncaster—

"Have you read Paley's *Natural Theology*? To a mind already pious it will, I hope, be serviceable, by multiplying his recollections of his Supreme Benefactor, by accustoming him to see God in any part of his curious frame and in all nature around him. But the view of the divine character which is there exhibited, is very erroneous and very mischievous. His wisdom, power, and goodness are enforced, indeed, by many new proofs; but another

grand attribute of the Supreme Being, as he is represented to us in the Scriptures, I mean his justice or his holiness, is entirely overlooked or neglected. The practical consequences of this error are most pernicious: it tends to flatter men into a false estimate of their own character, of the claims of God upon them, and, therefore, of the necessity and value of the Redeemer and Mediator between God and man," &c.

In another letter he enters more largely on the subject. P. 150.

"But for Dr. Paley, he is assuredly a charming writer, unequalled in perspicuity, and that, I doubt not, from superior clearness and precision in his conceptions.* His language is as forcible as the great doctrines above mentioned, without its turgid sesquipedality, if I may describe the Johnsonian style by a Johnsonian epithet. Above all, his illustrations are eminently happy. Nor can I deny that we owe him the highest obligations for his masterly explanation of the various Evidences of Christianity, on all of which he has shed a

light, and by bringing them to meet in one point, accumulated an amount of force (speaking philosophically), which to a fair mind seems irresistible. It gives me pain not to stop here, but I must go on; and after all this and much more which might be said (and no one would with more pleasure pour forth Dr. Paley's copious eulogy), yet I must say it, he appears to me a most dangerous writer, likely to lead his readers into errors concerning the essential nature, genius, and design of Christianity. I cannot now go

*"Paley," says Bishop Watson, "in all his publications, had the art of making use in a very great degree of other men's labours, and of exhibiting them to the world as novelties of his own. The perspicuity with which he has arranged, and the elegant language in which he has explained, many abstruse points, are his own, and for these I give him great praise." V. Mem. of his own Life, li. p. 266.—Ed.

at large into this important discussion, but we will take it *ad referendum* when we can have a little quiet domestic chat. I

will, however, just let out a hint or two of my general meaning."

Mr. Wilberforce then proceeds to say that Paley conducts his readers to the threshold of Christianity and there leaves them, but leaves them with a disposition to misconceive the great end and object of the Christian dispensation; in short, that he fails in what ought to be the great object of every moral writer, in producing that true and just sense of the intensity of the malignity of sin, and of the real magnitude of the danger accompanying it, which would be likely to dispose them to exert themselves to the utmost to obtain deliverance from its power.

"Then, again, he seems to lose sight, in a great degree, of that attribute of the Deity on which so much stress is laid in Scripture—I mean his holiness and justice. You will readily see how this is connected with his sense of the intensity of the guilt of moral evil. I readily grant that, prior to revelation, we might have formed an idea of a Supreme Being of unmixed goodness,—I mean goodness in a limited sense (for I have no doubt that in a true sense the justice and holiness of the Deity are in perfect harmony with his goodness); but as it has pleased God to give us a delineation of his own character

and attributes, we are bound to draw from that divine source all our conceptions of them, and that the express statements of Scripture on this head accord exactly with the conclusions we should be led to form from the scheme of redemption, I need only suggest. But Dr. Paley seems to have too low a standard of *moral right and wrong**, and a standard which does not assign the true scriptural place in the moral scale to those sins which respect the Supreme Being. Scripture seems to me to consider the want of a supreme love and fear of God, as the pregnant source of all moral evils," &c.

The second volume of this correspondence offers us an interesting letter from Mr. Wilberforce to his friend Mr. Gisborne, on the death of Mr. Pitt, whom he still highly esteemed, though the warmth of his youthful and affectionate intimacy had cooled under the growing influence of Mr. Wilberforce's religious feelings.†

"O what a lesson (he writes) does Pitt's latter end read us, of the import-

ance of attending to religion in the day of health and vigour, and even of the bene-

* On the system of Paley, in his *Moral Philosophy* and on the Doctrine of Utility, consult Sedgwick on the Studies of the University, pp. 57, 64, 126. On his *Natural Theology*, see Quarterly Review, No. LXXVI. art. 1, and Lord Brougham's Essay on Natural Theology. On his Evidences of Christianity, see C. Benson's Hulsean Lectures, i. vii. "Even the work of Paley establishes the credibility of the massagers, rather than estimates the sufficiency of their testimony, and speaks only in general terms on the argument from miracles, the argument from prophecy, and that from the internal frame and constitution of the Gospel; without marking how far and to what portions of the whole truth of Christianity each of these arguments may be directly applied."—ED.

† In one of his early letters to Mr. Wilberforce, Sept. 1785, dated from Brighton, Mr. Pitt says, "I have been here about three weeks, in the enjoyment of exercise and leisure, and eating and drinking: (things which to me, from their antiquity, were nearly forgotten, and as you know must for that very reason have the charm of novelty. * * * I touch at Bankes's on my way back, and shall then conclude my holidays with a fortnight more at this place. My scene of business is removed from Putney-hill to one in Kent, about 14 miles from town, where I have just had the folly to purchase the most beautiful spot within that distance, and wanting nothing but a house fit to live in. *Ad prope*, we are all turning country gentlemen very fast. George Rose having just bought an estate in the New Forest, which he vows is just a breakfasting distance. The produce of our revenue is glorious, and I am half mad with a project which will give our supplies the effect almost of magic in the reduction of debt. It will be at least new and eccentric enough to satisfy your constant call for *something out of the common way*," &c.

fits which may follow from being acquainted with the language of Scripture and with the principles of Christianity! Poor fellow! for some time, perhaps a fortnight or more before his death, he sat chiefly (till the last few days, when he was almost entirely in bed) in his chair, neither reading, nor talking, nor hearing conversation. Conversation in a few moments fatigued him, and he saw but few people from the time of his coming from Bath, about 18 days or 12 (on the sudden, I forget which) before his decease, and none at all but the bishop, the physicians, and his servants, and one or two of the young Stanhopes for the last week. It was not till the morning before his death, that the Bishop of Lincoln could get leave to speak to him as a dying man, and I have no reason to believe he thought himself in any immediate danger before the bishop proposed to pray with him: and, in the strictest confidence, I will tell you what I am bound by promise not to mention generally. Pitt, at first, poor fellow, objected—that he was not willing to offer up any prayer (I think it was added) in his present state, referring, I suppose, to his bodily and mental weakness. The bishop very properly told him, that he, Pitt, knew the bishop would not deceive him, and assured

him, that was the very state of mind in which prayer was best and most properly offered. The bishop then prayed with him, and afterwards Pitt desired to settle his temporal concerns, shewing very much his character, such as I conceived it, by one or two traits which I will mention some other time. I am extremely pressed to-day. I am not aware, but have reason to fear the contrary, that further religious intercourse took place before, or after, and I own I thought what was inserted in the papers impossible to be true. Pitt was a man who always said less than he thought on such topics. The bishop, I ought to mention, told me, he had often wished to speak to him before on these subjects, but the physicians said, No! it might be fatal to him. Oh! my dear friend! what a sermon does the dying chamber of this great man exhibit! * * * But what has struck me most, is, that perhaps poor Pitt may be truly said to have died of a broken heart—he who was prime minister of England. Lord C. (Chatham) died, I fear, without the smallest thought of God, &c. How awful! yet to the very last he indicated that astonishing zeal in his country's service which his whole life had displayed," &c.

So closes the melancholy picture which no unkind heart, and no unfriendly hand have drawn; and as soon as it has passed away and its shadowy plumage faded from the eye, another and a like funeral bier is seen succeeding.

O'er Pitt's the mournful requiem sound,
And Fox's shall the notes rebound.

It is accompanied by the following reflections of a contemporary statesman *;—

"Whether wisely or not, I feel a far deeper concern in the assured expectation of that event which, ere you receive this, will, I conclude, have taken place. In point of social intercourse, Fox was more to me previously to his coming into office, but when the thousand considerations pour in upon my mind which rendered his life at this moment desirable, not only to himself, but to the public—when I reflect on the anxieties and disappointments which have clouded over the few short months that have elapsed since he has had it in his power to do anything—the untoward circumstances which have prevented his accomplishing the first wishes of his heart, and have for the moment, perhaps, rather injured his public character; that at such a crisis the law of Providence should snatch him out of life, and put an everlasting bar against

the correction of past mistakes, or the execution of wiser plans,—should deny him the consolation, above all, of enjoying that victory which he was on the point of obtaining over our common enemy, the great object of our mutual detestation, and which will now exult over him with hopes, which God forbid should be realized: that he should be deprived, I had almost said defrauded (though I am sure without any improper meaning), of that solid and permanent glory, which, had a little more space been allowed, I think he would have secured, by conferring benefits on his country and mankind; when I ponder on these things, I am apt to think his lot peculiarly severe; and when I look to consequences but too possible not to be apprehended, I fear for multitudes, and above all for the success of that most important cause to which I have already

* Mr. Wm. Smith, member for Norwich, to Mr. Wilberforce.

alluded. If Grenville should now cool as a friend, or Windham grow more virulent in his enmity, who is, with half the efficiency, to stimulate the one and to restrain the other,—in short, who is to occupy his station? When Pitt died, as a great man, with many excellent qualities, and leaving very few who could challenge competition with him, I did sincerely lament him;

but Fox yet lived, and I had much personal, public, and political (leaving out party) consolation. Now, with a high opinion of many who are left, I cannot flatter any one so much as to say that I think him quite equal to those who are departed, or place in him the entire confidence I have done in him, who, I fear, has already followed his illustrious rival."

The subject to which Mr. Smith alludes in his letter was the Slave Trade, for the abolition of which in Africa an institution was being founded. Mr. Wilberforce consulted his friend Mr. Gisborne on the prints that were to illustrate the prospectus, to which he answers,—

"Were the prints engraved and lying before me, I should perhaps say whether the lights were tolerably well kept together, and whether the trees are like trees, at least, English trees; but as to suggesting subjects, I can do nothing; and of the features of Africa I know nothing beyond the face of a negro, except a little of that of a lion. Perhaps the artist may choose the allegorical line. In that case I would submit for your judgment 'The progress of taming an Ourang Outang.' In the first plate he may be represented as eating a child, in the second as wheeling a wheelbarrow, in the third mending his waistcoat, in the fourth making punch, in the fifth dancing

a minuet, in the sixth installed knight of the garter. If the artist declines to proceed in the common-place way, he must follow common-place ideas; beginning with scenes of kidnapping and village burning, and closing with peace and plenty and religion,—

'Aurea nunc, olim sylvestribus horrida
dumia.'

He may enliven his scenery with groups of elephants and hippopotamuses and camcleopards, and with knots of slave traders hanging themselves in the back-ground," &c.

We are next introduced to another political character, one of the *triumina* of the learned preface to Bellendennis, of whom Mr. Wilberforce thus expresses himself:—

"From the time of Mr. Sheridan's first announcing his bill, I was on my guard, and I only kept back in the earliest stages of the business, because for various reasons, too long to be now communicated, I judged that to be the course of conduct most likely to insure my ultimate success. I much doubt whether he was serious in meaning to carry the measure through—not but that he is likely to be more in earnest, more consistent, and more persevering, alas! in such a case as this than in any other. He seems to live on that, to me, melancholy distich,—'Life is a jest,' &c. When he was chatting with some of the

Government about his speech on Irish affairs, he justified himself by saying with his usual laugh,—'Consider I have not made one rebellious speech this whole session! I must make one!' Though he had an almost Herculean measure of strength of constitution, yet, as his faculties now betray some symptoms of decay, I suspect it will not be long before he breaks entirely. Yet, with all his vices and extravagances, there is a certain degree of political principle—but I have dwelt longer than I meant on this motley character." * * * *

We must now reserve a page for the letters of the Laureate, assured that the deep feeling and high principles revealed in them, will awaken sympathy and respect in every bosom.

"My dear Sir,—I have sent to inquire if Mr. Francis be at Keswick. It is not two years since your excellent friend Mr. J. Bowdler was here, and after a day which I am sure all the party at one time must have remarked as among those which were eminently delightful, I dined with him

and poor John Calhoun in the kitchen of an old farm house. They are gone! and I who survive them have survived also my best earthly hopes and highest earthly enjoyments. They only who knew me in my daily habits can imagine or believe how great has been the extent of my loss,

or how it is possible that a child of ten years should have been so entirely the companion, as well as pupil of his father. I was recovering my Greek in the process of teaching Herbert; we were learning German together, and were to have begun Saxon, in the same manner as some other Saxon Chronicles should have been published. For his age, there was no better Latin scholar; in Greek, he was fit for the fifth form at Westminster; and he was acquiring, with little expense of time and no trouble, the French and Spanish. With all these acquirements going on, his life was like a continual holiday. So much was it his disposition and mine to mingle sport with study, and to find recreation in all things. He was the constant companion of my walks, and felt as much interest in my pleasures as I did in his. His disposition was as beautiful as his intellect, and therefore I had ever an ominous apprehension that he was not intended to grow upon earth, where it was not possible that his nature could be improved, and but too certain that it must, in some degree, be sullied. The feeling which thus

prepared me for this privation has not been without its use in enabling me to submit to it with resignation. I hope and believe that I have borne this affliction as it becomes a Christian. The Stoicism which I endeavoured to practise in youth, and not without signal benefit, might have supported, but it could not have consoled me. My heart is weaned from the world, and the brightest spot in the prospect before me is when the light from Heaven shines upon the grave. Yet do not imagine that I give way to sorrow, or indulge in vain retrospects or guilty regret. 'The Lord gave, the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord!' Never were these words pronounced with more heartfelt sincerity than when I repeated them in the most painful scenes and moments of my life. I am thankful for the abundant blessings which I still possess; but of all things most thankful for having possessed a son whom I loved so entirely, who was so entirely worthy to be loved, and whom I shall one day rejoin," &c.

Another letter from the same writer meets us a few pages onward, which we also consider worthy of attention: it is also addressed to Mr. Wilberforce.

"I have not seen the book which you speak of, but I have transmitted the substance of your remarks to the reviewer (be he who he may, for I know not), observing, of course, the secrecy which you desire, and giving them all the weight I can. Many years ago, I remember, upon some forgotten occasion, either talking or writing to Scott upon the subject of Claverhouse and the Covenanters to the very purport of my remarks, and I recollect observing that though this bloody persecutor was celebrated on earth by the name of Dundee, Claverhouse was the name by which the devil knew him. James Graham* had the right feeling on the subject,

and never wrote more like a poet than when he touched upon it. I urged him as strongly as I could to take these times and circumstances as the groundwork either for a dramatic or narrative poem—a subject perfectly congenial to his powers, and which he could have executed admirably. But he preferred ploughing away in his 'Georgics,' and wasting his efforts upon a sterile soil. I shall look anxiously for your name in the debates. From false doctrine, heresy, and schism, Parliament cannot deliver us; but from sedition, privy conspiracy, and rebellion, it may," &c.

To those who, like ourselves, recollect the very injudicious and unmanly attack on Mr. Southey by the *liberal* party, and the *exhumation* of an almost forgotten exercise of his youthful days, the following account of himself and his sentiments will not be without interest: it is dated in March 1817.

"In the year 1794, and in the twentieth year of my age, I wrote 'Wat Tyler.' It was immediately taken to London by poor Lovell, afterwards my brother-in-law, and put into Ridgway's hands. Soon

afterwards, a few weeks, I went to London myself for a few days, and saw Ridgway in Newgate, and was informed that he and Symonds would publish it. They never informed me that they afterwards

* The author of the poem of the Sabbath and the Georgics, the former of which was very popular, the second almost unknown.—*Rev.*

changed their opinion, and I never inquired concerning it: first, because my heart as well as my mind was fully employed; secondly, because I perfectly acquiesced in the justness of suppressing it; and lastly, because I considered it unworthy a further thought. Had I been in town I might perhaps have reclaimed the MS. but not going there till the year 1797, I reckoned it among the follies of my youth, and was contented to forget it. My youth has no worse follies with which to reproach me. I was then a republican and a leveller, and stated such principles broadly in the dialogues, the hasty overflow of my spirits in two or three mornings. My counsel have done me more wrong than my enemies. I feel no shame respecting the work, and acknowledge no wickedness in it. I was a boy, who wrote as he felt, and as he believed, in his ignorance and inexperience, and I was as ready to dare all danger in promulgating these opinions then, as I am in contradicting them now. Upon seeing the work announced, I lost no time in making oath to the circumstances, and applying for an injunction. The delay which has intervened has not been my fault, and my object in so doing was to acknowledge the work (that I might not seem to be ashamed of it) and stop its sale, because I know how mischievous it is at this time. Winterbottom, a dissenting minister, has said that I gave the book to him and to D. I. Eaton, and gave them a fraternal embrace, when they promised to publish it. I gave the book to no person, but was to have had a share of the profits. The persons who engaged to publish it were Ridgway and Symonds. Winterbottom was in the room. D. I. Eaton I never saw in my life; and as for fraternal embraces, if you knew me, my dear Sir, you might as soon expect to see me dancing a hornpipe on the stage now, as believe that at any part of my life I could play the fool in this way, so utterly discordant is it to my constitutional habits and manners. I have addressed two letters to William Smith, which, if they are not disapproved by my old friend Charles Wynn, will appear in the Courier.* The provocation will excuse the warmth, and indeed demanded it. To proceed further in legal courses, would only draw on me fresh expenses. Of vexation I shall not speak, as regarding myself, for I have felt too many real afflictions to be hurt by any arrows which ma-

lice can direct against me. But if it be any satisfaction to Mr. William Smith, he may be told, that he has made my wife ill. It is well for him and for me, that I know the wickedness of *doublet*. How is it, that the spirit of faction can have thus possessed him? Had I ever concealed my sentiments, or attempted to conceal them? Because I was a republican, or rather as I called myself a pan-fiscrat, at the time Wat Tyler was written, I had abandoned all my prospects in life, for the purpose of going to the wilds of America. These same opinions are expressed in poems which I have never felt a wish to alter, because I never was ashamed of having in such times and such circumstances, formed vain imaginations of a new system of society, or rather as I then believed of restoring the system of Christian society. I have merely affixed to those pieces the date of the year when they were written, and left others which accompanied them to explain: but as the author grew older, he grew wiser also. So far have I carried the feeling, that I have not even suppressed a poem upon Sunday Morning, because erroneous as it is, the feeling is not such as could make any person of sense reproach the man who could thus feel in his youth. Nor would I have sought to suppress Wat Tyler, had not the verses which I wrote when the mob were ferocious in their loyalty, and the spirit of Antijacobinism was reigning in full vigour of intolerance, become most mischievous now; when the sentiments long since discarded by men of my stamp and class in society have been taken up by the rabble, and are threatening the utter overthrow of all our institutions. I heartily condemn the piece, because the principles which it contains are misapplied, and put in a mischievous form, if addressed to a mob prepared for them, which they were not when written. They could then have been injurious only to myself. My feeling would be very different if the work contained any thing irreligious or licentious. There was no error from the heart; and when I pray for forgiveness of sins, the political aberrations of my youth have never been reckoned amongst them. Believe me, I feel very sensibly the kindness of your letter, and to show how I feel it, I could find in my heart to give you a brief sketch of my pilgrimage in this perilous world, and lay open not only the outward circumstances, but the inner man. It is my intention, whenever I can afford time, to do this at length for posthumous publication; but when the season of leisure may arrive, or whether it may ever be allowed me, who can tell? &c.

* These letters appeared in the shape of a pamphlet.

We shall terminate our extracts with two more letters from the same correspondent, whose opinions, formed by a reflective and well-informed mind, are both interesting and important to know. Mr. Southey says, in a letter dated 1817,

"A very erroneous notion has got abroad that I—who live at the foot of Skiddaw, who associate more with the dead than the living, and who have set my heart and hopes upon the next world, not upon this,—am very much engaged in political affairs, and possess in consequence some political influence. This draws upon me a great deal of abuse, to which I am properly indifferent; but it induces likewise occasional applications, from which I would willingly be spared. In writing to you on this occasion, I mean merely to say, that if this consulship at Maranhão, or any other similar situation in Brazil, at any future time, could be obtained for Henry Koster, the interests of the British merchants and the honour of the British nation would be in safe, upright, and conscientious keeping. * * * I have looked with some anxiety for the letter of Mr. Pitt, with which you promised to favour me. It is not, I think, from any clinging prejudice that I am unable to regard Mr. Pitt as a great statesman. His conduct of the war appears to

me to have been miserable, and his domestic policy perilously erroneous in some momentous points,—more especially on the Catholic question. I did, however, full justice to his intrepidity, his talents, and his English policy; in which last and most essential quality of a British minister Mr. Fox was lamentably wanting. But I am better qualified to deliver an opinion upon Ignatius Loyola, or George Fox, than upon either of these great leaders. Perhaps you may have heard that I am writing (in truant hours, and yet with great diligence,) a life of Wesley. It will be on such a scale as to comprise a view of our religious history during the last four score years. I think it will be read not without interest,* and I hope not without utility, sooner or later. I remember Wesley well. He laid his hands upon me, when I was about six years old, and blest me. It was a chance meeting. I was going up the stairs of a lodging-house at Bath, when he came out of one of the rooms, and was struck with my appearance," &c.

In the following year he writes on the same subject.

"That Mr. Pitt was a disinterested man I never doubted; nor that he was a man of great and extraordinary talents. I doubt the extent of his foresight and the wisdom of many of his measures. Perhaps there would be little difference in our opinions now that we must look back upon his administration as a part of past history. There is no likelihood of my moving southward during the present year. But I should be most glad to receive from you any information or hints respecting Wesley. I consider him as the most influential mind of the last century—the man who will have produced the greatest effects, centuries, or perhaps millenaries hence, if the present race of men should continue so long. The early excesses of methodism

I can account and allow for. I admire his tolerant and truly catholic spirit, and I accord so far with his opinions as they are expressed in his latter years, that when he goes beyond me in his belief, I feel a conviction it is because I have not yet advanced far enough. For instance, I am as fully and deeply persuaded as he was, that the spirits of the departed are sometimes permitted to manifest themselves. There is a body of evidence upon this subject, which it is impossible for me to disbelieve. Besides, it is good that it should be so; and this with me in such matters is sufficient reason for concluding that it is probable: but it is also probable upon the strictest reasoning,† But I do not believe in witchcraft,‡ and very much

* It was this work that Mr. Coleridge says was seldom off his table, so highly did he esteem it. Have we not read somewhere that he assisted the author, or furnished notes?

† What Mr. Southey's reasoning may be, one does not know; but between the abstract probability that such spiritual communication is permitted, and the real fact of such being witnessed and supported by authentic testimony—an interval not yet filled up seems to exist. The moral system of Providence seems certainly to admit such exceptions to the general order of nature, as is intended to remind men of the government under which they exist, and of its watchfulness over their conduct.—*Rev.*

‡ Perhaps the most singular circumstance attending the history of witchcraft, is the apparently firm belief which the professors of it maintained in the reality of their power. This has never been completely accounted for, and perhaps partial insanity

doubt the reality of demoniacal possession. Even, however, if both were admitted, the absurd stories which he credits, impeaches his judgment, and consequently weakens the force of his authority, when he is right. I shall very soon begin upon an essential and interesting part of the work,—a view of the state of religion in this country from the Reformation to this

time. Even now, after all the methodists have done, and all they have caused the church to do, there is no part of Christendom where the state of the religion of the populace is so utterly neglected. The field is left fallow, and then we wonder that a more active spirit has been sowing tares," &c.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

By THOMAS GREEN, Esq. of Ipswich.

(Continued from vol. XIII. p. 461.)

1806.—March 9. Read the introduction to a tract called *Baconiana, or Remains of Lord Bacon left unpublished by Rawley*. By T. J. 1678, giving an account, and a pretty full and fair one, of his Lordship's writings, and manifestly an exalted estimation of his character as a philosopher. The writer observes that politics and ethics make up but one body of doctrine, springing from one root—the end of God in the government of the world. Ben Jonson, it appears, was concerned in Latinizing his Essays. His Lordship confesses in a letter to Sir T. Bodley, that he was more fitted for speculation than action; and he was calumniated in his day, as a speculator. It is clear that he was the first inventor of the orrery.—Walked round by Wherstead Lodge, and gathered violets in the churchyard.

March 14. Finished *Baconiana*. In his Letter to Trinity College he recommends them (next to the volume of God) to turn over that great volume of his works—nature, and to regard all other books merely as commentaries on these texts. He seems on various occasions to have been fully impressed with a sense of his own greatness. In his last will he bequeaths his name and memory to foreign nations, and his countrymen after some time be passed over. The grasping nature of his mind is strikingly exemplified in his various inchoate and unfinished tentations. In the address to him from the University of Oxford—*Prænobilis et (quod in nobilitate pene miraculum est) scientissime vir* comes—the parenthetical part forms an hiatus in his translation. Dr. Maynwaring, in a letter to his chaplain Rawley, justly objects to a passage in Bacon's Confession of Faith,—“Man made a total defection from God, presuming to imagine that his commandments and prohibitions were not the rules of good and evil, but that good and evil had their own principles and beginnings: that many things are *prohibita quia mala*.” Bacon expressly invites inquiry on the right to propagate religion by force, rescue the Holy Land, &c.

March 26. Dined at the Book Club. Sir George Wood there. Mentioned with rapture a Teliars in the Prince's recently purchased Collection; * also a Fisherman standing on the strand, and pointing to the sea,—life itself. At the Louvre, most struck with Cattle by Paul Potter, and

may have been one cause of the delusion. But it is useless to speculate, while the history of the times, and of the circumstances relating to this art, is so imperfect in its materials.—Rev.

* I suppose this alludes to the collection of Sir Thomas Baring, which the Prince bought for 20,000*l.* the price being set by Sir T. Baring himself in a conversation with Lord Faraborough; the collection was probably worth 50,000*l.* or 60,000*l.* It forms the finest part of that now in the gallery of Buckingham Palace.—Edit.

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Poussin's Deluge. The Prince, when he dined last at Carlton House, had been reading *Six Weeks at Long's*,—which led to some conversation on his friend Lord Y—th, whom Sir G. Wood said the Prince knew well.

March 27. Lord Rochford stepped in. Much chat on music, for which he seems to have a good taste. Regards Mrs. Salmon as the sweetest, chastest, and, on the whole, the best female singer in the country. Chatted at the coffee-house with Sir George Wood, to whom the Duke of Clarence, speaking of the Chancellor, said,—“Bless his honest soul, he will keep in, if possible, till my father's death, to get 80,000*l.* by his tears, and that's what he wants.”

March 29. Read the late Duke of Norfolk's *Anecdotes of his family*. Written with much *bonhomie*, though the great man, I think, occasionally peeps through. The anonymous Letter to Lord Burghley, giving an account, a most minute one, of the execution of Mary Queen of Scots, is above measure interesting. The mode in which that unfortunate Princess was treated, in the hour of death, by the godliness and loyalty of Dean Fletcher and the Commons, curdles the blood with indignation. The Queen is described in the outset, as tall, corpulent, broad-shouldered, fat-faced, double-chinned, and hazle-eyed. This is what we should not expect even in an exaggeration of her personal defects. In a prescription of the duty of an Earl Marshal, it is laid down that he should have but seventeen single women belonging to the Court, who should swear that they knew no more *common women* than themselves.

March 30. Read *Duppa's Life of M. Angelo*. He says justly, that it is not in colouring, light and shade, ordonnance, or even drawing, that Raffaele stands supreme, but in historical composition,—the power of telling a story. This is what we may come last to admire in painting, according to the natural progression of taste. Raffaele, he observes, as he advanced in his profession, became more and more ambitious of what are styled the lesser ornaments.

April 1. Finished Mrs. Graham's *Letters from India*. She confers no interest on the uninteresting character of oriental history and affairs.

April 3. Began Southey's *History of Brazil*. He writes with an ease, a vigour, and a power of picturesque narrative, after the ancient fashion of travel writers, which is quite enviable. The description of Orillana's adventurous voyage of 1800 leagues, through unexplored regions, from the Andes to the Main, and of Hernando de Ribera's still bolder advance by land, through appalling difficulties and dangers, from the Plata to Peru, is rich in interest.

April 6. Walked round by Wherstead Lodge, and gathered the last lingering violets in the churchyard. Read *The Black Dwarf* in the *Tales of my Landlord*. The machinery from which these tales derive their title is unnecessary and cumbersome, and appears to answer no other purpose but to furnish the author with the means of sporting in the consciousness of his strength. The main interest of the story arises from the mysterious character of the personage represented as the Black Dwarf, and with the imperfect explanation of that mystery the interest expires. Read *Old Mortality*, strangely introduced, and but little connected with its title. The loves of Morton and Edith Bellenden are cold and insipid; but the characters of Balfour of Burley and Grahame of Claverhouse are admirably conceived and opposed, and the whole exhibits a vivid and I presume a faithful picture of the state of public feeling and manners in Scotland during the latter part of the reign of Charles the Second: the

sour and gloomy character of Calvinistic fanaticism prevailing there, absolutely thrills the soul with horror. Manmouthe advancing with the army is capitally depicted: altogether the tale is rich in interest and pathos. The occasional descriptions of scenery, too, are exquisitely beautiful. Pursued *Southey's Brazil* in the evening. The account of Hans Stade's detention among the cannibal Tupinambas for sacrifice and feast, is deep in interest. De Foe must have been versed in the accounts of these ferocious tribes, for his descriptions of their manners in *Robinson Crusoe* are very accurate.

April 13. Read *Ottley's History of Engraving*. I am not satisfied with the evidence in favour of the two *Curios* having engraved on wood in 1285.* Earlier incipient efforts no doubt there were, but the first known print, bearing a date, is of St. Christopher carrying the infant Jesus across the seas, 1483; the next the Martyrdom of St. Sebastian, 1487. Block books seem to have been printed between 1450 and 1455. The date of the illumination on the copy at Paris is 1456. The grand contest for priority in printing with moveable metallic types lies between Guttenberg of Mentz and Coster of Harlem. The invention, if the tradition in favour of the latter is just, must have been earlier, since Coster died 1440.

Pursued *Southey's Brazil*. No nation, he avers, has ever emerged from barbarism till it had a regular priesthood: his argument for this is specious, if not satisfactory. It cannot be doubted, he says, that the missionaries sometimes worked miracles upon the sick—faith would supply the virtue in which it trusted.

April 14. Pursued *Ottley*. Maso Finiguerra, a Florentine goldsmith, appears justly entitled to the discovery of taking off impressions in ink from engraved metallic plates. This he did with successive improvements, as applying the presence of rollers, from 1445 probably to 1460; but it was only, as is manifest from the inversions of the inscriptions, for the purpose of obtaining proofs of his works in *niallo*; and it was not till 1460 that we can safely date the art of engraving plates for the purpose of gaining and publishing impressions on paper, as practised probably by himself and afterwards by Baldini. The first known authenticated published impression from an engraved plate in Italy appears to be an almanac, illustrated with plates, probably by Baldini, in which directions are given for finding Easter from 1465 inclusively, and which of course must have been executed 1464; but the invention speedily migrated to Germany, as typography did from thence to Italy, and was practised there with still superior mechanical skill in impressions bearing so early a date as 1465, 1466.

April 17. *Ottley* questions whether And. Mantegna was not the first regular publisher of engravings for sale. He engraved but *three* of the compartments of his *Triumphs of Caesar*, all differing from the ancient drawings at Hampton Court, engraved by Andrea Andreini. Mine is particularly specified as a repetition by himself of one of these.

April 21. Finished *Ottley*. The earliest dated print of A. Durer is 1503; of Lucas van Leyden, 1508. These two eminent artists gave a new character of a more masterly order to the style of engraving, which was seized by Marc Antonio Raimondi, in Italy, and applied with superior effect to the transcendent designs of Raffaele. It appears certain that many of the wood prints of A. Durer and other artists of the day, though

* This absurdity has been lately exposed in Mr. Jackson's *History of Engraving in Wood*. See our Magazine for Aug. 1839, p. 109.—Edit.

bearing their marks, were not executed by themselves, but merely from designs which they furnished. Ottley remarks how prone the old artists were in these portraits to give to youth the lineaments and semblance of age.

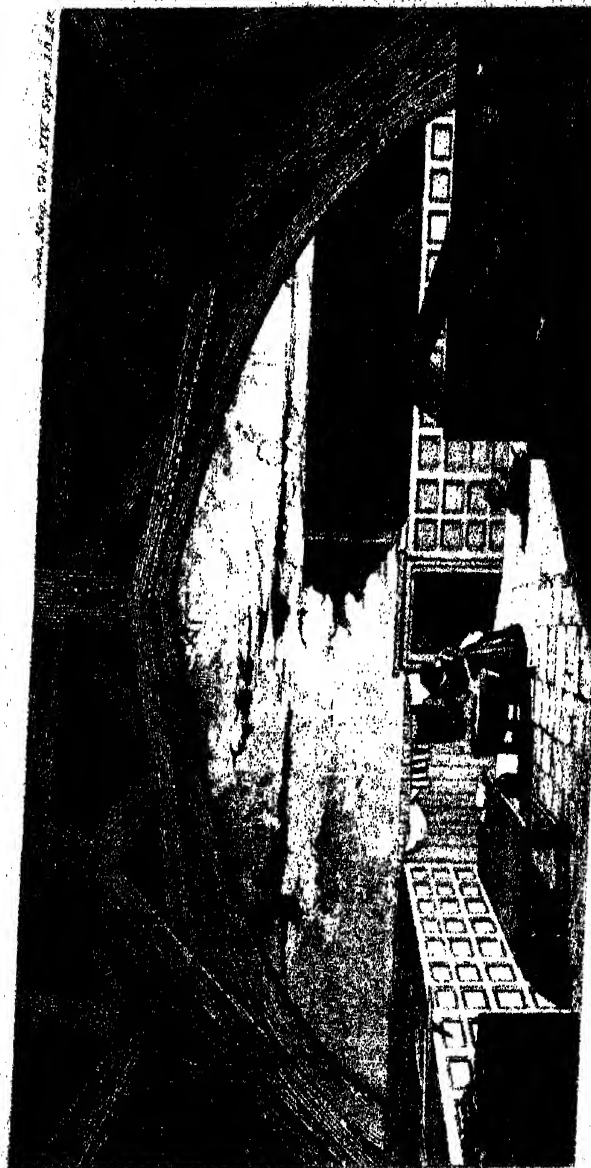
June 1. Visited *Halfeld House*; rich in ancient portraits. Many Vandycks particularly fine—his draperies rich, but the effect lost when these are kept down: a Virgin and Child by him, much in the style and colouring of Rubens. A Lady sleeping and her attendant, by Caravaggio: a little coarse, but broad and grand. Several heads by Zuccherò, smooth and clear, but with little relief. Two of Queen Elizabeth, one in magnificent attire, particularly fine: Marc Gerrard's much resembling Zuccherò, with a bluish tint. A Head of James the First, by Mytens, with the mouth awry—the tints strangely scumbled, but apparently very characteristic. Some old Heads by Mabuse, one dated so early as 1436, but very hard and bad. Two C. Jansens, miserably spoilt, like many other pictures, by cleaning and restoring. A Flight into Egypt by Bassano, of large size and striking. Fine full length of Charles the First, by Vandyck, in the drawing room. Cardinal Wolsey entertaining Henry the Eighth and Anne Boleyn, with small figures, probably all portraits, exquisitely finished by Holbein: the whole rather hard. In the hall, Queen Elizabeth's grey charger and groom, the size of life—very striking.

June 13. Mr. Reveley stated, on the authority of Sir Foster Cunliffe, that the administration had fully agreed on Mr. C. Wynne for Speaker; but that, Lord Lonsdale urgently applying at the time for the advancement of his relative, Mr. Under Secretary Beckett, they changed their resolution to Mr. Mannors Sutton, that they might have the disposal of his place of Judge Advocate,—a curious example of the tax we pay for our popular influence in the Constitution. Mr. Lewis, of Haverford West, whom I met at tea at Mr. Reveley's, said that an American who passed through Cardiganshire pronounced it to be the *best cleared country* he had ever seen.

July 26. Discussed with Mr. Reveley the publication of an interesting MS. tract by his father, "*An Essay on Drawings*," which I looked into for the first time with much delight yesterday morning.*

Aug. 11. I read *Felicien's Instructions, &c.* The advantages which he derived from an intimate acquaintance with N. Poussin,—the sitting by him, while he was painting, and discoursing on the art and its productions,—must have been very considerable, and the personal knowledge which he possessed of the works he criticizes, particularly Raffaele's, gives to his detailed descriptions and strictures uncommon interest. I have never met with a work so well calculated to excite and nourish a just relish of the arts of design. He makes beauty to consist in a symmetric proportion; grace, in an expressed movement of the mind. He divides the art into composition, including the theory of the art,—and design and colouring, its practice. John of Bruges he makes the first discoverer of painting in oil. A. de Mantegna's Triumphs were painted on the saloon of the Marq. de Gonzaga at Mantua. L. da Vinci he represents as uncommonly handsome in person, but complains of the extreme *marble-like* polish of his pictures. The personal accounts of Raffaele, and of his

* This work was subsequently edited by Mr. Green, and dedicated to the late Lord Redesdale. The title, "*Notices illustrative of the Drawings and Sketches of some of the most distinguished Masters in all the principal Schools of Design. By the late Henry Reveley, Esq. 1820.*" It is the only work on the subject of old drawings, and is very useful to the collector.—*Ed.*



ANCIENT HALL, AT SAMLESBURY, LANCASHIRE.

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works, are most delightful, and exalt most highly one's conceptions of that wonderful artist. The discussion on personal beauty in the opening of the second volume is very interesting, and the disquisitions on architecture are curiously mingled in the dialogue. His detailed account of Julio Romano's painting of the Fall of the Giants, in a room expressly constructed under his direction for the purpose, at the Marquis of Mantua's, is above measure interesting.

Aug. 14. By the School of the Caracci, Felibien thinks painting was redeemed from a threatened depravity under the two leaders—Caravaggio (Poussin's abhorrence), who dealt in the forcible representation of individual nature, and Joseph Pin, who luxuriated in flights of invention. The disquisition on the expression of the passions is excellent. The picture which he seems altogether most to admire is the *Holy Family*, by Raffaele, in the King of France's collection. He mentions that An. Caracci excels with drawings with the pen and etchings.—Sharon Turner mentions to me in a letter that *Charles Butler* had lent him two of his manuscripts: one, giving an account of his musical studies and pursuits, with critiques on the principal writers of the last fifty years; the other, of all the great orators of his day whom he had heard, and many of whom he knew; and mentions that *Lord Chatham* was the translator of *Pericles' speech* in *Smith's Thucydides*!

THE MANOR HOUSE OF SAMLESBURY, LANCASHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE oldest part of this remarkable mansion is understood to have been constructed in the thirteenth century, if not immediately preceding its commencement. The edifice, when entire, encompassed a large quadrangular court, and was moated round. The portion to which we allude occupies the central or principal side, and was opposite to the great entrance. In this part still remains the antique banquetting hall, to which we have referred on a late occasion;* and of the interior of which, in its present state, we now present our readers with a correct engraving* from a masterly drawing made on the spot, in the year 1830.

The rude and massive timbers of this very curious apartment have been ably noticed by the late eminent antiquary, Dr. Whitaker, in his excellent *History of Whalley*; but it will be well that some memorial of a manor house which for many remote generations was inhabited by a great family, should be preserved, in a work more

extensively circulated than the valuable *History* alluded to. The size and price of it necessarily limit its perusal to the comparatively few; and consequently preclude it from the many who can readily have recourse to a periodical publication.

The original buildings, on the right and left of the court, have disappeared ages ago; and we can only infer, from the portion that remains, what may have been the style of their construction. One of these ranges was replaced in the year 1532, by Sir Thomas Southworth, who then possessed the estate. His building, in a dilapidated condition, still remains. He also, in some degree, ornamented the hall, and otherwise repaired the portion of the edifice in which it is situated. But the opposite range has never been rebuilt; and of that, which has contained the gate-house, it is now impossible to determine, whether or not it consisted of any other offices, or was merely a screen-wall.

Doctor Whitaker informs us that "the upper floors of this house are massy planks; and that, instead of crossing, they lie parallel to the joists, as if disdaining to be indebted

* See the description of the Hall at *Batcliffe Tower*, in our July Number, p. 43.

There was formerly another range of building, corresponding in extent with this, which formed a right angle with the parts adjacent to the lower end of the banquetting hall. The court thus enclosed was spacious, and must have been approached across the moat in front of it by a central gateway. But concerning this portion, I could learn no tidings, nor discover the slightest remnant of its actual construction.

We examined a brick building, adjoining to the west side of the hall, which we imagined to have been erected when the last mentioned range had fallen into decay. The loss of the offices contained in it, when it had been taken down, may have been in some measure compensated by this more recent structure.

The manor house is at this time occupied by six families, who each pay a rent of about six pounds annually to Colonel Braddyll of Conishead Priory, the present proprietor.

The Southworths possessed the manor three hundred and fifty years, and it was sold to the family of Braddyll in the year 1677. From that time it has been in the occupation of labourers, chiefly the present tenants and their forefathers, and though in some degree modified for their respective accommodation, the mansion has been suffered progressively to fall into decay.

Believe me to be, My dear Sir,
Yours faithfully, J. L.

MR. URBAN, *Aug. 15.*

THE utility of extensive collections of remains of the art, the skill, and ingenuity of past ages, is indisputable, as evidences of the grade of civilization among different people at different epochs, and as data for the guidance of artists and writers. They also impart a just knowledge of the manners, customs, and social habits which characterized the nations of antiquity. We can, as it were, walk with the Greeks, the Romans, and the Egyptians, as we traverse the spacious halls of our national Museum; but have we equal scope for contemplation as to our British ancestors? The antiquary will find little here to gratify his cu-

riosity, or contrast with the varied remains of classic art. A gallery of British antiquities would be a novel and becoming feature in this great establishment; and in many respects, a desirable addition would be pictorial and plastic representations, prepared accurately to a scale, of those vast and imposing structures usually assigned to the Druidic era. A commencement has, it is pleasing to observe, been made by the acquisition of several models of cromlechs, &c. and three paintings, of Stonehenge, a circle, Plas Newydd, a cromlech, and Constantin, a tolmaen, esteemed the most remarkable specimens of these different classes. The accuracy of these representations, which must always be their chief merit, is acknowledged, and they will make thousands acquainted with those stupendous works, who would never otherwise have been aware of their existence. They are the gifts of an amateur gentleman, a zealous explorer of national remains, who has thus devoted his labour and talent for the benefit of the public. It does honour to his patriotism; and were these and all other British relics disposed in a separate room, it might excite a greater interest in a study which to Britons ought surely to be congenial.

Amongst the many visitors to the splendid mansion of the late venerable Sir Richard Colt Hoare, few, we found, had the curiosity to inspect his interesting collection of antiquities dug from the surrounding plains, merely because such objects were not brought forward by public establishments in the way which such vestigia deserve. May I be permitted to suggest to Sir Hugh Hoare, the present worthy possessor of Stourhead, that it is desirable that this very unique collection of British Antiquities should be removed from the basement story of the mansion (which is not open to general inspection), and exhibited in one of the upper rooms; where it could not fail to be particularly interesting to the numerous visitors who are indulged with a view of this splendid mansion. The late Sir R. C. Hoare printed a little tract descriptive of the contents of the Museum.

Yours, &c. JAMES LOGAN.

ON FRENCH GENEALOGIES.

(Continued from p. 152.)

THE continuous effusion of noble blood at home and in the East, by the archery of England, or scymitar of the Turks, to which I have adverted, filled the court of France with dismay and mourning, so impressively depicted by Freissard in his attractive simplicity of idiom. The ensanguined day of Nicopolis he ascribes, in the words of Sigismund, then King of Hungary, and afterwards Emperor of Germany, to the pride and arrogance of the French ("Porgueil et bobant de ces François," livre iv. ch. 52,) who fought under the banners of that monarch; and modern history, we know, reproduces the same cause and effect, on more occasions than one, notwithstanding the multiplied triumphs of this great people.

Still, the noblest wreck of war and time was, and continues to be, the great house of Montmorency, spread in power and ramifications far beyond the precincts of France, and, altogether, entitled to a prominent position in European nobility; though assuredly unwarranted in the assumption of their motto, as "*Premiers Barons Chrétiens*." Indeed, not only is this haughty claim disallowed, in its application to Christendom at large, by other countries, (see Burke's *Commoners*, vol. ii. p. 609,) but was formerly contested even in France:—"Ce jeu de mots," says Saint Simon, "leur a fort servi à abuser le monde, et à se faire passer pour premiers barons du royaume, et à se préparer par là des chimères." (i. 257.)

Montgaillard (*Histoire*, i. 114) asserts, however, that the family is extinct in the male line, which is incorrect, or solely applies to the great French branch, which descended from John (II.), who died in 1477, by William, issue of his second marriage, the two sons by his first wife having been disinherited on joining Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, against Louis XI.; when they established their residence in Flanders, as Lords of Nivelle and Fosseux, and where the son of the former, by a marriage with the heiress of the ancient house of Horne, of which he assumed the name, acquired large estates. It was his grandson, who, with his kinman,

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the Count of Egmont, suffered death under the sanguinary Alva at Brussels in 1568, though Watson (*Life of Philip II.*) was evidently ignorant of the family name of this victim of Philip's tyranny. The second of the disinherited sons of John II. as fore-mentioned, Louis de Montmorency Lord of Fosseux, was the parent stock of numerous branches, both in Belgium and France, such as Luxembourg, Robecque, Roupi, &c. but his direct representative and chief of the name is, or lately was, Anne Charles François de Montmorency, born in 1768, Duc de Montmorency, and styling himself "*Premier Baron Chrétien, pair et premier Baron de France*," &c. His son, the Baron de Montmorency, was aide-de-camp, in 1818, to the then Duke of Orleans, now King of the French. William, abovementioned, son of John II. and substituted to the elder brothers in the French succession, was grandfather of the celebrated Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France under Francis I. and Henry II. His great-grandson, Henry, was executed at Toulouse in 1632, and terminated this line, the most eminent, though a junior one of the race.

Again, the Duke of Laval Montmorency has established his filiation clearly from Guy de Montmorency, son of Mathieu (II.), distinguished as the Great, and of Emma Laval, his second wife. This Guy, in 1230, formed the collateral branch of the Montmorency Laval, but dropped the paternal name, which was not resumed by his descendants until about 1720, by the Marquis de Lézay, (Guy André de Montmorency Laval,) who died in 1745, and whose great-grandson is the present Duke. Saint Simon's notice of this branch is minute and curious (xiv. 496, &c.), but I have consulted Duchesne's *Histoire Généalogique*, &c. (1621) also.

The Irish family of *Morres*, of which the head is the Viscount Francis de Montmorency, likewise refers its origin to the illustrious French house; and the claim, I consider, has been satisfactorily proved by Colonel de Montmorency, a gentleman of Irish birth, but long resident in France, and of great antiquarian research. Some years since, however, I have reason to know that, on learning that the Duke had expressed himself rather

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slightingly of his pretensions, he commissioned an Irish officer in the French service to lay before him the necessary proofs, and to demand recognition or satisfaction. The nobleman, though naturally surprised at this peremptory alternative, hesitated not to accept the pacific one, and like Sganarelle in Molière's *Mariage Forcé*,* (the plot of which was grounded on the compulsory marriage of the Count de Grammont with Miss Hamilton,) rationally acquiescing in the transfusion of a little foreign blood into the family veins, rather than spill his own, professed himself honoured by the newly discovered consanguinity; nor will this scion disparage the parent stock, to which, after so long a severance, it is re-united.

It was to Mathieu de Montmorency, the abovenamed husband of Emma Laval, and Constable of France, that Louis VIII. on his death-bed, in 1226, recommended his son, the holy and admirable Louis IX. then a child, as told in the old metrical story of Philip Mankes, thus concluding:—

“ Et Mathieu de Montmorency
Proia-il que, par sa mercy,
Preasist en garde son enfant;
Et il l'ottroya en plorant.”

But, numerous as were the offshoots of this great tree, the claimants of descent from the renowned house of Lusignan far exceeded them; for Le Laboureur, one of the most diligent antiquaries of the 17th century, in his “*Additions aux Mémoires de Castelnau*,” (1659, 2 vol. folio) says, (tome i. p. 559) that sixty-seven branches professed to issue from that

source, which had given Kings to Constantinople; but these pretensions he treats as mere phantoms, “*vraies fantômes*,” though all, he adds, were “*cotées par années, avec les noms, surnoms, et armes de femmes, &c.*” that is, fenced by dates, in regular succession of names, &c. quite as formal, it would appear, as the pedigree presented to us of the Beauharnais family by M. de Saint Aillais, to whom, as to Wallenstein, it may not inaptly be said,†

† These lines are addressed by Gordon to Butler, who, in this noble drama, is produced as a low soldier of fortune—a dragoon, as he is designated in the *Personnages*, or dramatis personæ of the first part, “*Wallensteins Lager*” or Camp. But he was of illustrious birth, a near relative of James the first and great Duke of Ormond; which appears unknown to the editors or translators of the poem. It is, however, evident from the *Itinerarium* of Thomas Carve, or rather Carew, the first part of which was published in 1639; and as he was a native of Tipperary, of which the Duke, then Earl, was Count Palatine, a high dignity forfeited by the rebellion of his grandson under George the First, the author was well acquainted with the noble family. He was also chaplain to Butler's fellow conspirator, Devereux, and in daily communication with him during the prosecution of the plot, of the particulars of which, and its terrific conclusion, he seems perfectly cognizant. His direct narrative does not warrant the imputation of the general's murder to the Emperor Ferdinand II. for he represents the deed as undertaken, *proprio motu*, by Gordon, Leslie, and Butler, with Devereux the chief perpetrator of the act; but subsequently, at page 108, he alleges that it was committed by the Emperor's order, *jussu Cesaris*, and the rewards conferred on these conspirators prove how acceptable it was to Ferdinand. Carew's moral view of the matter is little creditable to his cloth or character; for he approves the assassination rather than the seizure and delivery to the Emperor of Wallenstein's person, as originally intended; and at page 103 calls the sanguinary charge an improvement *in melius*. This little volume, and its succeeding two parts, in 1641 and 1646, are of excessive rarity, so as to produce, according to Dr. Dibdin, the price of twenty guineas, (*Library Companion*, page 246,) a fact, which I offer, and, I hope, will be accepted, as an excuse for this long advertence to it, independently of the importance of the event which it relates. And, indeed, many other

* Matrimony has ever been a fruitful play-fund for dramatists, and seldom, as Rousseau so forcibly urged in his letter to D'Alembert on the establishment of a theatre at Geneva, as a lesson of morality; but, to none was it more a stock subject of ridicule than to Molière, who finally, however, was doomed to exemplify, in his own person, the character he so fondly held up to public derision. He had, in his turn, to submit his brow to the *inextinguishable corn*, as he used to call it, on marrying Armande Béjart, young enough to be his daughter, and ascerted, indeed, by an atrocious calumny, as of our Henry and Anne Boleyn, to have been really so; but of her faithlessness to him, little doubt existed.

"Von Stanske hat er manchen aufgezogen,
Zu höher Ehr und Würden ihn schönt."

Schiller's *Wallenstein's Tod* *Vierter Aufzug Zweyter Auftritt*, p. 363, ed. Tübingen, 1806.

The arrogant assumptions, in truth, of the French noblesse before the Revolution had become utterly insufferable; nor even did that great lesson for some time produce a corrective effect, as we learn from Las Cases's "Historique de l'émigration," (Août, 1816,) which so much amused his great master, and many of the anecdotes of which are truly laughable from their absurdity.

Other names of historical fame and ancient lineage might, doubtless, be added to that of Montmorency, which now enjoys confessed pre-eminence in France; but the majority of the dukes and peers, (for there were many dukes *not* peers,) could, in fact, but ill substantiate their boasted antiquity of race. This is apparent from the Memorial presented by the Parliament of Paris to the Regent, Philip of Orleans, during the contest in 1717 and 1718 between these two bodies for precedence at the *Lits de Justice*, or royal councils of state. In that document, which may be viewed as the most effective and authentic rebuke of ancestral usurpations, the fictitious pedigrees imposed on the credulity of Dufourny in his "Nobiliaire Français," or French Peerage, of which Duchesne, Baluze, Anselme, with other genealogists, had equally been made the participators or dupes, are derided and refuted. It was shown that the Tremouilles obtained their noblesse in 1375 from the favouritism of Charles V.—that the Sullys, whom Duchesne (the Dugdale of France) had been bribed to identify with the Bethunes of Flanders and Scotland, were scarcely known before Maximilian the minister of Henry IV.—that the Alberts, who, under Louis XIII. accumulated the titles of Luynes,

Luxembourg, and Orluines, sprang from a lawyer of Mornas (Vaucluse); and that René Vignerot, for whom Cardinal Richelieu obtained the reversion of his ducal title and peerage, had been a domestic of that prelate, whose sister he married. Here, however, it may be observed,* that the domestic (not menial) or attendant of so powerful a personage as this cardinal, should not, from this circumstance, be reputed of inferior birth; for, similarly, we know that the heir of the house of Percy, the affianced, though not wedded, husband of Anne Boleyn, and, in due succession, Earl of Northumberland, was among the followers of our Wolsey. It involved no derogation, though Vignerot, in any respect, had little to boast of his blood.

The document referred to proceeds to analyse the claims to antiquity of other haughty peers, which it reduces to their legitimate value, though not always, I think, with impartial adjudication. It repeats what I have already stated of the Duke d'Uzes, the premier lay-peer, and adds, that the La Rochefoucaults, who, however, were numbered with the higher nobility at Poitiers, (1356,) owed their origin to George Vert, a butcher; while the Villeroys, Boufflers, Harcourts, Noailles, with many more, are represented as emerging from the class of ordinary citizens within the preceding two or three centuries. The Duke of Saint Simon, himself so rigid a sifter of other titles, is described as now, and totally unconnected, contrary to his pretensions, with the ancient Counts of Valentinois.* This memorial, long with-

* Saint Simon (l. 23) unequivocally asserts his descent from these petty princes, "La maison de Valentinois, du sang de Charlemagne, dont nous sortons, au moins par une femme, sans contestation quelconque," are his words. The avowment, however, as we have just seen, has not been uncontested.

The title of Valentinois, after the exhaustion of its earlier bearers, *De Poitiers*, of whom the founder was a bastard in the eleventh century, was granted, at different periods, to two remarkable persons—Cesar Borgia, (the Prince of Machiavelli,) "damned to eternal fame," and Diane de Poitiers, mistress of Henry II. It was conferred on the former by Louis XII. with a view to gain the concurrence of

curious contemporary circumstances may also be derived from the work, were I allowed space for their insertion. Devereux was a member of the very ancient family of Wexford, of which my venerable friend, James Edward Devereux, Esquire, your occasional Correspondent, Mr. Urban, is the chief.

held from the public eye—cushioned, in fact, to use a familiar phrase—and for easily-discernible reasons, first appeared as an appendix to the “*Vie*

Privée de Louis XV.” by M. Dangeville in 1781, 4 vols. 12mo. but its authenticity is undoubted. See also “*Histoire des Classes Nobles, et des Classes Anoblies, par A. Granier de Cassagnac,*” 1840, 8vo.

Alexander VI. to his designs on Italy, in 1498. But this worthy son of an unworthy sire dying in 1507, the duchy (so raised from a county, in honour of Borgia,) reverted to the crown, and was given to Diane, in 1548. This lady, it is recorded, preserved her beauty and attractions to an advanced age; and the readers of Dr. Diddin’s *Decameron*, or of the *Catalogue of the Duke de la Vallière’s library* (1783), cannot forget her passion and taste for bibliographical rarities. Diane, indeed, had some right of inheritance to the title through her father, Jean de Poitiers, Count of Saint Vallier; whose hair, we are told, turned gray in a single night, when condemned to death, in 1528, for high treason, as an accomplice of the Constable of Bourbon; but his life, it is said, was spared at the price of his daughter’s honour. If so, she passed in succession from father to son. The present peer with the title is of the family of Matignon. His ancestor derived it by an intermarriage, in 1715, with the heiress of the last prince of Monaco of the house of Grimaldi, whose predecessors obtained it, in 1641, from Louis XIII. or rather from Richelieu.

The infamous Borgia had assumed for his motto, *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*, which occasioned the following epigram:—

“Borgia Cæsar erat, factis et nomine Cæsar;
Aut nihil aut Cæsar, dixit; utrumque fuit.”

Amongst the high names which the parliamentary remonstrance scrutinizes, that of Villeroi was of notorious novelty; and of the Noailles, one of whom, however, (the Bishop of Tarbes, so often quoted by Dr. Lingard,) was ambassador in England under Mary, Saint Simon (i. 490) writes, “C’était avec un dépit extrême que les Bouillons voyaient briller les Noailles....leur reprochant qu’un Noaille avoit été domestique d’un vicomte de Turenne de leur maison.” But the Harcourt, I allude to those of Normandy, though inferior to the Lorraine or Guise family of the same title, have some well-founded claims to antiquity; for they fought under our Richard in the Holy Land. Few men of rank could, in that age, refuse to march under the banners of the cross; and on some it was imposed as a penalty, or in lieu of ransom; for I find that in the same era, here in Ireland,

Again, it is difficult, in these family records, not to be struck with the numerous interruptions of the legitimate stock, and interpolations of spurious grafts, in Europe. To begin at home with the highest, “a Jove principium,” the stain has passed in double transmission through our own royal blood; and about one-fifth of our ducal escutcheons display the tainted emblem—one, indeed (Beaufort), like the throne, doubly steeped. A recent work, “*Della Economia Politica del Medio Evo,*” (by the Cavaliere Luigi Cibrario, Turin, 1840, 8vo.) exhibits the power and prevalence of bastardy in Italy, during the Middle Ages; and, equally in Spain, most (according to Imhoff) of the grandees of the first class are the issue of bastardy, such as the Duke of Medina Celi, the representative of no less than eleven *grandezas*, the Duke del Infantado, the Duke de Liria, &c. The title of the great house of Guzman, that of Dukes of Medina Sidonia, forms a singular exception to the usual line of descent; for, by the patent of creation in 1460, it devolves to the illegitimate, on failure of the legitimate issue; but, as I have elsewhere observed, the contingency has not yet arisen.

In France I find, according to documents in the *Chambre des Comptes*, at Paris, and, therefore, most authentic (quite as much as if derived from our State-Paper Office), referred to by M.

John de Courcy could only obtain his discharge from the captivity in which he was held by another rival chief, Hugh de Lacy, by making oath that he would join the crusaders in Palestine, and never return. So states the Pope Innocent III. (Epistol. viii.) a contemporary; but, in the history of Ireland, her annalists, certainly of a much posterior date, very differently narrate the fortunes of De Courcy. See F. Hurter, *History of Innocent III.* book the first; Stanishurst, p. 238, (and his Latin prose is as ragged as his English verse); M’Geoghegan, ii. p. 51; Leland, i. 179, &c. De Courcy’s single combat with the French champion of Philip Augustus, is interesting in the recital of Hammer’s Chronicle, p. 184. 1638.

de Châteaufort, in his late volume, *Maisons Historiques Royales, et Princières*, (Paris, 1838, 8vo.) that few of the great families are free from the alloy of adulterine blood. The Saint Simons, the Gontaud Birones, the Beauvais, the Brissacs, the Polignacs, &c. have all, more or less, at some period or other, been thus tarnished in the transmission of their name, although the blemish may have been obliterated by royal licenses, as Louis XIV. attempted to do in regard to his own numerous illegitimates, of whom he recognized thirteen. Long previously to his reign, figured the hero of his day, Dunois, le bâtard d'Orléans, (as we had in England contemporaneously the bastard of Falconbridge,) under Charles VII. among whose last descendants was the Duke de Longueville, slain at the passage of the Rhine in June 1672; an event so deeply lamented by Madame de Sévigné, in her letters of that period, both to her daughter, and her cousin the celebrated Bussi-Rabutin. To the latter she writes, "Cette nouvelle fait fendre le cœur," to which he coolly replied, "Cosi l'ha voluto il fato." La Rochefoucauld, author of the *Maxims*, was the supposed father of this duke, or, at least, the lover of his mother, to whom he addressed the oft-repeated lines:—

"Pour mériter son cœur, pour plaire à ses
beaux yeux,
J'ai fait la guerre au roi; je l'aurais faite
aux dieux."^{*}

* In a former article (December 1838) I adverted to a hacknied saying, "that we should live with our friends as if they were one day to become our enemies," as erroneously ascribed to La Rochefoucauld, and constituting one of his 504 maxims, or, as he calls them, reflections; but I omitted indicating, I know not why, the source of the observation so consonant in spirit to the maxims—it is in Sophocles, *Αἰὼς Μαντιφύς*. 694.

..... εἰς τὴν φίλον
Τοῦτο ὑπουργῶν ἀφελὼν βουλῆσθαι,
Ὅς ἀπὸν οὐ μινδύντα."

At a later period, after he had lost his sight, and quarrelled with the duchess, he parodied his own distich.

"Pour ce cœur inconstant, qu'enfin je
connais mieux,
J'ai fait la guerre au roi; j'en ai perdu les
yeux."

Madame de Sévigné was quite aware of the adulterous intercourse to which this young nobleman was believed to owe his birth; but such high personages as his mother, also a sprig of royalty, and La Rochefoucauld, easily found grace in the prejudices of that charming writer; an indulgence which untitled delinquents would have had little chance of obtaining. But

"It was done by a Lord and a brother:
O! what a great sin it would have been,
Had it been done by another!"

and M. de Tocqueville, too truly, I fear, asserts that she was aristocratically hard-hearted, notwithstanding her general amiability of character.†

Thus, his moral perception cleared as he lost his physical vision. The portrait he draws of himself seems candid and impartial, "J'ai de l'esprit," he says, "et je ne fais point difficulté de le dire; car à quoi bon façonner là dessus?" and he truly adds that, to deny an obvious advantage, betrays more vanity than modesty. Indeed, there are almost as many maxims in this self-delineation as in his book; and self-love is the moving principle of both, whether applicable to himself or to mankind.

† An elegant Eloge of Madame de Sévigné, by Madame Amable Tastu, was justly awarded the prize premium of the Académie Française in the present year. It was meet and in order that the homage should be offered, and the decorative wreath twined by a female, who alone, with a kindred spirit, and consonance of taste, could fitly portray those inimitable letters, which resolve a woman's being into a mother's love, and while concentrating the sentiment, or rather passion, so clothe its expression and diversify its shades as to impart the charm of variety to a single, an absorbing feeling, and equally divest it of the weariness of monotony and the unattractableness of exclusion. Many passages of this graceful essay, which I have read, paint the mind, the manners, and the circle in which its accomplished object moved, in the most attractive colours, and fully justify the preference adjudged to it; but I must deny myself the gratification of citing them. The theme had been, as it so well deserved, attempted by many—more or less successfully, by ladies, of whom I may specially name Madame de la Fayette, who wrote from personal knowledge, and Madame la Présidente Briasson; not forgetting my vivacious countrywoman Lady

From Dunois, likewise, descended, but with a second taint of blood in its transit, the Rothelms, of whom the branch was extinguished with the Abbé, who died in 1744, leaving a noble library, of which the *comptio*, as Dr. Dibdin would term it, was the "Collectiones Peregrinationum," by the two De Brys, (1593—1634), now

more generally known as "Les Grands et Petits Voyages"—a collection of great rarity, which brought 545*l.* at Colonel Stanley's sale in 1838. He had also, as I had lately occasion to mention, prepared for the press the *Anti-Lacertius* of his friend, the Cardinal de Polignac, but did not live to see the publication.

Morgan; but men, even of high literary fame, such as La Harpe, Suard, and others, have uniformly failed. The subject, in truth, is so worn, almost exhausted, as to make it a task of no small difficulty; and one of Horace's warning precepts is to avoid such topics: "Difficile est proprie communia dicere" (*De Arte Poetica*, 128,) are the poet's words, which I particularly, and not inappropriately, I think, quote, because we have a learned dissertation on their construction by Madame de Sévigné's son, maintaining the sense in which I here have applied them. But he encountered a formidable adversary in M. Dacier, the erudite husband of Anna Fabra, who held, on the contrary, that instead of *friste*, or trodden, the expression *communis* meant *unoccupied* or *unappropriated* grounds: "Quæ nondum ab aliis occupata et mancipata," as the old scholiast interprets it. Both these adverse acceptations have their partisans among the commentators, though latterly much more on the side of the Marquis; and, on the whole, the man of rank was thought to have foiled the man of letters, contrary to the result of Boyle and Bentley's controversy, nearly at the same time.

Of M. de Tocqueville, who arraigns Madame de Sévigné of hard-heartedness, the inculcation rather of aristocratic tuition than the impulse of her nature, I may say that he has certainly written a very able book, much, I think, in the manner of Machiavelli's Discourses on Livy; but, as Voltaire remarked of the *Germania* of Tacitus, the delineation of American democracy appears meant as a lesson to his own countrymen. This gentleman, whose society I have enjoyed, ascribes a higher and more extensive influence to the debates of the legislative bodies of France than to those of our Parliament, which rather surprises me; for I have had some opportunities, too, of appreciating the relative effects of both. The speeches in the French Chambers, I need scarcely say, seldom created any sensation in England, except in the early periods of the Revolution; but, during the whole of the war, those of Pitt and his opponents were read with the deepest

interest in France, where they were uniformly translated for Government, whether conducted by the Committee of Public Safety, by the Directory, or by Bonaparte. The interpreter for the two first was a friend of mine, the Abbé Madget; and M. de Tocqueville must himself have witnessed the emotion produced over Europe by Canning's speech, assimilating England to *Æolus*:—

"Celsa sedet Æolus arce
Sceptra tenens," &c.

(*Æneid*. i. 60.)

Some few years since, in a conversation on the respective characters of English and French parliamentary eloquence with the Count de Surveilliers, ex-King of Spain, on my asserting the superiority of ours from longer practice, (though my education and early impressions would rather have swayed my prejudice, if I had any, in favour of France,) that very intelligent personage observed, that the greater flexibility and more accommodating genius of our language certainly ensured our orators an advantage. It was equally so with the Italian; while the French, restricted to one or two inflexions, bound the speaker in closest fetters. French poetry, he added, felt perhaps still more injuriously these impressed chains, which he illustrated by a reference to the first lines of *Paradise Lost* compared with those of the *Henriade*, and of passages in Racine placed in parallel with Ariosto, Tasso, and Alfieri. He did not repeat the English words; so that I cannot say how far his long residence in the United States may have enabled him to speak the language; but it was obvious that he had obtained considerable knowledge of its structure. Occasionally his aspect, attitudes, and movements presented a most striking resemblance to his renowned brother, and as with him, too, the French tongue had superseded, in its facility of use, his native Italian; but, unquestionably, no European language has acquired more suppleness or riches of every sort than the French since the Revolution: it has nearly doubled its vocabulary, and gained strength without losing its characteristic lucidity.

Subsequently, France had to provide for the Duke of Angoulême, natural son of Charles IX., whose widow—a remarkable fact—survived that monarch, her father-in-law, 139 years—(1574—1713). The spurious offspring of Henry IV. terminated in the Duke of Vendôme and his brother, the Grand Prieur (de Malte)—both abandoned profligates; though the former was not deficient in the qualities of a great captain.

But the golden age of illegitimacy was that of the Great King—*Le Grand Roi*—as even now, when the adverse prejudice, which, in the last century, had succeeded the extravagant adulation of his own era, has subsided, he is designated. He compelled his Parliaments to legitimize, and declare heritable of the crown, his issue by Madame de Montespan, though after his death this edict was repealed, and they relapsed into their natural sphere. Saint Simon, who viewed the royal bastards with mortal hatred, dwells with marked admiration on the moral sentiments expressed to him by the Duke of Burgundy, the accomplished pupil of Fénelon, on this subject—(tome x. 16). To the premature demise of that excellent prince, and the weak and dissolute rule of his son, Louis XV., may be imputed the mighty tempest of the revolution—the necessity of the event, and the excesses, thus provoked, that disgraced it. But the *political* horizon has at length cleared, and the *moral*, I am happy to add, likewise; for I feel warranted in asserting, as the result of my personal experience, the comparative superiority of both in the present day, though far, indeed, from being carried to the desired extent.

Contrary to the indulgent spirit of other people to that class, who “all guiltless meet reproach” (Othello, iv. 1), the Venetians repelled with the utmost solicitude the contamination of their far-famed Book of Gold, or Patrician Registry, by the introduction of an illegitimate name, or even of one legitimized by a subsequent marriage, which, otherwise, implied the restitution of every civil or social right. And when the Pope Gregory the thirteenth requested for his natural son the compliment uniformly paid the Pope’s nephews, the Council, as communicated

by the French Ambassador to his sovereign, Henry the Third, felt much puzzled how to reconcile their long established regulation with the solicitation of the Pontiff, which, however, they finally did, by inscribing the honorary member, as “Il Signor Giacomo Buoncompagno, stretto parente di Sua Santità.” The son was born before Gregory had taken orders. See Ranke, book iv. § 3; and Daru, *Histoire de Venise*, book xxxix.

The history of celebrated illegitimates would afford abundant materials for an interesting volume. The attempt by Pontus Heuterus, “*De Libera Hominis Nativitate*,” (1600, 4to.) is quite inadequate to its purpose, though Erasmus, Galileo, Cardan, Pomponatius, Baptista Mantuanus, and even a Pope, Clement VII. had just then made themselves conspicuous, as well as Don Juan de Austria, Farnese, Busbequius, and even our chancellor Egerton; but how many since then, “stamped in nature’s mint with ecstasy,” as Savage, one, * or

* Savage’s *low ambition* was to prove himself a bastard, which, however, he rather failed in effecting. Philippe Egalité, the father of Louis Philippe, was far more degraded, though probably better founded, in proclaiming his mother’s shame, and pronouncing himself the son of a groom, (d’un palefrenier, Montgaillard, tome iv. p. 126.) A volume which appeared in 1828, under the title of *Maria Stella*, represents Louis Philippe as a supposititious child, and the present dowager-lady Newborough as the genuine first-born of Egalité and his duchess; the substitution being in consequence of the sex; and this absurd story was greedily swallowed by many a legitimist. In Burke’s *Peerage* the name of Lady Newborough’s father is overlooked, because an innkeeper, and her uncle’s made prominent, because a Colonel. Such are genealogists, — “ut sordes non aspicantur” — only exhibiting the fair and showy unless, possibly, Mr. Burke, in imitation of certain German tribes in the picture of Tacitus, (Germania, xx.) should attach to the affinity of an uncle a higher character of sanctity than to that of a father. “Quidam,” says the great painter, “sanctiorem arctioremque hunc nexum [the uncle’s] arbitrantur.” Montasquieu (*Esprit des Loix*, livre xviii. ch. 82.) very justly calls this a *bizarrie*; but it suits a genealogist’s purpose; and many of

at least claiming to be one of them, describes the race, would now swell the list!—Diderot's *Fils Naturel*, and Spindler's novel translated by Lord Albert Conyngham, bear nearly the same title; but the former has not been found suited to the theatre, and his lordship will scarcely succeed in obtaining favour for the German work. Diderot's encyclopedian colleague, D'Alembert, was certainly one of the most eminent of these victims to social order; and his answer to his mother, Madame de Tencin, whose care he never felt until raised to distinction by his writings, fitly bespoke his gratitude to the good woman who had supplied her place. "Another individual, within our own sphere of recollection, of that category on whom are visited the sins of their fathers, was the late Lally-Tolendal, whose high social position, and honourable character in some of the most trying scenes of public life, seemed wholly to obliterate the stain of birth, impressed by that father, my unfortunate countryman, whose memory it was the first act of this son to rescue from the unjust sentence under which he had suffered execution, in that noble monument of filial piety which at once placed his name amongst the most eloquent of writers in his language. The adjunct of *Tolendal* was derived from an old family estate in the county Mayo, forfeited in 1691—when bidden—"Veteres migrate coloni"—in the Virgilian mandate of proscription.

Saint Simon, to whom I so frequently refer, because the most competent authority on my subject, is utterly indignant at the prostitution, as he considers it, of the royal name, lavished so profusely in England on the spurious issue of the crown—*Fitz-Roy, Fitz-Charles, Fitz-James*, &c. And, while

these gentlemen—for I allude not particularly to Mr. Burke, with whose friendship I feel honoured—often persuade themselves of the truth of their own fictions, converting their wishes into facts, and visions into realities,—

"like one,
Who having, unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie."

Tempest, Act i. Sc. 1.

our peers, even our dukes, were of unacknowledged rank in France, an exception—a virtuous one truly—was there made in favour of the scattering offspring of the two mistresses of Charles, the Duchesses of Portsmouth and Cleveland! To the Duke of Berwick, however, he uniformly renders justice, and represents him, as Lord Chesterfield does his uncle, Marlborough,—“equally formed for the camp and the court.” It has been remarked, as the singular result of Parisian statistics, that of legitimate children born in that capital, the proportion of males rather exceeds that of females, whereas, in the numeration of natural children, who amount to one third of the whole, the females constitute the majority—a fact which might lead to a curious disquisition.

The first essay of Napoleon to reconstruct an hereditary nobility, which he felt was an essential element and inseparable appendage of monarchy, was by the successive *senatus consultum* of the 31st March and 14th August, 1806, which, however, confined the nomination to the individuals of his own or imperial family. A subsequent enactment of the 1st March, 1808, was more general; but the first creation of a *Duke* by him, not of his blood, and so far the origin of the new titular nobility in France, was in 1807, when, after the capitulation of Dantzic, the *Maréchal Lefèvre*, originally a private soldier, and of the vulgarity of whose wife, a washerwoman, so many ludicrous anecdotes are related by Las Cases, *Madame d'Abrantes*, and others, was made Duke of the surrendered city on the 28th of May, as an indication that individual, or rather martial, desert alone should be the ground of promotion. Accordingly, in his message to the Senate, after a just eulogy of the achievements of the *Marshal*, he adds “qu'aucun de ses descendants ne termine sa carrière sans avoir versé son sang pour la gloire et l'honneur de notre belle France,” thus, as Montgaillard remarks, making the glory of the warrior paramount to all civic virtue. It was not, however, until the ensuing year that he completed his plan, and fully organized the new class; but, with one single exception, (that of *Valmy* conferred on *Kellerman*, in recollection of the victory

of that name in September 1792, to which this general, who commanded under Dumouriez, mainly contributed,) the titles of Prince & Duke, granted during the imperial sway, were assumed from conquered territories; which subsequently became the cause of contention, when these countries were restored to their original sovereigns, who naturally objected to the display of dignities associated with their dominions while not derived from themselves.

But the subject, even thus superficially glanced at, and confined to France, would lead me beyond permissive limits, were I to pursue it to a length in any degree commensurate with the materials it affords. It is truly Harlequin's *embarras des richesses*; for hundreds, many hundreds of ponderous tomes press the shelves of public libraries, as portraits swell the catalogues of exhibitions, both being alike the suggestion and nutriment of the same passion. The English works, though considerable enough, are comparatively fewer than those in most continental languages, which it would be tedious to enumerate. As a sample, however, of their extent, I may indicate La Roque's *Maison d'Harcourt*, a single house, forming four folio volumes! The late English Earl of that name gave, we are told, generous testimony of his appreciation of it by his liberality to the emigrant Harcourts of Normandy; as, similarly, every demonstration of regard was evinced at the same period, towards the French *Comte de Percy*, by the Duke of Northumberland, though himself alien to the name, which Walpole sarcastically remarked, when the same Duke, assuming to be a Percy, met in friendship aguevine Douglas, the Duke of Queensberry, at Alnwick.*

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

IN these days of accelerated locomotion it may not be unamusing to the readers of the Gentleman's Maga-

* This antique seat of the noble family I find located, I may passingly remark, in Scotland by M. Buchan, in his glossary of Froissart, though by far the best editor of this most pleasing memorialist of the Middle Ages.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

zine to be accurately informed of the rate at which a courier travelled post from Plymouth to London in the reign of James I. The government couriers were, with the exception of the common carriers at that time, I believe, the only mode of despatching letters to the principal towns of England. In this way the conveyance of letters at a stipulated rate of postage became at length a government undertaking. Postmasters and relays of horses were stationed at the principal towns along the high roads, and they endorsed the despatches with the hour at which they arrived at every particular station.

The couriers of the crown were, down to the time of Henry VIII., and perhaps later, subjected to martial law; and if they lingered on the road with their despatches were hanged on their arrival, as an example to all dilatory posts.

The letters of the 16th century frequently bear a sketch of a gallows on the cover, with a courier officially "suspended," in the literal sense, and underneath the stirring admonition, "Haste! Post! Haste.—Post, Haste! for thy life!"

The following are the endorsements on a letter of the year 1623, from Mr. Bagg, Deputy Mayor of Plymouth, to Sir Edward Conway:—

"For his Majesty's special service.

"To the Right Honourable Sir Edward Conway, Knight, one of his Majesty's principal secretaries, these, at Court.

"Post hast—Post hast—hast—hast—with speed.

"Plymouth, 17 June 1623, eleven o'clock in the morning.

"Ashton,* 17 June 1623, four o'clock in the afternoon.

"Exeter at 4 in the morning, June 18, 1623.

"Received this packet at Honyton at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Sherborne, late at night 18 June 1623.

"At Sarum, 19 June at 6 in the morning.

"Andover, past 9 o'clock in the morning 19th day of June.

"At Basing at 12 at noon.

"Hartford Bridge, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 2 in the afternoon.

* Ashburton.

2 L

"Staines at past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, June 19.

"Strond (the Strand) at house, past 8 o'clock at night."

By the above it will be seen that the post, riding according to the proverbial saying "for his life," was 17 hours on the road between Plymouth and Exeter,—a distance only of 41½ miles: a very inferential proof of the badness of the west-country roads at that period. Seven hours were consumed *en route* from Exeter to Honiton, the distance of 16½ miles; from Honiton to Sherborne in Dorsetshire, 35 miles, occupied, we may conclude, about 11 hours; from Sherborne to Salisbury, 34 miles, 10 hours; Salisbury to Andover, 17½ miles, say three hours and a half. The courier was now upon the beaten line of the old Roman road, and made better speed. He passed to Basingstoke, 19½ miles from Andover, in three hours; from Basingstoke to Hartford Bridge, 10 miles, occupied him 2½ hours; from Hartford Bridge to Staines, 19 miles, about 3½ hours; the remaining 19 miles to the residence of Mr. Secretary Conway in the Strand, where he delivered his despatch, consumed nearly 3½ hours. A distance, therefore, of 212 or 214 miles, was traversed in 57 hours; the average being little more than three miles and three quarters in the hour.

The Defiance coach in the year 1825 used to traverse the whole distance between London and Plymouth in about 27 hours, being at the rate, including stoppages, of nearly eight miles the hour. We may expect at no very remote period that by steam engine and railroad seven hours will be sufficient to reach Plymouth from London; so that the superior powers of machinery, and the stupendous force of water in the gaseous form, will have brought Plymouth 50 hours' journey nearer to the metropolis than it was in the reign of James I.!

Could the tale of the Seven Sleepers be verified in England, how would those slumberers of three or four centuries be astonished to find, on awaking, time and space annihilated! the ideas, wants, and wishes of mankind conveyed hundreds of miles at a penny the half ounce! To see the astonished horses which formerly drew carriages now drawn by them! Drove of sheep

and oxen flying over the plains with the rapidity of flocks of wild geese! The whole world in locomotion; flying, steaming, diving, as actively as if they themselves were gaseous compounds! Was Solomon right, Mr. Urban, when he said there is nothing *new* under the sun? Yours, &c. A. J. K.

MR. URBAN. *Springfield, July 6.*

IN clearing away a hedge last autumn in Cherry Garden Lane, between Widford and Chelmsford, a quantity of small broken pieces of Roman pottery were discovered, but their size hardly exceeded four inches, and they were all crowded together in a mass occupying a space of about one or two cubic yards. They were chiefly fragments of rims, of about seventeen different forms and sizes. I conjecture that there was a Roman manufactory of urns somewhere in the vicinity, which may hereafter be discovered, and that the broken pieces were thrown away by the Roman manufacturer. Among the fragments was found a metal instrument resembling the lower part of a



walking stick; its ornaments are of enamel, and the design is in a good taste, but coarsely executed, when compared to the workmanship of the present day. There cannot be the least doubt of its being Roman, and it has been suggested that it formed the tube by means of which a standard was fixed upon its staff or pole, as shown in some of the representations of Roman military processions. The general colour is the green frugo which brass acquires by antiquity; in the upper row the ornaments are alternately light blue or green, and dark blue; in the second, dark blue; in the third, green; in the fourth and sixth as the second, and the fifth as the first. The upper end appears to have suffered from fire. It is of the same size as the cut.

Two or three small Roman coins of the lower empire have been recently

found, opposite to the new chapel at Moulsham, near the road; and also one of brass of Vespasian.

Between the Cherry Garden and the new chapel, close to the right side of the high road, a few plain Roman urns were found. Three of them were placed in a triangular position.

In digging for brick-earth in a field near the Rising-Sun, between Widford and Chelmsford, more than half a dozen sculls and other bones, and a few large nails were found, about a yard below the surface; but, as no ashes or urns accompanied them, they were probably the remains of those who fell in the battles between the Houses of York and Lancaster, or during the civil war of the Great Rebellion.

The annexed sketch represents a Roman urn, about six inches high, which was discovered last summer, between Springfield and Chelmsford,



in clearing away the soil to make the railroad.

I also add a representation of a Roman jug of dark brown clay, which was found six feet below the bottom

of a pond at Stow Mareys, about five or six miles from Maldon. It is now in the possession of Mr. T. J. Grant, of Boreham. Yours, &c. J. A. R.

MR. URBAN,

Goodrich Court,
July 27.

THE recent discovery in the chancel of Kingsland Church, in Herefordshire, under one of the seats, of the monument of Dr. John Hughes, supplies what Walker and Anthony a Wood were unable to say, viz. whereabouts in that county he was beneficed. The inscription runs thus:—

H. S. E.

JOANNES HUGHES, S. T. P.
e celebri familia inter Monachos
Venedotum Insularum
Ortus,

Qui cum SS. LL. studia potiora
sibi potissimum elegisset SS.

Ordines amplexus,
Archidiaconatu Herefordiensi,
Prebenda in ecclesia Cathedrali,
in Landavensi item Altera,

Ornatu.
 Hujus ecclesie pastorali regimini
 Præpositus,
 Eidem complures annos fideliter
 Præfuit.
 In motibus Nostratum immotus,
 Animi, Vitæ, Fideique integer,
 Obiit

7 Id. Jun. Anno 1648,
 Fere Septuagenarius.
 Oliverus Hughes, F. N. M.
 Patri charissimo
 Parentavit.

Which may be translated :—

Here is deposited John Hughes, professor of Sacred Theology, sprung from a celebrated family among the insular inhabitants of the North Wales Mona. Who, when he had preferred the study of sacred literature, having taken orders, was graced with the Archdeaconry of Hereford, a prebend in that Cathedral Church, and another in that of Llandaf; being appointed to the pastoral government of this church, in the same for many years together he faithfully presided. In the disturbances of our countrymen unmoved, of mind, life, and faith unblemished, he died on the 7th of the ides of June, in the year 1648, almost seventy years of age. Oliver Hughes, his eldest son, to his dearest father has dedicated this monument.

Walker, in his *Sufferings of the Clergy*, P. ii. p. 34, informs us that John Hughes, Doctor of Divinity, was Archdeacon of Hereford, and had the prebend which is called the golden prebend; adding, "of whom I know nothing more, save that I take him to be the same John Hughes, who Wood saith, vol. i. 139, was admitted Doctor of Divinity of Corpus Christi College in Oxford in 1621, was then son-in-law to Dr. Francis Godwin, bishop of this Church, and was beneficed [qu. if he lost that also*] somewhere in Herefordshire, where he died about the year 1648." Wood, in his *Faeti*, tells us that he, with three others, was made Doctor of Divinity on the 2nd July 1621. The whole four were admitted in the following order: Paul Godwin of Magdalen College, compounder; Robert Robotham of Magdalen College, compounder; Thomas Godwin, of Christ Church; and John Hughes, of Corpus Christi College.

* That is, as well as his prebend, which the Parliamentarians confiscated.

Paul and Thomas Godwin were the sons of the Bishop of Hereford, and Robotham and Hughes were his sons in law; the last of which was beneficed in Herefordshire, where he died about 1648. The discovery of the monument shews us that this benefice was the rectory of Kingsland.

He was collated to the Archdeaconry on the 8th July 1623; which, after his deprivation, was not again filled up till the Restoration in 1660, when, on the 24th Sept. George Benson, S.T.P. was installed.

Perhaps some of your readers may be able to inform you from which of the Anglesey families the Rev. Dr. John Hughes was descended.

Yours, &c. SAM. R. MEYRICK.

Greenwich,
 Aug. 18.

MR. URBAN,

WHEN a disputed point in literary history presents itself for examination, it seems desirable to fix attention on the *primary* sources of intelligence. It may chance to embarrass the question if we take into consideration the various statements of those who have no direct evidence to produce, or who omit to cite their authorities. Such, at least, are the notions which I have been accustomed to entertain with respect to facts. On matters of opinion, pliancy is admissible; and it may become me to bow, perhaps somewhat obsequiously, to the *potent, grave, and reverend signors* of literature.

The authorship of the *Espion du Grand Seigneur*, or *Turkish Spy*, claimed in part for England by Mr. Hallam,* is undoubtedly a question of no small curiosity. If not a work of merit, it has had an extraordinary share of popularity; and as the remarks of your Correspondent, F. R. A.† have led me into considerable research, I am enabled to offer you certain papers which tend to elucidate its history.

The first volume of the *Espion du Grand Seigneur* appeared at Paris, chez Claude Barbin, 1684, 12mo. pp. 285.‡ It was immediately reprinted at Amsterdam; and, as Bayle informs

* Introduction to the *Literature of Europe*, iv. 554.

† *Vide* Aug. p. 142.

‡ *Journal des Savans*, 27 Mars, 1684.

us, with the consent of Barbin.* I shall transcribe the title of the Amsterdam edition, which differs materially from that afterwards adopted, and also the dedication to Louis XIV. which is omitted in the editions of London and Cologne. I can point out no other copy than that in the British Museum. It has been accessible in that precious depository more than half a century—nevertheless, as if the *weird sisters* had conspired to smother the fame of Marana, the volume was left untouched by the paper-knife till the 10th August, 1840!

“L’Espion du Grand-Seigneur, et ses relations secretes envoyées au Divan de Constantinople; et découvertes à Paris pendant le Règne de Louis le Grand. Traduites de l’Arabe en Italien par le Sieur Jean-Paul Marana, et de l’Italien en François par . . . Ces relations contiennent les evenemens le [sic] plus considerables de la Chrestienté et de la France, depuis l’année 1637, jusques en l’année 1682. A Amsterdam, chez H. Wetstein et H. Des Bordes, 1684.” 12mo. pp. 36+144.

“A LOUIS LE GRAND.

Sire,

Il est bien juste que les choses extraordinaires se découvrent dans un regne aussi extraordinaire que celui de Vostre Majesté, et que celui que la fortune a choisi pour les trouver, luy en fasse une offrande.

Mahmut Arabe ne nation s’est caché dans Paris pendant quarante-cinq années, où il servoit d’Espion à l’Empereur des Turcs. Il s’est gouverné de sorte qu’on n’a jamais decouvert qu’il y eut vescu, et il y est mort dans un âge fort avancé.

Il a laissé beaucoup de memoires écrits en langue Arabe, qui contiennent ce qu’il a pû remarquer de plus considerable parmi les Chrestiens, et particulièrement pendant le regne de Vostre Majesté, dont il informoit les ministres de la Porte à qui il donnoit des conseils, et des avis. Ce qu’il a écrit pourroit passer pour des annales de la Chrétienté. si le fil n’en estoit souvent interrompu, parce que ses lettres estoient adressées à plusieurs personnes differentes.

J’ay commencé, Sire, à traduire en ma langue naturelle les relations de cet Arabe qui me sont tombées entre les mains, et je prens la liberté d’en presenter à V. M. la premiere partie.

J’ose esperer que Vostre Majesté se pourra divertir quelques momens à la

lecture de cet ouvrage, si elle en peut derobor quelques-uns au sein des affaires de son estat, d’où dépendent toutes celles de la terre.

Il me restera encoire beaucoup à faire, Sire, pour achever la traduction de tant de lettres; mais si V. M. agréee mon travail que ne feray-je pas heureusement?

Je supplie tres-humblement V. M. de recevoir ce que j’ose luy offrir comme un tribut, non pas comme un present, et de le recevoir avec cette bonté qui la fait autant aimer, comme sa puissance et ses conquestes la font craindre.

La matiere que je traiteray dans les autres volumes sera plus grave, plus ample, et en quelque façon plus digne de l’attention de Vostre Majesté. Et sans blesser la modestie qu’elle fait paroître en toutes choses malgré l’elevation qui la met au dessus de tout, V. M. y verra l’histoire de sa vie, et de ses triumphes; dont l’Arabe qui a fait ses relations, comme ennemy, n’a pû parler en flatteur.

Ce Mahmut a vecu si bien vivre, et a parlé si justement des rois, des royaumes, et des autres estats, qu’il n’a jamais rien avancé que de veritable, et ayant rendu justice à tous ceux dont il a parlé, il esleve V. M. au dessus de tous les autres.

Je ne dis point à V. M. de quelle nation je suis, ni quelle est ma condition, parce que les hommes qui ont peu de fortune ne sont d’aucun pais.

Mais si V. M. apprend que je suis né à Genes, je la supplie de me vouloir honorer de sa royale protection, telle que la peut esperer un homme, qui en laissant sa patrie, s’est entierement dévoué au service de Vostre Majesté, aux pieds de laquelle je me jette pour l’assurer que je suis avec le plus profond respect.

De V. Sacrée Majesté,

Le tres-humble, tres-obéissant, et tres-fidele serviteur, et sujet,

JEAN-PAUL MARANA.

A Paris, le premier jour de Janvier de l’an 1684.”

A copy of the first edition of the second volume of the work is preserved in the British Museum. It is entitled *L’Espion du Grand-Seigneur*, etc. Tome second. A Paris, chez Claude Barbin, 1686, 12mo. pp. 20+294. This volume has a new dedication to Louis XIV., which is omitted in the editions of London and Cologne. I transcribe it, as it contains important particulars.

“AU ROY.

Sire,

J’eus l’honneur de presenter à Vostre Majesté il y a déjà quelque temps le second tome de l’Espion Turc en manu-

* Nouvelles de la République des Lettres, Mars, 1684.

écrit, et je prens aujourd'hui la liberté d'en apporter l'impression à ses pieds : avec celle du troisième. Ce n'est point pas ma faute que ces deux volumes ont esté si long-temps à estre donnez au public, qui me le pardonnera sans doute bientôt, quand je luy donnerai l'histoire entière du regne de V. M. le plus glorieux qu'ait jamais eu la France, qui a esté gouvernée par tant de grands Rois.

Si V. M. veut bien recevoir avec sa bonté ordinaire la continuation de cet ouvrage, que le zèle et l'admiration que j'ai pour son auguste personne m'a fait entreprendre, je serai assuré contre tous les desseins que pourroient former contre moy les plus puissans ennemis que la haine et l'envie me puissent susciter, et les armes leur tomberont des mains, quand ils veront que j'ay trouvé mon asyle auprès du plus juste, du plus puissant, et du plus redoutable monarque de l'univers.

La protection que V. M. voudra bien donner à un homme qui s'est entièrement dévoué à elle, sera encore un effet digne de la clemence du plus grand prince du monde. Vous avez fait éprouver cette clemence plus qu'humaine aux nations les plus barbares qui viennent de tous costez pour remplir leurs yeux de la majesté qui vous environne, et pour faire un aveu public qu'une vie toute pleine d'actions extraordinaires comme la vostre, est fort au-dessus des aventures fabuleuses de leurs heros mêmes, et qu'ils ne peuvent rien imaginer qui vous puisse estre comparable.

Je suis avec un tres-profond respect,
Sire,

de Vostre Majesté
le tres-humble, tres-obéisant et
tres-fidèle serviteur,
JEAN-PAUL MARANA."

The above dedication seems to prove the existence of a third volume in 1686; and Le Long confirms it.* That the volume was examined and licensed in that year admits of no doubt,—witness a memorandum by M. Charpentier, and the certificate of Marana.†

"Marana étoit de Milan [Genoa] : il est auteur de l'Espion Turc : je dirois volontiers des particularités de cet Espion, si quelqu'un n'en vouloit donner de Cid Hamed, dont Miguel de Cervantes dit qu'il a tiré son Histoire de D. Quixote ; car ces deux Turcs-là, ont été aussi réels l'un que l'autre : il n'y a personne qui ne s'appergoive que l'Espion Turc, n'est qu'un personnage fantastique, que l'auteur

a imaginé pour débiter d'une manière plus ingénieuse l'histoire du dernier siècle. Ainsi le bon Musulman Mamut n'est point natif de Constantinople, de Dalep, ni de Dames, mais bien du cerveau de l'illusterrissimo Signor Paolo Marana, et pour persuader davantage ceux qui ne voudront pas croire ce que je dis, ils liront le certificat que voici, dont j'ai l'original : je crois qu'ils ne peuvent souhaiter de preuve plus convaincante, pour leur faire connoître que Marana est auteur de l'Espion Turc.

Je soussigné Gio Paolo Marana auteur du Livre Manuscrit Italien intitulé, l'Espion Turc, tome terzo, reconnois, que M. Charpentier commis par Monseigneur le Chancelier pour la revision dudit Manuscrit, ne m'a accordé son certificat pour l'impression dudit Manuscrit, qu'à condition d'oter quatre endroits, le premier, &c. Partant je promets d'oter dudit Manuscrit les endroits ci-dessus marquez ; en sorte qu'il n'en reste aucun vestige, puisque sans cela ledit certificat ne m'auroit pas été donné par ledit sieur Charpentier : et pour sûreté de ce quedessus que je reconnois être véritable, et que je promets d'exécuter ponctuellement, j'ay signé le présent écrit. A Paris ce 28 Septembre 1686. Ainsi signé JEAN-PAUL MARANA."

We now have it in evidence that Marana published three volumes of the *Espion Turc* in the years 1684-6; and if I cannot report the date of the subsequent volumes, the silence of Le Long, De Bure, Brunet, Barbier, Quérard, and other bibliographers, must be my excuse. If we consult the biographers of Marana, we shall have to complain of the same deficiency of information. Indeed, the audacious infidelity of the English and French editors of the work, in suppressing the name of the author, had almost consigned Marana to oblivion. "Jamais livre," says the learned La Monnoye, "ne s'est mieux débité ;" ‡ but the author has been as mysterious a person as his own Mahmut!

Le Long gave some account of Marana in 1719.§ His gigantic volume, however, was not in every library; and when the posthumous miscellany of M. Charpentier appeared in 1724, the note on Marana, as the author of the *Espion Turc*, was received as a curiosity of literature. "Plusieurs," says a periodical writer, "l'ont attribué

* Bibliothèque Historique de la France. Paris, 1719, fol. p. 313.

† Carpentariana. Paris, 1724, 12mo. p. 29.

‡ Œuvres choisies de la Monnoye. A la Haye, 1770, 8vo. iii. 197

§ Bibliothèque Historique, p. 513.

à feu M. Bayle.* The note of Charpentier was obviously insufficient for the purposes of biography, and Marana was neither commemorated in the *General Dictionary* of 1734, nor in the *Grand Dictionnaire Historique* of 1740. His earliest biographer was M. Dreux du Radier. In 1754 that estimable man of letters published an ample memoir of his life and writings.† He had examined all his printed works, and had obtained access to a portion of his MSS. This memoir was epitomised by M. Drouet in the *Grand Dictionnaire Historique* of 1759.‡ Thus, after a lapse of more than sixty years, was Marana admitted into the Temple of Fame.

M. Dreux du Radier, M. Drouet, M. Weiss,§ and other biographers of Marana, state that he published six volumes of the *Espion Turc* in 1684, and following years; but they do not furnish the dates of the latter volumes. We must once more have recourse to Marana himself. If we do not learn what he had published, we shall learn what he had composed. I extract from the address *Au lecteur* in the *Portrait de Louis le Grand*, A Paris, 1691; a small volume, "achevé d'imprimer pour la première fois le 25 Juillet 1690." It was translated from the Italian of Marana by M. de Saint Olon, *Gentilhomme Ordinaire du Roy*; and is dedicated to Cardinal d'Estrées.

"Au reste, je suis bien-aise de répondre icy comme en passant aux plaintes qu'on m'a fait de toutes parts, de ce que suivant ma promesse, je ne donne pas au public la continuation de mon *Espion du Grand Seigneur*. La confusion qui m'en reste est beaucoup plus grande que le plaisir dont vous croyez être privé. Les difficultés que j'y ay rencontrées, soit par la lenteur de ceux qui me font l'honneur de traduire les relations de Mamut Arab, soit par les longueurs ordinaires des *Reviscurs de Livres*, soit enfin par d'autres obstacles secrets, sont cause que depuis trois ans, environ une douzaine de petits volumes qui sont achevés en ma langue, ne le sont point encore en la vôtre. J'espère néanmoins qu'ils le seront bientôt."

(To be continued.)

* Journal de Verdun, Oct. 1724, p. 250.

† Ibid. Sept. and Oct. 1754.

‡ G. D. H. vii. 108.

§ Biog. Univ. xxvi. 555

MR. URBAN,

I AM induced to pen a few hasty remarks on the present state of the ancient Church of Great Yarmouth, and to attempt a record (not chronological) of the many wanton injuries it has from age to age sustained.

The original Church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, was erected by Herbert Losinga, Bishop of Norwich, about the year 1123, but was greatly enlarged in 1250. The whole building partakes of the styles of architecture of these and the intervening periods, with the exception of the south aisle of the chancel, which is built of flint, and with the depressed arch of about 1400.

The Church altogether is of very extraordinary size. It is composed of a nave, north and south aisles of much larger dimensions than the nave, a transept with centre tower, and a chancel, with north and south aisles, but not extending so far towards the east: the extreme length of the building externally is about 260 feet, and the breadth about 185.¶

In the year 1551, by an order of the Assembly, the brasses were torn from the tombstones to make weights and measures for the use of the town. To this extraordinary order, which severed from the living the affectionate memorials of kindred and friendly ties, of valour and of filial piety, may be fairly attributed the subsequent indifference and neglect to which this unfortunate Church has been since exposed.

In 1705 a pious individual bequeathed a sum of money to erect a gallery for "Decayed Seamen," and the whole nave was appropriated for its reception, and thus was effectually extinguished the beauties and proportions of the building, the north aisle being excluded from the Church, and probably the organ first placed in the south aisle. To give the occupants more light in this misplaced gallery, two of the massy columns with their superstructure were removed: thus converting four pointed arches into two of semi-circular form. This "bold design" (as it was called), as will be readily anticipated, had well nigh proved destructive to the building: the tran-

¶ Good views of the Church are given in Neale's Churches.

septs were shaken, and the tower materially rent, and very heavy was the outlay to save it from entire ruin.

The demolition of the noble window of the north transept must next be recorded. The aperture is partially blocked up with brick-work, and the remaining space filled with a most barbarous imitation in wooden gothic.

Of the four great arches between the aisles and transepts one only remains open, the others being obscured by galleries or filled with masonry.

The four more lofty and beautiful arches under the tower, with their enriched and finely banded columns, betray the full force of reckless mutilation. No ornament is spared, and many are unnecessarily lopped off that obstructed the application of a bond of wood or an iron cramp. All effect produced by fine proportion is obscured by useless galleries, or by rough and clumsy appendages of the carpenter, at once mean, trivial, and misplaced.

About the year 1790 the east end of the chancel fell; and probably economy, certainly not taste, prompted the application of the inner wall of the confessionary as the base of the new gable, and the rude imitation in wood of a gothic window, which now disfigures this part of the Church, was erected. The two north and south windows of the altar (originally three) are much defaced, and nearly filled with brick-work. The original large window of the north aisle has in its turn given way to another in the worst possible taste, combined with a proportion of brick-work, and some ancient capitals and corbel heads, purloined from some other parts of the Church.

In 1812 the pillar between the two new formed circular arches gave way beneath its increased burden, and the building was again exposed to imminent danger.

The original window of the south aisle maintained, in a miserable state of decay, its fine tracery to the present period 1840, when the trustees, to complete the general disfigurement, ordered its destruction.

I here terminate my catalogue of injuries, omitting but too many of greater or less importance. The care of this fine old Church is confided to a body of trustees who derive an ample fund for its preservation from a

duty on coals consumed in the town. The patronage being vested in the Dean of Norwich in right of his deanery, the preservation of the chancel is necessarily his peculiar province.

Yours, &c. H. D.

MR. URRAN,

IT is well known among the clergy that the later editions of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins are very different from the original. Hearne, in his Glossary to Robert of Gloucester's Chronicle, mentions the version of the first Psalm in its original state to be thus :—

"The man is blest that has not bent
to wicked reade his ear," &c.

Which is altered in these words :—

"The man is blest that has not lent
to wicked men his ear," &c.

Hearne says, "*spurious editions*, because not only here, but quite throughout the whole book of Psalms, are strange alterations, all for the worse," &c. &c.; and this, he says, "will easily be perceived from comparing the spurious edition in 1723 with the old editions, which ought carefully to be sought after, and kept as curiosities."

In examining the Library in Chelmsford church, I saw a folio Prayer Book dated 1700; and, on referring to Sternhold and Hopkins's Psalms, I find that the original words were altered long before 1723, being printed by J. Richardson and T. Hodgkin for the Company of Stationers, 1697.

I have a small edition in 12mo. with the date 1693, which has the original text, and also an earlier edition, i. e. 1582, printed by J. Daye, and bound up with the Hebrew Psalms.

Hearne also mentioned another corruption in the cxvth Psalm,—

"I to the Lord will pay the vowes
that f to him brought."

Which is thus altered :—

"I to the Lord will pay my vowes
with joy and great delight."

My edition of 1693 is the same as above, but in the edition of 1582 the second line is thus :—

"that I have him beight."

Perhaps some of your correspondents may furnish some more minute account of these Psalms from other editions.

J. A. REFRON.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Serviens ad Legem: A Report of proceedings before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and in the Court of Common Pleas, in relation to a Warrant for the Suppression of the Antient Privileges of the Serjeants at Law, with Explanatory Documents and Notes. By James Manning, Serjeant at Law. Lond. 8vo. 1840.

"THE SERJEANTS' CASE!" Nay, then, Justice is really even-handed, and the poisoned chalice does occasionally turn to the lips of those who mix it. The SERJEANTS' CASE! They, who, for a period so long that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," have dealt in the Cases of other people, and in successive generations have grown fat and wealthy upon them, have at length themselves become "a Case." They have been taught what it is to be ousted of their privileges by a reforming Chancellor and an obsequious bench; they have become experimentally, and in their own persons, acquainted with some of the misery of the law's delay; they have been driven to hunt up their evidences; to investigate the birth, parentage, and education of their craft; to dig deeper into black letter for themselves than a large fee would induce them to do for a client; to petition, and make their statements, and abide their days of hearing, and be snubbed by the Privy Council, and, in fine, and in one word, they have been taught to know, in some little degree, "what hell it is in suing long to bide."

But these Serjeants are a peculiar people. They are in the nature of caltraps*—throw them down as you

will, there is sure be a very awkward point uppermost. Only mark the oath they take:—"You shall swear well and truly to serve the King's people as one of the Serjeants at Law; and you shall truly counsel them that you be retained with, *AFTER YOUR CUNNING!*" That is just it. Not after your skill, or your knowledge, or your wisdom, or your learning—nothing of the sort—but after your CUNNING! Cunning is their peculiarity, their forte, their stock in trade. They are a race of cunning men; the only successors, as far as we can see, of the cunning men who used anciently to help inquirers to stolen goods and lost sweethearts. They do not now-a-days go precisely the same way to work as in times of yore, but modern usages afford symbolic traces of their ancient course of practice. The Common Pleas is their magic circle, and woe betide the intruder who ventures within its confines! He soon discovers that he has no business there. Would he speak? upon the mandate of Jupiter Tindal and the *Dii Minores* his tongue forgets its office. Would he move? alas! petrified by their frowns, not even a half-guinea motion can he make. The Serjeants engross every thing, but the pleas, and, even them, they insist upon signing. "You," said the gracious Lord Chief Justice, addressing the non-serjeants at the bar, "you may draw as many pleas as you please: we can only see that pleas are signed by a Serjeant. A party may draw his plea."—(The Serjeants' Case, p. 334.) Can condescension go beyond this? The wretch whose dire misfortune it is to be seduced or compelled to enter the Common Pleas, is kindly allowed to expend his last penny in the purchase of a sheet of paper; he may inscribe upon it his plea; it may be faultless; but the ministers of that law which is said to be open to every body shake

* Some of our readers may not object to be reminded that these were globes of iron with spikes fastened into them, in such a manner, that, fall as they might, one spike always remained perpendicular.

their wigs at it, and close their eyes, unless it comes to them authenticated by a Serjeant's mark, in proof that his hand has been crossed with gold. Truly, these gentlemen keep their oath—they do advise the Queen's subjects "after their cunning."

And what is the origin of these great privileges? How did this monopoly arise? Who are these Serjeants? It is obvious from the book before us that they are not very much inclined to look back to the source from whence they sprang; they want to make it appear that they were dignified persons from the beginning of time. But this is merely an example of that common foible, the anxiety to raise the *status* of our ancestors, in order to make ourselves appear illustrious. The truth must be told, and, whatever their cunning may enable them to say to the contrary, a *Serjeant* was originally merely *Serviens*—a serving-man. It was indeed, as Spelman has remarked—"nomen multiplicis muneris: sed ministerii prorsus, non magistratus aut ministerii." (Gloss. 611.) Whoever, the same writer proceeds, are called Serjeants are, by that very name, understood to be servants; persons who submit to the will and obey the commands of others. *Serviens*, therefore, was the name of the *genus*; but it comprehended many different species; and the species, when numerous, frequently received a title, indicative of the character of the service—hence the specific name of *Serviens ad Legem*, a Serjeant-at-Law; *Serviens ad Armu*, a Serjeant-at-Arms, and so forth. Again *Serjeanty*, as applied to the tenure of lands, was merely service; to hold by Serjeanty, was to hold by some defined and specific acts of service: and such tenures were of two kinds, *Grand Serjeanty*, when the act to be done was of a character esteemed honourable or dignified, and not to be performed by deputy without licence, as to carry the King's banner, to be his champion at his coronation; and *Petit Serjeanty*, when the act was of a trifling or undignified character, and did not require personal attendance.

Mr. Serjeant Manning, in the book before us, has given a collection of Serjeanties, or different services to be rendered for lands, derived from the

Testa de Nevill, and one or two others of our Record Publications, (p. 286—297,) and Blount, as is well known, published a work upon the subject. These sufficiently explain who were the first Serjeants.

Thus, the manor of Stoke-Norton in Oxfordshire was held by the Serjeanty, or service, of carving before the King on Christmas-day (Blount, 74, Beckwith's ed.) ; here was a *Serjeant-Carver*. Bondby in Lincolnshire was held by the Serjeanty of carrying a white rod before the King on Christmas-day, (ibid. 75); here was a *Serjeant-Verge*. Lands in Kent were held by the Serjeanty of supporting the King's head whenever he crossed from Dover to Whitland (ibid. 76); here was a Serjeant who no doubt wished the King might never be sea-sick. Hoxon, in Cumberland, was held by the Serjeanty of holding the King's stirrup whenever he mounted his horse in Carlisle Castle (ibid. 77); here was a *Serjeant-Stirrup-holder*. Sibertoft, in Northamptonshire, was held by the service of carrying the King's bow through all the forests of England (ibid. 92); here was a *Serjeant Bow-bearer*. Kingston Russell, in Dorsetshire, was held by the service of counting the King's chessmen, and putting them away when the King left off playing (ibid. 98*); here was a *Serjeant Warden of the Chessmen*. Lands in Somerset were held by the service of being Usher of the King's hall (ibid. 110*); here was a *Serjeant-Usher*. In like manner, Huxthorpe, in Berks, produced a *Serjeant Cup-bearer* (ibid. p. 110*); Guedding, in Cambridgeshire, a *Serjeant Watchman* (p. 112*); and in Serjeant Manning's collection we find a *Serjeant Lintner* or interpreter (Serjeants' Case, 287), a *Serjeant Cook* (ibid. 288), a *Serjeant Writ-Serger* or precept-bearer (ibid. 289), a *Serjeant Coroner*, a *Serjeant Farrier* (ibid. 292), a *Serjeant Wolf-Destroyer* (ibid. 294), and a multitude of others. In like manner the King's Serjeant-at-Law was, and is, his Serjeant-Lawyer, his Serving-man in matters of law, and his oath is "Ye shall swear that ye shall well and truly serve the King and his people, as one of his Serjeants at Law." (Book of Oaths, 138; Serjeants' Case, 191.)

In like manner individuals were, and

still are, in the habit of retaining persons to serve them in matters of law. Anciently this used to be the general practice of corporations, in whose accounts a fee *per term* to their retained legal adviser is of common occurrence, and it has not escaped the diligence of Mr. Serjeant Manning, that, in the Plumpton Correspondence, p. 152 n. there is a copy of a singular retainer of a counsellor for Sir Robert Plumpton. It is by deed, and specifies the fees he was to receive upon certain contingencies likely to happen in the progress of the cause.

It seems to have been the case that these sworn "Serving men in matters of law,"—men ready to be retained to serve any suitor—had an exclusive audience in the court of Common Pleas from time immemorial down to the happy reign of William IV. who, being a Reformer, directed the court to be thrown open to all practising Barristers, and this he did by a warrant or order, under his sign manual. The judges received and acted upon King William's order with all possible submission, and, for some five years, the Common Pleas was an arena open to all comers. At length the Serjeants *in esse* at the date of King William's order, petitioned the Queen to cause its validity to be inquired into, which, being done before the Privy Council, it was unanimously consented, even by the Lord Chancellor at the time the order was issued, that, as an act of prerogative, it was indefensible. The Court was thereupon again inclosed, and the Serjeants restored to their old monopoly.

The case is certainly a singular, and in many senses, an important one, and clearly deserves to be had in remembrance. Serjeant Manning's book contains a report of all the proceedings, and also a large appendix full of curious matter connected with legal antiquities, got together with diligence and set forth in a pleasant, readable manner.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. XXVIII. Part II.

Extracts from the Liberale Rolls, relative to Loues supplied by Italian Mer-

chants to the Kings of England, in the 13th and 14th Centuries, with an introductory Memoir. By Edward A. Bond, Esq.

The paper of Mr. Bond is every amusing and instructive on a subject little touched hitherto by antiquaries and historians, but which, if closely pursued, would throw light on many collateral circumstances in the history of the arts, and commercial relations throughout Europe in the darker ages. We should find that from the wreck of the Roman Empire were snatched those vital principles of science and polity which saved the whole of Europe from being submerged in the flood of barbarism and brute force, which had at length swept away and obliterated the landmarks and boundaries of Imperial Rome. She no longer a republic, says our author, had lost her institutions, her freedom, and her virtue; but her original vigour was inherited by the cities it had propagated.

"It may be said that, before the irruption of the barbarians, the fields of Italy presented a scene of growing prosperity; for, although at Rome itself all was corruption and decay, around it were springing up in youthful strength and beauty cities which promised to rival its early grandeur. Successive invasions checked their growth, and reduced them to poverty and weakness. Still they preserved vitality, and centuries of warfare and affliction restored them the courage and manly virtues which long previous inactivity had enervated. In the year 951, when Otto I. entered Italy and reduced Berenger II. to vassalage, he found a country covered with cities already surrounding themselves with walls to resist the attacks of the great feudal lords who preyed upon them. Their power and consequence rapidly increased. Repeated experience convinced the poor and industrious that they could only be safe by combination; and they sought refuge in those societies where all were equally interested in resisting oppression, and in framing just laws for the welfare of the community. Armed and fortified, they reinforced their population by the multitudes who came to ask the shelter of their walls. Neighbouring towns hastened to place themselves under their protection; and contributed to the territorial property they were fast acquiring. Powerful states were at length established.

which secured and constantly added to their strength and riches by the equality of their government, and their mutual league and correspondence. They first emerged from the barbarism which had overspread Europe—they threw enlightenment around them, and with their growth civilization revived throughout the world.

"But the circumstance which most deserves attention from its commercial consequences was the rise of the city of Venice, to which the misfortunes of Italy gave birth. Early in the fifth century, the most wealthy of the inhabitants took refuge from the persecution of barbarian hordes in the marshes at the extremity of the Adriatic; where the nature of the situation afforded them shelter. The city which sprang up there became an asylum for the wealthy and intelligent, who, long prevented from acquiring property in land by the predatory bands which infested the country, were constrained to employ their energies in commerce and navigation. Their geographical position, as well as political circumstances, drew them to the Levant. The connexion between Italy and the Greek empire had never been entirely broken, and now it was destined to be renewed and confirmed. We find traces of the Venetians in Constantinople and in Syria throughout the ninth and tenth centuries, and in the eleventh a new stimulus was to be given to their activity, and a wider scope to its exertion, by the Crusades. The pilgrims, who in large numbers visited Jerusalem, had already contributed to give an eastern direction to their commerce; but now armies were to be transported and supplied with equipments and provisions. At the same time the increasing dangers to which the Greek Empire was exposed by the fermentation excited by these religious expeditions, and their own conscious weakness, urged the Emperors of Constantinople to draw closer the alliance with so powerful a people. Grants of privileges followed each other in quick succession, and every sacrifice was made to attach them to the Emperor's interest; while the Venetians were sufficiently clear-sighted to appreciate and profit by the advantages of their position. At the commencement of the twelfth century they were enjoying a lucrative commerce throughout the Grecian Empire, were protected to a degree beyond the native merchants by privileges almost unlimited, and were in possession of extensive factories in Constantinople, in Syria, and in Palestine. Quickly following in the steps of the Venetians, the Genoese and Pisans shared these advan-

tages. They were hardly less favoured at Constantinople, and in Palestine they obtained equal liberties. It may be attributed to the Crusades that, in the course of one century, merchants, who before had trembled to leave the coasts of their own country, and who abroad were oppressed with arbitrary imposts and extortions, and harassed with every variety of danger, now found on foreign shores splendid establishments of their fellow-citizens, enjoying undisturbed their own manners, laws, and customs."

The author goes on to show the rise of bankers and money-lenders in Italy, who, extending their transactions throughout Europe, became the agents for collecting the revenue of the see of Rome through every part of the Christian world. They supplied the necessities of the Crusaders in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The position of the Lombards and Tuscans enabled them readily to transact exchanges of property, and to furnish personal equipments to the champions of the cross in Palestine.

The Jews, persecuted and proscribed, were unequal competitors with the Italians in their advances; the Italian merchants, as agents of the Pope, carried out to the fullest extent the views of that power which had contrived, with the glorious dispensations of the Gospel, to establish a policy for enslaving at once the consciences and property of mankind. *Causini*,* or *Causines*, was the received appellation of these money-lenders, the derivation of which appears to be by no means certain, but is supposed to have arisen from *Caorsi*, a town of Lombardy, where they first practised their financial transactions. They found their way into England, whose internal resources held out ample temptation for their cupidity, and they are designated in honest indignation by the monk of St. Alban's,—*Matthew Paris*, as an abominable pest; they leaving no one in this country untangled in their toils. The possessions of religious houses among other property became peculiarly their prey, and they on such security stipulated for the repayment of their loans on a certain day, or for interest after the rate of two marks for every

* Vide Du Cange, *Glossar.* in voce.

ten tent, for every two months during which the principal should remain unpaid, so that it is evident that for every hundred marks remaining due for twelve months, an interest of one hundred and twenty marks would accrue; a rate of usance that must have soon brought the lands and goods of the borrower within the power of the lender. Matthew Paris gives the form of one of these extortionary bonds at length.*

The decline of the Italian money lenders in England appears to have taken place about the reign of Edw. III. whose wars in France perpetually required the sinews of warfare by way of loan. The following is an account which Giovanni Villani, a contemporary writer, gives of the failure of the most distinguished Florentine merchants.

"At the period of the war between the Kings of France and England, the companies of the Bardi and Peruzzi, of Florence, were the King of England's merchants. All his revenues and wools came into their hands, and they furnished from them all his expenses. But the expenses so much exceeded the revenues that the King of England, when he returned home from the war, found himself indebted for principal, assignments and rewards, to the Bardi more than 100,000 marks sterling, and to the Peruzzi more than 135,000 marks. Of these sums a considerable portion consisted in assignments which the King had made to them in times passed: but they were rash enough, whether from covet of gain or led on by the hope of recovering the entire debt, to give them up, and entrust all their own property and that of others in their keeping, to this one Prince. And observe, that a large part of the money they had lent was not their own capital, but had been borrowed by them or received on trust from fellow-citizens and strangers. And great danger hence accrued both to them and to the city of Florence. For not being able to answer the calls of their creditors in England and Florence, and elsewhere, where they trafficked, they lost their credit on all sides, and became bankrupts; and especially the Peruzzi. Yet they avoided complete ruin by their possessions in the city and territory of Florence, and by the great power and rank which they held in the republic.

This failure, and the expenses of the state in Lombardy, greatly reduced the wealth and condition of the merchants and traders of Florence, and of the whole community. For the Bardi and Peruzzi had held so large a share of the commerce of Christendom, that upon their fall every other merchant was suspected and distrusted. Our city of Florence, in consequence, received a shock, such as had not been experienced before for many years. But, to add to the reverses of these companies, the King of France caused them and other Florentines throughout his dominions to be pillaged of all their merchandize and property, both on account of the bankruptcy and because we had been obliged to borrow money of his subjects, to expend on our affairs in Lombardy and Lucca: and this caused the ruin of many other smaller companies of Florence."†

This paper has a somewhat lengthy appendix of extracts from the liberate rolls in the Tower, of which the following is a brief specimen.

"44 Edw. III. m. l.—*Rex, etc. Mandamus vobis quod, receptis penes vos litteris nostris patentibus, per quas tenebant Ascelino Simonetti, mercatori de Luka, in ducatis marcis nuper, ex mutuo, a prefato Ascelino ad opus Regis receptis, et eisdem litteris in recepta senecarii nostri, pro exoneracione nostra, cancellatis, prefato Ascelino, vel alternatis suis, dictas ducentas marcas de thesauro nostro solvatis. T. R. apud Westm. &c.*"

On Anglo-Saxon Runes, by John M. Kemble.

Of this ingenious and learned dissertation, well worthy of the depositary in which it finds a place, a copious abstract was given in our Magazine for Jan. last, p. 74; but it will admit of some further notice. Mr. Kemble, with some ironical severity on the speculations of former antiquaries, has we think successfully shewn that the language of the Runic inscriptions in this country and in Germany, Denmark, &c. is by no means identical. Identity of characters may, with slight variations, prevail; but identity of the words which they perpetuate is quite another matter.

Mr. Kemble shews that the word *rune* strictly means *mysterium*, a secret. A privy councillor or confidential se-

* Hist. Major Matt. Paris, Edit. Wats, p. 418.

† Giovanni Villani, l. xi. c. 87.

cretary, was by the Anglo-Saxons called a *rasa wita*. The verb *rynan* means to whisper.

"He *rownd** in his ear."

Runa, a whisperer; but in its far earlier and truer sense a magician. Whether the Runic characters derive in any degree their form from the Greek and Roman may admit a doubt. They are almost altogether modifications of the position and combinations of the letter I, and it is quite obvious that such a mode of writing was most readily applicable to the materials on which the inscriptions were placed: notches and scratches of a straight form were made with greater facility on stones, wood, the barks of trees, &c. than curvilinear characters. Much even of the old Greek and Latin alphabets are founded on this principle, and but three or four letters of their list are formed of the O and its divisions. The conjecture has often arisen to our minds that *alphabetic* writing was of divine origin. Clumsy and miserable expedients for graphic record were the characters employed by the learned Egyptians: such also are those of the Chinese, and the pictorial archives of the Peruvians; but the means which the Almighty thought fit to employ on the awful occasion when he delivered the law to the Prophet for his people—"out of the midst of the fire, of the cloud, and of the thick darkness, and wrote his words with his own finger on two tables of stone,"†—these means, we say, were probably *alphabetic writing*, and, in support of this idea, it may be observed that the Hebrew letters, and those employed by other eastern nations, have a very peculiar form; imagination might refer them to a mysterious and supernatural source. However different nations may have modified the forms of letters, it might perhaps be no very difficult task to deduce from the Hebrew the rise of all alphabetic writing. We do not

put forth this suggestion with superstitious confidence, but it may be worthy of the consideration of the learned; and that letters were received traditionally as possessing something of a highly sacred and mysterious character even among heathen nations is shewn by Mr. Kemble in the following passage.

"The knowledge of letters and their powers was confined to certain classes only of the people. History and tradition assure us that they were known to that family which furnished the Teutonic tribes with priests and kings, and to both old and young among the women, the sacred sex. Yet to many even of these, and to all but these, they were in themselves mysterious and awful symbols, and hence the name given to them, viz. *Rûn stafas*, *mysterious staves*, [Beowulf, l. 3388] answering to the later *Bockstafas* or Latin characters, the modern German *Buchstaben*." p. 329.

The earliest runes were cut on the surfaces of stone or wood, and were used for the monuments of the dead, for imparting mysterious efficacy to weapons and divining lots, most eminently in a cabalistic sense were they to be considered *runes*, the secret *whispers* of those viewless beings; which are held not irrationally by some to pervade the earth and air, as ministers for good and evil, both when we sleep and when we wake. The direct invocation of these, without reference to Him whose ministers they are, constituted the nature and wickedness of the art magical. That supernatural agents were formerly permitted to exercise much power in the world, is asserted by the concurrent testimony of heathen authors, and of *Isid. xlviii.* Mr. Kemble most interestingly shews the hostility of Christian missionaries to the runes; as the invention of Woden, the secret characters of the priests and prophetesses; the means of pagan augury, the necessary adjuncts to the *carmina diabolica* of the heathen, they were proscribed by the Christian priesthood in every part of Europe. That the Runic characters were used in England at the very earliest period for Christian inscriptions, Mr. Kemble thinks was owing to the priests themselves becoming converts to Christianity.

* Mr. Kemble notices the term to *rownd* in the ear, but the true old English word is to *rouen*, as may be shewn by various examples, which orthography brings it indeed nearer to its original source.

† Deut. chap. 5, v. 22.

‡ See Milton's *Paradise Lost*.

Struck like the Apostle of the Gentiles by the irresistible fire of divine conviction, they broke their rune-charmed staves, and deeper than "did ever plummet sound" they drowned their magic tablets.

In the course of his luminous essay, Mr. Kemble proves that a knowledge of the *Anglo-Saxon* and its dialects, and a familiarity with the *Anglo-Saxon* runes, are qualifications quite indispensable towards deciphering inscriptions.

Observations on some Ancient Pieces of Ordnance, discovered in the Island of Walney, in Lancashire. By C. D. Archibald, Esq.

The invention of gunpowder and heavy artillery, followed as it was by that of hand guns, occasioned as great a revolution in the art of war, as the application of steam to the purposes of locomotion will in a few years in the intercourse of districts and nations. It is exceedingly pleasing to find the relations of our chroniclers and the pictorial illustrations of our ancient MSS. fully confirmed by relics of a tangible nature. Such is the kind of testimony afforded by the discovery of a quantity of ordnance materiel, consisting of great guns and shot, on the shore of the Isle of Walney, in Lancashire. This spot is insulated only at the time of flood tide, is about twelve miles long and one broad, and lies at the entrance of Morecambe bay, adjoining that part of the county palatine called Furness.

"Near the south end of Walney is another small island, Peel or Pile of Foulrey, on which are considerable ruins of an ancient castle, erected by the Abbots of Furness, at the close of the reign of Edward II. as a place of refuge during intestine commotions, and for the protection of the haven which it commands. On the western shore of the Isle of Walney, and between it and the Castle of Peel, a faithful tradition had pointed for ages at a particular spot on the sands, as covering the remains of a wrecked vessel."

Mr. Archibald giving full credit to this tale, confirmed as it had been from time to time by the discovery of sundry pieces of ancient cannon and other relics, determined on an attempt to raise the vessel, and thus relates the success of his undertaking.

"A piece of timber, which stood in a vertical position, and just appeared above the sand, was confidently pointed out as the stem or stern post of the wreck; and here, when the tides would admit, operations were commenced and carried on from day to day. After removing the sand and shingle to a depth of two feet, a strong blue clay was discovered, in which the treasure was supposed to lie embedded. This was carefully searched in all directions to its extreme depth; but no part of the wreck could be found, except some detached planks and timbers scattered up and down, and a few iron bolts, all in a state of decomposition and decay. That the investigation was made at the right spot, is evident from the fact, that a great number of the objects enumerated below were found during the excavations; and all agreed in pointing this out as the place where all former discoveries had been made. I feel, therefore, perfectly satisfied that no considerable portion of the wreck exists; and, in fact, the strongest ship in the navy could not for any length of time withstand the force of the waves which the strong westerly winds, sweeping across the Irish sea, drive with tremendous violence against this exposed coast. There is, however, an old man, by name of Haslem, still living, who assures me that he has frequently seen parts of the wreck protruding through the clay; and that, several years ago, he obtained possession of a large fragment consisting of several planks and timbers, which he kept in their original form. From the dimensions which he gave me the vessel must have been of very inconsiderable strength and burthen; the planks and timbers corresponding with those which would be employed nowadays in the building of craft of less than fifty tons."

The writer then proceeds to describe the various objects discovered, and others which had been previously recovered from the place. The oldest of these were certain cannon and chambers formed of bars of iron welded together, and bound with iron rings; fully confirming the accounts and drawings extant of ancient projectile machines, applicable for gunpowder. It need hardly be here observed that chambers were originally constructed to contain the charge of powder, and were fitted to moveable tubes, which made the piece of the proper length for projecting the ball. Sometimes these chambers were employed for throwing small shot, saluting on fes-

tival occasions, &c. In the 4th scene of the first act of Shakspeare's Henry VIII. where the banquet given by Cardinal Wolsey to that monarch is represented, the stage note occurs "drums and trumpets within, *chambers discharged*;" and the continuator of Stowe's Chronicle records that on the performance of this very play, the Globe and Fortune Theatre at Bankside was entirely consumed, owing to the said chambers accidentally setting fire to the thatch. A numerous audience escaped without injury.*

With the pieces of artillery on Walney sands were found balls of granite, sandstone, and hammered iron, and some of lead, having inclosed within them, as a kernel, a flint-stone, or a piece of square iron. These circumstances might well impress the intelligent and observant writer with the idea that the implements he describes belonged to a remote period of the art of gunnery, and he accordingly, by a series of well-supported arguments, infers that they were part of the cargo of some vessel laden with ordnance stores for one of the military expeditions of Richard II. into Ireland.† He shews that they well correspond with drawings of cannon in illuminated manuscripts of the close of the fourteenth century. Mr. Archibald very carefully traces the history of great guns from their being first employed, according to the most credible accounts, about the year 1320, down to 1471, when Edward IV. provided, to oppose an invasion of the Scots, bombards, cannons, culverins, fowlers, serpentine, sulphurous powder, saltpetre, gun stones (*petras*), iron, lead, and other necessaries for the supply of a formidable train. In the time of Edward III. cannon were known by the name of "crakys (cracks) of war," expressing the noise made by their explosion. It may not be irrelevant to our subject to insert, on the authority of an old MS. account of all the artillery in Ireland at the close of the reign of Elizabeth, the following denominations of artillery, "cannons, demi-can-

nons, culverins, demi-culverins, sakers, mynions, faucons, fauconettes, robinettes, fowlers, mortar-pieces, all of brass, *murtherers* of iron," which it may be supposed were the heaviest guns of all. We must not omit to notice that among the articles from the beach at Walney were some tubes of iron not more than eighteen inches long, which the writer considers to be *hand-guns*, and if, he is correct in his appropriation of the larger implements, this discovery gives to the smaller a period of invention somewhat earlier than has been generally allowed.

We derive from another source one very striking historical instance of the use both of numerous heavy artillery and of hand-guns, in the relation derived from old Chronicles of the death of John Talbot, the great Earl of Shrewsbury, the Wellington of his day, before Chastillon in 1453.

"The French had conveyed to the siege of Chastillon the whole royal park of artillery, under command of the Chevalier Jean Burcan, the Master of the Artillery. Seven hundred labourers attended him to place the guns and bombards, and construct field works. The French drew these engines within the trenches of their camp, loaded and pointed them towards the quarter from which their enemy was advancing. The venerable Earl of Shrewsbury, then eighty-seven years of age, mounted on an easy hackney, accompanied by Lord Lisle his son, Lord Moleyns, and eight hundred horse, approached the enemy's post before the dawn of the seventh July . . . The French retired with affected precipitation within their intrenched post. The veteran Shrewsbury ordered his lancers to dismount, and carry the place at once by storm. St. George's banner, the Royal banner of England, the banner of the Trinity, his own, and those of his noble companions, were advanced. The storming party marched forward with determined resolve to the entrance of the camp—when, on a sudden, the death-precursive suspense was broken by the vivid flash from dense and rolling columns of grey smoke, the thunder peal and bolts resistless (ploughing up the ground and sweeping all opposition from its surface), from the *three hundred pieces of artillery* with which the lines appeared as on the instant as by some enchantment to be bristled."

A ball from a culverin killed the hobby on which the elder Talbot rode,

* Contin. of Stowe's Chron. p. 1003.

† The quarries near Maidstone in Kent, supplied the gun-stones for the artillery of Richard II.

and "as he lay extended on the ground in the weakness of age, some base and cowardly hand shot him through the thigh with a hand-gun."*. With the above addition to the numerous instances quoted in chronological order by the writer of the use of guns, we conclude our sketch of his ingenious essay, replete with information, as if—

"Of cannon, blunderbuss and saker
He the inventor were and maker."†

(To be continued.)

A Collection of National English Airs; consisting of ancient Song, Ballad, and Dance Tunes; interspersed with Remarks and Anecdote, and preceded by an Essay on English Minstrelsy. Edited by W. Chappell, F.S.A. 4to.

AFTER the publication of this work our neighbours can no longer reasonably taunt us with the cry of "England has no national music." The difficulty now arising is not to controvert this unjust charge, but to conceive that any literary people could permit a heavy reproach to continue so long without any attempt to cancel it. That materials are accessible and abundant, is clearly proved in the present collection, which, notwithstanding some marks of haste, reflects great and permanent credit on the industry and judgment of its author.

Mr. Chappell has not, however, as his title-page would lead us to expect, strictly confined himself to national music. Some airs are inserted as national favourites, although not, properly speaking, national music; and some few which possess neither qualification.

At the commencement of the work we are presented with an "Essay on the ancient Minstrelsy of England," compiled from Percy, Ritson, Burney, &c. and not containing any points of remarkable novelty; but at the conclusion of the work we find some interesting remarks on the characteristics of English national airs, the substance of which we shall here extract:—

"We would first point out specimens of English narrative tunes, which differ from those of any other nation. Their peculiar features are, first, the long intervals between each phrase, so well calculated for recovering breath in the long ballads to which they are attached. They are invariably of simple construction, usually plaintive, and the last three notes of the melody, of by far the greater number of them, unlike most of the other tunes, fall gradually to the key note at the end. A great majority of our oldest national airs are in minor keys. In this respect, they agree with those of Russia and Norway (without any other points of resemblance), and differ from those of Ireland and Scotland, the greater part of which are in major keys. Another peculiarity not to be found in the national music of any other country, is the syncope or accent upon the second of the bar, instead of the first. Another equally distinguishing peculiarity is to be found in the termination of many airs, of which the melody *descends* at the close. Whilst French tunes usually go down at once to the key note, by far the most common termination of English tunes is to pass on to the semitone below, and there rise to the key note, whether in major or minor."

One portion of Mr. Chappell's work consists of the music of his collection, the arrangement of which will be explained by the following extract from the preface:—

"As by far the greater part of the old airs are found without basses, and a good melody 'is not for an age, but for all time,' so occasional deviations have been made from the rigid school of *harmony* which some would wish to see always accompanying antiquity: the *melodies*, however, have been held inviolate. Dr. Crotch, Mr. Macfarren, and Mr. Wade, have arranged the basses to the airs, and their initials are prefixed to their respective portions."

In a corresponding volume of letter-press Mr. Chappell presents his readers with historical notices of the several tunes and ballads, comprising much new and valuable material, put together in a readable form, with authorities brought from all sources. By way of example we shall abstract his notices of the tune of—

"GREEN SLEEVES, OF WHICH NOBODY CAN DENY, [which] has been, if we may judge by the constant allusions to it, a great favourite, from the time of Elizabeth down to the present; and it is

* Vide Descriptions for Stothard's Monumental Effigies, under John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Hall, Monstralet, &c.

† Hudibras, Canto 2nd, pt. 1. l. 355.

still frequently to be heard in the streets of London, with the old burthen, 'Which nobody can deny.' It will also be easily recognised as the air of CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR, and many another merry song. 'The tune of Greene Sleeves' is mentioned in *The Loyal Subject*, by Beaumont and Fletcher, and twice in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act II. scene 1, and Act V. scene 5. That the original was a 'wanton ditty' may be inferred from those passages, and from *A Reprehension against Greene Sleeves*, by Elderton, the ballad maker, licensed in Feb. 1580; but nevertheless, the proofs of its great popularity are to be found in the number of others which followed it, bearing nearly the same title, and sung to the same tune. * * * About sixty years after this, it became one of the party tunes of the Royalists; and in the Collection of Songs written against the Ramp Parliament, there are no less than fourteen different songs to be sung to it. In *D'Urfey's Pills to purge Melancholy* there are an equal number, one of which is 'The Sexton's Song, sung by Ben Jonson in the Play of Hamlet Prince of Denmark, acting the Grave-maker.' In some of the earliest copies of *The Dancing Master*, the tune is called 'Green Sleeves and Pudding Pies,' and in the seventeenth and eighteenth editions, 'Green Sleeves and Yellow Lace.' It was introduced into *The Beggar's Opera*, and several others about that date."

We have a few observations to make on some of the other tunes.

No. 19. *From our base Invaders*. The words to this song given at p. 43 are incorrect, but the proper version is added in the appendix. The music is given from a manuscript in the possession of Mr. Pearsall, of the date of 1588, and owing to some mistake Mr. P.'s copy of the old tune was at first interchanged for a hymn of Mr. P.'s own composition! Mr. Chappell, it appears, inserted this in his collection, and, perceiving the error, almost immediately cancelled the sheet of music containing it, but not before a few copies had been issued, and the hymn itself referred to in Knight's "*Pictorial History of England*" as an interesting specimen of ancient music! We mention this the more especially as Mr. Chappell has scarcely made the remaining error sufficiently apparent, and as it now stands it may mislead others."

No. 110. This tune is confessedly

Welch, even so stated in the German volume whence it is taken.

No. 118. *The Highland Laddie*. This song was composed by Arne in 1762; and therefore too modern to be inserted in this collection.

No. 199. *Paul's Wharf*. Mr. Chappell says that Paul's Wharf was "near the Tower." Whence could he have derived this notion? At all events, no one will hereafter accuse our editor of being a cockney born.

We must not conclude without noticing a discovery of a very extraordinary nature made by Mr. Chappell. He says it is "not generally known that the manuscripts of the great Henry Purcell are in the British Museum." Where? Will he favour us with the references?

On the whole, the editor has performed his task in a very complete and praiseworthy manner. It must be remembered that he has been treading on an almost untrodden ground, and one in which great care is necessary to avoid falling into the endless mistakes made by those who have casually written on this subject, which is, and ought to be, popular; and there is therefore every probability of Mr. Chappell's work soon arriving at a second edition. Opportunity will thus doubtless be given him to rectify and improve his collection, and render it one of our standard works.

Christian Education; four Sermons. By the Rev. W. Harness.

THESE Sermons are dedicated to Mr. Milman, who, the author observes, "in the education of her children, fulfils the office of a Christian mother." They are divided into the consideration of the principles to be inculcated,—the importance of those principles,—the proper age for inculcating them,—the method of making them respected and loved.

These discourses are simple; practical in their language and reasoning, their object being the inculcation of a most important practical duty; they are well reasoned, well illustrated, and well written. Mr. Harness shews much knowledge of the constitution of the minds of children, and of the manner most likely to be successful in impressing them with those serious

thoughts, which are the basis of all religious instruction. He points out the errors that are often committed by instructors, and he confutes much erroneous reasoning on the subject, that is very current in the world. We cannot, though sadly pressed for room, refuse ourselves the pleasure of quoting one passage as a specimen of the manner and spirit in which the whole volume is written. The preacher is speaking of the Lord's day. (p. 120.)

"This day then is in every respect a Holy day; but it is a festival, not a fast. It is set apart especially for the service of God; and he who is really desirous that his child should both love and reverence religion, will be careful of giving way to notions prejudicial to God's service, by enveloping God's day in heaviness and gloom. I can scarcely conceive anything more likely to create an aversion to the Gospel in the youthful mind, than seeing his parents lead, as so frequently the case, a low, grovelling, worldly, irreligious life for six days in the week, and then attempting to hallow them, by the rigid and wearisome observances of a superstitious Sabbath. The day is the Lord's day, and let it be so spent as to prove that it may be dedicated to the purposes of religion, and that religion is no restraint upon our happiness. Every day has its proper business; every day has also its proper relaxations. The business of the Sunday is attendance at public worship in the House of God. That attendance, if you would cultivate in the hearts of your family a deep and lasting reverence for religion, you must never, either for them or for yourselves, allow to be interfered with by any but the most insuperable impediments; you are bound to render it by a strict religious obligation: and you consequently cannot neglect it without setting them an example which must tend to weaken their opinion of the binding force of all religious obligations; but with this due discharge of the duty of public devotion, and without infringing on the time allotted for domestic worship, do not defraud the festival of its proper relaxations. Let there ever be some hours of the day for the enjoyment of cheerful conversation with your family. Let there be the summer evening walk into the country. Let there be the wintry circle around the blazing hearth. Do not admit indeed the idle visitor, or the casual frivolous acquaintance. The society of a Christian's Sabbath home is too sacred for the intrusion of such a guest; but let the relation you love and honour find a place there, or the dependant who has thriven by your

support, or the friend who is to you as a brother. Gather such around you as—when the hour of social converse has past away, and the Sabbath is gently drawing to a close, you can invite to mingle in your family devotions with a perfect consciousness that their thoughts and affections are in unison with your own. In such a society it matters not if the third, late, dark, public evening service be forgotten. You are practising the virtues you go to church to learn; you are feeling the influences of that grace of charity which you go to church to pray for; you are worshipping God by the incense that is breathed from a band of grateful, loving, confiding hearts. There is no description of worship which our Heavenly Father prizes more; and there is no kind of worship which can be of so great benefit to you; for it bears with it to the hearts of yourself and of your children an experimental assurance that the religion which the Son of God came down from heaven to communicate to mankind is the source of their best and purest happiness, and is indeed worthy of their reverence and love."

In the assurance that our readers participate in the feelings here described, and approve the reasoning of the passage we have quoted, we will not withhold from them one short page more on the effect of religion on the manners, as well as conduct, of its disciples.

"Cultivate in their breasts (i. e. of children) the dispositions required by the Gospel, and this so diligently sought for acquisition (i. e. good manners) will follow as a necessary consequence. What we admire as good manners in the practised children of the world, is nothing more than a hypocritical imitation of that benevolence, of that carelessness of self, of that concern for those about them, of that humility with regard to their own pretensions, and of that consideration for the claims of others, which are essential parts of the character of the true disciples of our Lord, and of which the effects flow from them, not formally and coldly, and in compliance with the conventions of society, but spontaneously, and as the free and natural fruit of the dominant affections of the heart. It has been said of our Redeemer, by one of our old writers, with that bold familiarity of speech which was usual with them, and which was careless of the words if the thought was substantially expressed, that '*he was the first true gentleman that ever lived*;' and all the sincere disciples of our Lord, who follow him as their example, and who strive to possess themselves of that mind which was in him, whatever

may be their condition in the world—whether in the cottage or in the palace—are always found to be distinguished by that humility and simplicity, that gentleness and benevolence, which afford the most perfect refinement of which the manners are susceptible. There is an equalising power in the Gospel by which all its true children become assimilated to each other. Religion, in this particular, suspends the necessity of the formal training of education, and a very considerable advantage it is. 'Blessed are the meek,' says our Saviour, 'for they shall inherit the earth.' The man of the world finds it profitable to assume the appearance of the Christian character, for the sake of facilitating his course along the stream of life; and even this appearance, though there is no virtue beneath the surface that corresponds with it, is the most valuable accomplishment which he possesses: for it is the power of conciliating friends. But to the sincere and pious disciple of the Gospel, who possesses the Christian character, not in appearance, but in reality, it is far more; it is not only the power of conciliating friends, but it is the certainty of retaining them."

We recommend this volume, though it needs no recommendation from us, to all parents and teachers who would gain sound and rational instruction on the great paramount duty of "bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord."

The Death of Demosthenes, Prometheus, and Agamemnon of Æschylus. By G. C. Fox, Esq.

THE Death of Demosthenes we must pronounce on the whole as heavy, and wanting in movement or dramatic force. To the language, however, we give the praise of being select, elevated, and well adapted to be the vehicle of conveying noble sentiments and images of splendour and sublimity. The Prometheus is translated with correctness and spirit, and in a masculine and severe style, suitable to its subject and to the genius of the original poet. We, however, do not approve the rugged metres of some of the choral parts. We give the same praise to the Agamemnon; which drama is indeed most difficult to represent in any modern language, considering how the text of the original is crowded with metaphorical images, and dark and subtle allegories. As a specimen of

the translator's style let us take a part of the dialogue, viz. that on Agamemnon's return.

* AGAMEMNON.

"If thou be thus intent, let some one loose Without delay those servants of my feet, My well-soled buskins, lest a jealous God Invidiously regard me, as with them, I tread these garments, purpled with the dye Of Ocean. Much I fear that on my house I call down vengeful gods, if I harm This tapestry rich with weighty silver bought.

"So much for this. Do thou a maiden guest Receive benevolently. Heaven with favour Looks from above on those who mildly use Their power. To slavery's galling yoke None willingly submit, and this fair nymph, Selected flower of many a wealthy spoil, The present of our army, came with me. Now, since I am persuaded by thy word, I seek my palace o'er a purple road."

CLYTEMNESTRA.

"Ocean's prolific flood, that may not be Dried up, cannot be full; many a recent shell Of that same radiant garment-staining dye, Precious as silver tho' it be. Our dome, Favoured by Heaven, O King! abounds in wealth.

What store of splendid robes had I not vowed, Gladly in the oracular temples to be sold! My footsteps, if I might have compass'd thus The restoration of thy form beloved.

For whilst the root exists the foliage spreads Along the branches, and affords a shade Above us, to ward off the dog-star's heat. Revisiting thy hearth domestic, thou Exhibitest the warmth of summer here, E'en in the depth of winter; and when some Shall from the unripened grape express the wine.

Their master's restoration to his home Shall through these halls refreshing coolness shed.

O listen, Jupiter supreme, and grant As much as thou may'st will of my desire."

We do not know why, at p. 17, the author has given "Posidon," with a short penultimate, or at p. 46, "Sperchius," with the same. Nor do we approve at p. 127 the new accentuation given to "obdurate,"

"Is there a God so obdurate of heart?"

At p. 134 the following line is hardly metrical:—

"By th' intelligence of mind hither I come."

Lastly, at p. 203 Euripus is given with a short quantity in the penult:—

"—stationed near
The tide of Euripus; the signal there," &c.

Episcopacy, Ordination, Lay Eldership, and Liturgies, considered in five Letters. By the Rev. A. Boyd, A.M.

WE have been so much pleased with the sound knowledge, the temperate judgment, the reasoning and fairness of this controversial volume in defence of the Established Church, that we cannot refrain from giving a very brief account of its origin, hoping that it will induce our readers to peruse with attention the work itself. In 1817 Mr. Boyd preached four sermons on the Orders, Liturgy, and Formularies of the Established Church. These sermons were purely explanatory and defensive. At the desire of the Bishop of Derry they were published. The Presbyterian ministers in Ireland thought it their duty and policy to publish a reply, which appeared in the form of sermons by four ministers of the Synod of Ulster, and an introductory essay by the moderator of that body. "The strikingly aggressive character of that work," says the author, "called for the present volume, in which he has been careful to meet every important argument of his opponents, to falsify no truth, to distort no evidence, and to take his quotations, not from second-hand sources, from popular furnishing treatises, but from the originals themselves," &c. The subjects of the five letters are:—1. Spirit of Dissent towards the Church. 2. Episcopacy—three orders in the Christian ministry. 3. Ordination—the Apostolic Succession. 4. Lay-Eldership—Church Government—Mutual rights of the Church and State. 5. The power of a Church to decree ceremonies—forms of prayer—the Liturgy. To those who fondly imagine that any civility or conciliation will bring the hearts of the Dissenters to look favourably to the Church; we recommend the perusal of the first letter; for a triumphant defence of our form of service, our Prayers, our Liturgy, and the ceremonials of our worship, we point to the fifth; and we cordially thank the very enlightened and learned author for a volume which we quit with a feeling of regret that we have no room to make such extracts as we could have wished from his volumes. We, however, recommend a diligent perusal of the whole.

A Sermon preached at the Funeral, April 14, 1676, of Anne Countess of Pembroke, Dorset and Montgomery, by Edward Rainbow, D.D. Lord Bishop of Carlisle. Reprinted from the edition of 1677; with Memoirs of the Countess and of Bp. Rainbow. By S. Jefferson, Carlisle.

THE lady here commemorated is probably as well known as any female character of former times, that is not absolutely mixed up with political history. This was the lady of whom Dr. Donne said in her youth (as is related in the Sermon before us) "That she knew well how to discourse of all things, from predestination to slea-silk." Her biography has been ably written by two modern authors, Dr. Whitaker and Mr. Lodge: by the former she is termed "one of the most illustrious women of her own or any age;" and by the latter her character is delineated as worthy of the highest praise and admiration.

Respecting such a personage, even a Funeral Sermon becomes interesting. Though it is true that the pulpit compositions of the period were tedious and conceited, yet they abound in personal allusions and even anecdotes, and hence their historical value. The few extracts we shall now make will fully show that neither Dr. Whitaker nor Mr. Lodge have exhausted the interest of the composition before us.

"She was not ignorant of knowledge in any kind, which might make her conversation not only useful and gracious, but also pleasant and delightful; which that she might better do, she would frequently bring out of the rich storehouse of her memory things old and new, sentences or sayings of remark, which she had read or learned out of authors, and with those her walls, her bed, her hangings, and furniture must be adorned; causing her servants to write them on papers, and her maids to pin them up, that she, or they, in the time of their dressing, or as occasion served, might remember and make their discants on them. So that, though she had not many books in her chamber, yet it was dressed up with the flowers of a library." (p. 40.)

"She had six houses; in each of which she used, at her prefixed times, to keep her residence. None can call this an unsettledness, or humour of mutability; it was not only that she might the better hold up and keep in repair those houses which commonly in the owner's absence

Rush through the cleaving firmament, and why
Do these, the sable-vested thunder clouds,
Scatter their spangled forest-splintering bolts
Thro' all the wizard air? why swells the note
Of tempest, mingled with the ominous roar
That ocean, from his hollow-sounding caves,
Moans forth, like a wild wailing dirge? behold,
Omnipotent God, the victim of thy doom
Naked before thee. Dost thou not extend
Thy red right hand to smite me and prepare
The triple-forked and heart-blistering fires
To scorch me into nothingness? methinks
This vast and planet-blazoned universe
Shake into some huge eclipse, and all the stars
Rush to chaotic battle in the skies,
And hurl their last expiring curse on me.

Now in this passage the translator has not only added to the imagery, but deserted the text of the author, and gone beyond all warrantable liberty, in the insertion of his own thoughts and language. The fault of the translation is, in fact, its want of simplicity and repose. Had the translator endeavoured less, he had effected more. The original is sufficiently poetical to have afforded full room for his taste and genius, and he possesses both, to have transferred its beauties into our language with success. At present we think it encumbered by the richness of its drapery, and in a future edition we should advise the author to revise carefully the lyrical parts, and to correct the imperfect rhymes. We cannot, however, conclude without repeating that, notwithstanding what we certainly consider the great leading defect of the translation, we have read it with that pleasure that we always receive from the expression of a true poetical feeling; and when the abundant luxuriance of his fancy is somewhat repressed, Mr. Barham, we think, bids fair to make some valuable accessions to our poetical literature.

Ancient Models, containing some remarks on Church Building, addressed to the Laity. By Charles Anderson. 12mo. 1840:

A LITTLE book written with good feelings and the best intentions. The author urges in forcible language not only the duty of increasing the number of churches, but the propriety of erecting buildings which may reflect credit on the age.

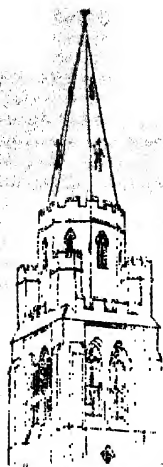
The difficulty which exists in raising money for the erection of churches is

justly censured, "whilst secular buildings, such as clubs, stock banks, &c. are rising without end—the sums to build them no sooner required than furnished,—it often happens, that the subscription for a church is so inadequate, that the committee are obliged to resort to a bazaar, or some other bait, to extract these funds, which a better spirit would have supplied with 'a willing heart and a liberal hand.'" And on the decorations of our ecclesiastical structures the author justly observes, that "in the case of private houses and secular buildings expense is seldom spared; it is not thought extraordinary to send many miles for the best materials—to employ Italian marbles—to lavish immense sums on pictures, sculptures, and furniture; but if grace, care, and cost is bestowed on the construction of a church, it is made the subject of remark, as something surprising, praiseworthy, unusual, but probably indicative of eccentricity."

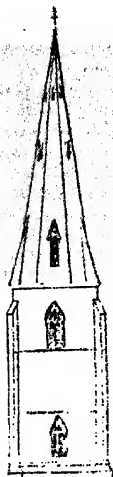
After a brief notice of the glory and decline of the ancient architecture of the land, the author adverts to some of the best modern structures, and proceeds, in furtherance of the title of his work, to put forth "ancient models," taken from existing specimens in our own country, as objects for study and imitation.

Feeling that either the Norman or pointed architecture is most adapted for ecclesiastical buildings, "to produce that frame of mind which is most favourable to devotion," he has proposed two plain and simple designs in these styles as examples of modern churches. He subsequently gives a list of such ancient structures as may best serve as models, accompanied by views of several which are best adapted for the use of the architect of a modern edifice.

This portion of the work being embellished with a number of woodcuts, we can best shew the ideas of the author, by laying before our readers several of the engravings on wood, which have been kindly lent to us by the publisher. The succeeding are examples of four very chaste and elegant spires of different ages and character, but all possessing the most exquisite beauty.



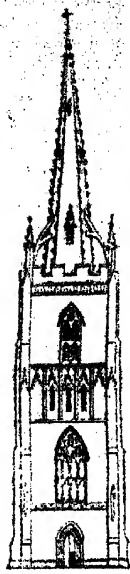
*Eton,
Rutlandshire.*



*Threckingham,
Lincolnshire.*



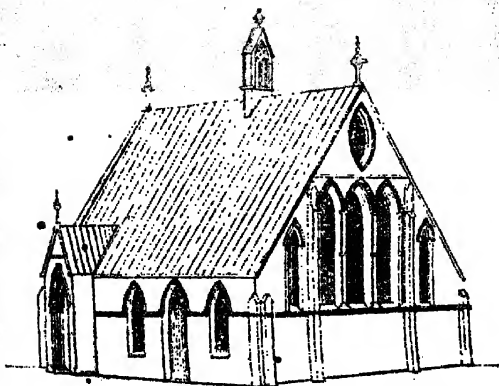
*Fleet,
Lincolnshire.*



*Leasingham,
Lincolnshire.*

The author has shewn great judgment in his selection of a beautiful little church in Yorkshire, which might, in the hands of a clever architect, be made highly serviceable for

the design of a village chapel. This church is St. Peter's at Skelton, near York, and is justly characterized by Mr. Anderson as "a most beautiful specimen of the lancet arch."



Another section of the work contains appropriate remarks on the various parts of a church. Agreeing
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with him in the propriety of an open timber roof for a village church, we cannot altogether approve of the de-

signs he has made; the compositions have too much of an Italian character—he might have found a more pleasing design for a king-post roof in almost every ancient church.

We can recommend this work to all such as take delight in our ancient structures, and have not time or opportunity to peruse more elaborate works on the subject. It will be found to contain a body of information which is not always met with, even in works of much greater pretension. In the appendix is a valuable table of the comparative dimensions of English and Foreign Cathedrals.

Pictorial and Practical Illustrations of Windsor Castle. By Messrs. Gandy and Baud. Part I.

THE authors of this publication were engaged as principal assistants of the late Sir Jeffry Wyatville during the whole of the great repairs and alterations at the Castle; and it appears from their statement set forth in the prospectus accompanying this the first part of their work, that they have been rather unfairly treated by the Representatives of the late Sir Jeffry.

It is stated that his late Majesty King William IV. commanded the architect to execute a series of drawings of the Castle for engraving, which her present Majesty has since approved of. These drawings were made by the authors, and they were so greatly mixed up with the works at the Castle, as in some measure to claim a share of the credit (or perhaps the discredit) attending in the execution of the alterations and improvements of the Castle. They manifestly appear to be the most proper persons to execute the proposed undertaking. They state that Sir Jeffry distinctly stipulated that the entire arrangement of the plans for the intended publication should be under their controul; "and up to the day of Sir Jeffry's death," they add, "we continued the work entirely to his satisfaction." Yet after that event, "in defiance of Sir Jeffry's agreement with us, the work has been completely remodelled; plates which were engraved from our drawings have been expunged and others altered; consequently, we feel

it due to our professional name as architects, and to Sir Jeffry Wyatville's reputation, to announce that we are not responsible for any drawings of Windsor Castle, unless our names appear on the title as the editors."

Knowing nothing of the state of the case beyond what we learn from the work before us, it does appear to us that Messrs. Gandy and Baud have been ill used, and the attempt to deprive them of their fair claim to the work is unfair and unjust; and we are rather confirmed in this opinion by the harshness and personality shewn in certain advertisements professing to emanate from Sir Jeffry's representatives which we have seen in the public prints levelled at the present publication and its authors.

As far as the reputation of Sir Jeffry Wyatville as an artist is concerned, it would be well if no book should ever appear in which the injuries inflicted by him on Windsor Castle should be spread beyond the walls of the edifice. True, the Castle as a pile of building is unequalled in point of grandeur and magnificence by any structure in this country; but let it ever be remembered, that it is to the mighty mind alone of its original architect, the immortal Wykeham, that the structure is indebted for the paramount features it now displays, and to his judicious management of the various portions of the buildings is solely attributable the picturesque effect of the structure. It was out of the power of Wyatville or any other architect of the modern gothic school, which in our younger days bore the appropriate name of "Carpenter's Gothic," to injure the ensemble of the edifice, when viewed at such a distance that the abominations, which a close inspection of the architecture discovers, cannot be seen with distinctness. The castle must be ever regarded as an architectural object possessing the highest claims to admiration; but it is no more than an act of justice to the memory of the man who conceived and executed so noble a pile, to point out to every admirer that the merit is due to Wykeham and not to Wyatville.

But, leaving the demerits of the building, and turning to the present

specimen-part of the work of Messrs. Gandy and Baud, which comprises picturesque views of the castle, as well as measured details of the architecture, it is just to these gentlemen to say, that all that was in their power to effect in illustration of the edifice has been done by them. The plates are of folio size, very beautifully executed, and delicately tinted. As picturesque illustrations they cannot be surpassed, but as practical examples they are and ought to be utterly disregarded, and viewed in no other light than as beacons to guard succeeding architects against copying any thing so bad as the detail of Sir Jeffry Wyatville's alterations.

The merest tyro in the study of our ancient architecture will recollect that whenever some of the mullions of a gothic window were required to be of a greater size than the others, in consequence of the vast extent of a pointed window, (as at Westminster Hall) or where occasioned by the angle attendant on a bowed or oriel window, the architects of the ancient examples always succeeded by a judicious application of mouldings in keeping down the unsightly appearance of a piece of plain naked stone work in the midst of glazing, and to cheat the eye (so to express it) into a forgetfulness of the existence of the masonry.

Now, in Windsor Castle the architect has thought proper either to overlook, or, in the plenitude of his vanity, to disregard this peculiar and excellent feature in ancient works. There are two huge and unsightly attempts at producing windows in the ancient style, on the north front of Windsor Castle, in which the great size of the arches required that two piers should extend from the window sill to the soffit of the arch. A judicious architect might have found a precedent formed to his hand in Westminster Hall,—a structure, in all probability, built under the superintendence of Wykeham himself, and he would have been proud to imitate such an example; but in the windows alluded to, instead of moulded piers, as in the Westminster example, we see nothing but naked, and ill-formed posts, unsightly in their plan, and their bare surface rendered obtrusive by its entire and unmasked plainness.

In Crosby Hall the ingenuity with which the angle piers of the oriel are moulded, cannot fail to attract the attention of every architect, and to suggest an unfavourable contrast between a citizen's house and a royal palace: this is one of the most glaring defects of the architecture of Windsor—to say nothing of the coarse masonry, the pigeon-hole windows, and the hydrocephalus heads of the towers. As a proof that our strictures are not too severe, we call the attention of the scientific reader to the details exhibited in the two plates given in the Specimen, and ask whether any example of gothic architecture in existence warrants the designs there given.

The mode in which the mullions are inserted in the square and shallow bow in the Prince of Wales's Tower is unprecedented in ancient works, and can be found alone in the modern suburban villas of brick and plaster; and the four uncouth brackets under this window have no parallel, except in the grotesque corbels to the overhanging stories seen in the street architecture of the time of James the First.

Another bow in the Winchester Tower exhibits still more execrable detail; the faults are seen in the meagre slenderness of the mullions, in the absence of cusps in the arches, in the lozenge-formed compartments, in lieu of tracery, and in the absence of weather mouldings—all these sufficiently indicate the spurious parentage of the architecture. These are the works which the vanity of a modern architect has thought fit to add to the majestic structure of William of Wykeham. "This made Wykeham," wrote the ancient architect. "This Wyatville marred," should be the modern motto.

We trust that Messrs. Gandy and Baud will give but few plates of detail. Their beautiful views of the buildings are rich in picturesque effect; they will be more certain to be acceptable to the purchaser of a work like the present than mere architectural subjects. The work will then be favourably received by the public, and will meet with the patronage justly due to a series of elegant pictorial representations of a structure so far-famed and memorable as Windsor Palace.

Illustrations of Stone Church, Kent, with an Historical Account. By Edward Cresy, Arch. F.S.A. Published by the Topographical Society. fol. 1840.

THE beautiful parish church of Stone, in Kent, remained nearly unknown, and was almost disregarded by antiquaries until very recent times. A few years since it was brought into notice by the announcement of two illustrated works, dedicated to the elucidation and display of its architecture. Mr. Caviller published a series of views and details in his work on Gothic Architecture, and the present, set forth by the Topographical Society, is the second of the intended publications. The members of the Society have displayed great judgment and taste in their adoption of this elegant specimen for the first of their publications, being one of the finest examples of pointed architecture exhibited in our numerous parish churches.

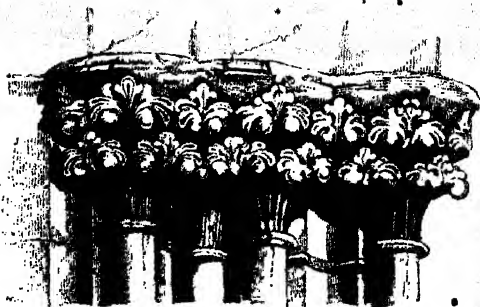
The superior character of the edifice Mr. Cresy ascribes to the circumstance of "the parish containing one of the occasional residences of the bishop of the diocese." It is evident it must have been owing to some fortuitous connexion that the edifice has received so high a degree of decoration, and has been rendered so perfect and symmetrical throughout its entire composition.

In its present state the church, beautiful as it is, may be regarded as little more than the skeleton of what it formerly was. The chancel has lost its groining, and the nave is covered with a flat ceiling. At the west end a massive square tower, deprived of the

lofty spire with which it was formerly crowned, presents a clumsy appearance; the first of these defects is of ancient occurrence; the greater portion of the alterations, in regard to extent, resulted from a fire which, in 1634, destroyed the spire, roof, and other combustible portions of the structure.

The nave and chancel, although harmonising very beautifully, are of different periods. Mr. Cresy ascribes the former to the latter part of the thirteenth century. The nave is of the commencement of the succeeding century, and the tower and some other minor portions only a few years later.

The loss of the groining of the chancel was, in all probability, owing to some defect in its construction. There is no record of the date of the destruction, and the only intimation of its existence is given by the marks on the walls: the destruction probably occurred about the fifteenth century, when the present windows were inserted. In no other way than by the supposition of a case of urgent necessity can we account for the introduction of the windows, as the chancel has not been remodeled in the taste of the architecture of the windows, which would, in conformity with ancient practice, have been done, if the alteration had been the effect of fashion. The polished Petworth marble columns, with delicately carved capitals, which sustained the cross springers of the vault, still remain. One of these capitals, beautifully engraved, we are enabled to lay before our readers, having been kindly favoured with the loan of the woodcut.



The stalls, which are formed on the walls of the chancel, are enriched with carving of the most elegant description, highly finished and graceful. The architecture has, in the author's estimation, scarcely any equal. "Neither Wells nor Salisbury Cathedral possess finer designs, or show more exquisite proofs of the ability of the masons of the thirteenth century. Peter Cavallini may have designed the beautiful crosses erected to the memory of Queen Eleanor; but in neither of them which remain is to

be found any foliage so delicate as this example."

The ornament to which the author alludes is a spandril, very beautifully engraved in one of the plates. We are not able to transfer the plate to our pages; but we are allowed the use of a woodcut of another spandril, scarcely inferior to it in workmanship, and which will enable our readers to form a more correct judgment of the splendid decorations of the architectural treasure than any description can convey.



Mr. Cresy seems to hint at some connexion between this church and the history of Eleanor, the peerless Queen of Edward the First, and he thinks that the Moor's head and that of a crowned lady on the eastern label of the nave are intended to convey some allusion to the well-known story of the preservation of the life of the King by Eleanor's affection. We think this rather fanciful; but we entirely agree with the following observations:—

"The monument of this Queen, in Edward the Confessor's Chapel at Westminster Abbey, is constructed of Petworth marble. The sides of the tomb are divided into six compartments, and so exactly do the trefoil arches correspond with those of the chancel of the church before us, that we come to the conclusion of their being simultaneous works."

The plates to the work comprise plans, elevations, and sections of the church, and shew in detail the delicate sculptures which embellish the edifice.

The best executed graphical representation will fail to convey an adequate idea of this elegant building; although the view of the interior is well calculated to display the lofty proportions and the elegant sweep of the arches, there is a charm about the original which it is not possible to transfer to paper.

The windows of the nave are examples of the earliest attempts at the use of tracery, and they possess the peculiarity of an internal screen, answering to, though not an exact copy of, the mullions and tracery of the exterior: the effect is very pleasing, and is in keeping with the high degree of finish which is so apparent throughout the structure. The enriched pav-

ing tiles shewn in pl. 17 are evidently coveal with the building, and must have conduced to form a beautiful pavement, little inferior to mosaic.

We regret to hear that the beautiful north door, engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for January 1837, is in so great want of repair, that its existence may be considered as uncertain. We think the author dates this doorway at least a century too early: we should assign its erection to the close of the twelfth century at the earliest.

The plate of the brass of Wm. Lambard, executed in aquatint, is an evident failure.

The thanks of every architectural antiquary are due to the Topographical Society for the illustration of this interesting church, and we trust that their next publication will be dedicated to some ancient building possessing equally large claims to attention.

Illustrations of Monumental Brasses, published by the Cambridge Camden Society. No. 1. 4to.

A Series of Monumental Brasses, drawn and engraved by I. G. and L. A. B. Waller. No. 1. folio.

The Monumental Effigies of Great Britain, drawn and etched by Thomas and George Hollis, No. 1. 4to.

THERE is no class of antiquarian subjects which affords a greater opportunity for the display of graphical illustration than that of Sepulchral Brasses. From the nature of the material, when not injured by violence, they are even to a proverb the most durable of monuments, preserving the inscription in a state of perfection and sharpness which no other substance can effect. Stone suffers from the atmosphere, wood is liable to decay if unpainted, and paper or vellum are still more uncertain vehicles for the transmission of such evidences. The best preserved inscriptions on stone generally afford subjects for controversy; but the genealogist can find no difficulty with the brass. As examples of ancient costume they are invaluable, not only from the fidelity with which the subjects are delineated, but from the great number of examples which they furnish. To the herald they must ever be interesting, for the security with which they have preserved armorial bearings, from a

period long antecedent to the creation of the College of Arms.

From all these considerations, any publication which tends to preserve and illustrate such subjects must be acceptable to the antiquary; and it is rendered the more so, from the constant disappearance of the originals. No visiter to an ancient church should omit to preserve a notice of the ancient brasses; for if he should subsequently visit the same building, he will scarcely ever find these memorials in the same state as he left them. We could add a melancholy list of injuries which have occurred in our personal experience, and we have too great reason to fear that from the increased notice which has been taken of such subjects in recent times, many more will suffer from the hands of unprincipled persons, who do not scruple to appropriate to themselves the originals when they can do so with impunity.

The first of the above works is a publication of a Society at Cambridge composed of members of the University, and instituted for the laudable purpose of investigating and preserving our ancient ecclesiastical relics. The present number, the commencement of a series, contains four plates accompanied with letterpress; the latter being embellished with engraved head and tail pieces.

The subjects engraved are entirely ecclesiastical, and possess claims to peculiar interest as exhibiting three examples of episcopal costume posterior to the Reformation, ranging from the reign of Henry VIII. to that of Charles I. They are executed in lithography, but upon a scale scarcely sufficient to shew the subjects to advantage: this is to be regretted, as the ecclesiastical effigies are in general of very large dimensions, and the vestments highly ornamented; and, in consequence of the limited size of these specimens, their very elaborate detail must in general be depicted with such minuteness as greatly to injure, if not wholly to destroy, the beauty of their character. The three episcopal subjects are interesting, as exhibiting the first steps by which the vestments declined from the splendid habiliments of the ancient churchmen to the plainness of the robes now

worn by the Bishops of the National Church.

It would seem that the vestments were never abolished by any actual law, as the injunction which directs the bishop or priest to wear a cope or vestment at the administration of the Eucharist is still unrepealed. They appear to have gradually fallen into disuse from neglect, rather than in consequence of any positive enactment; for experience shows that the ancient robes were not discontinued at the Reformation, nor at any one period since, but have been gradually abandoned, until they were reduced to the surplice. The graceful mitre being no longer worn, the bishop of the present day is alone distinguished from his clergy by the large hanging sleeves which were retained from the ancient costume. The cope, although used at Durham until nearly our own days, has entirely disappeared: the vestment itself may, however, still be found in some of the Cathedrals and at the Universities.

The first subject represents Dr. Hewke, from the Chapel of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, in a cope richly ornamented with figures of saints. The succeeding subject is Dr. Henry Goodrich, Bishop of Ely, A.D. 1554; he is attired in the alb, dalmatic, tunic, and chasuble, with the mitre and pastoral crook, and has both the stole and maniple. It will be seen, therefore, that the effigy appears in the entire vestments of the ancient church. It is remarkable that he bears a sealed book in his right hand, which was probably an allusion to his appointment in 1540, as one of the revisers of the translation of the New Testament.

In the third subject, which represents Robert Pursglove, suffragan Bishop of Hull (1579), the entire vestments, excepting the maniple, are retained; the pastoral crook is represented under the left arm, the hands being conjoined in prayer. It is observable, that neither of these effigies is represented as giving the benediction with the right hand, which is almost universally seen in the more ancient episcopal figures.

The last and most interesting of the series is the magnificent brass of Archbishop Harsnett, 1631, at Chigwell, Essex. With that veneration for an-

tiquity with which this uncompromising prelate and staunch churchman was so fully imbued, he gave in his will minute directions for his tomb, which has been strictly formed in accordance to his wishes: the inscription on a slip of brass surrounding the effigy, bearing the Evangelists with their symbols at the angles, is exactly in accordance with the ancient examples; the representation of the Archbishop is clad in his rochet, covered with a splendidly embroidered cope, bearing his staff in his left hand, and his right hand holding a small book; on his head, which is rendered patriarchal by the length of the beard, is the mitre. Such, then, is the representation of a Bishop of the Church of England in the days of her glory, before the Puritan assailed her sanctuary and substituted the errors of Calvin and Knox for the Catholic truths which her liturgy and catechism were designed to teach. Such was the dress which dignified even a Laud; and much it is to be regretted that it has ceased to be the episcopal costume of the Church of England. We believe the last example of a Bishop so appropriately attired is that of Bishop Creighton, at Wells, A. D. 1672, who is represented in the same splendid pontificals as the present subject. It is however remarkable, with all the accurate attention to propriety and costume observable in the figure of Archbishop Harsnett, that a Bishop's staff, or crook, should have been substituted for the crozier of an Archbishop, which Harsnett, as a metropolitan, ought certainly to have borne.

The several biographical sketches which accompany the plates are enriched with tail pieces representing some curious sculpture or other subject, in unison with the object of the work.

The biographical sketches are briefly but ably written, by various members of the University; and there also is an introductory essay; but our space will not allow us to notice the letterpress at length.

The work of the Messrs. WALLER is of a folio size, and is published without letterpress, which, however, is promised to be given at intervals during the publi-

cation. The prospectus set forth by the authors states it to be their intention to publish a series of engravings from the monumental brasses of the middle ages, selected from the best examples now remaining. The work is to exhibit a systematic view of costume from about the commencement of the fourteenth century to the latter part of the sixteenth century, with some few examples of a later date, and, when completed, will be classified for more convenient reference into three divisions, viz.: 1. Military; 2. Ecclesiastical; 3. Civil; and the entire series, as we gather from the prospectus, will comprise one hundred and twenty subjects. It is printed on paper of a size sufficiently large to allow of any subject being fully represented, with the detail accurately made out, in which regard it possesses a decided advantage over the other work.

The plates are engraved on copper, and tinted. It is impossible, by description, to do justice to the exceeding accuracy with which the subjects are represented; the firmness and evenness of the line and the minute fidelity of the drawing are so apparent, that, at the first sight, it will be seen that, in everything but dimensions, a perfect fac-simile of the original is presented. We cannot add a word further in praise of the style in which the plates are got up, except to suggest a comparison between the present work and the numerous engravings of brasses in preceding publications, and we feel certain that judgment will be immediately given in favour of the present series.

The first subject is the brass of Ralph de Knevynton, at Aveley Church, Essex, A. D. 1370. This is one of the intagliated brass plates of the same description as those at Lynn and St. Alban's, which are the largest and most elaborate of a class of which the present is, perhaps, the smallest specimen, but it is highly deserving of attention from the singularity of the costume. The figure is armed in a hawkberk of chain mail, over which is a surcoat of pourpoint; the legs and arms are in plate, the head is bare, and the temples encircled with a chaplet. The hands are covered with embroidered gloves, or rather mittens, of a singular character, and chains are affixed to

the breast and connected with the hilts of the sword and dagger; of this peculiar guard, we believe this to be a very late example. The drawing of the figure is rather inaccurate in the original, but its value consists in its presenting a specimen of singular costume more than as an example of finished art.

The second subject, a Notary, from Ipswich, temp. Edw. IV. is a valuable specimen of civil costume. He is attired in the long gown of the day; from his left shoulder depends a scarf, attached to a cap, being, we apprehend, the badge of his ecclesiastical function; the countenance is marked, and has every appearance of a portrait. His pens and inkhorn are suspended from his girdle, at his left side. The effigy would make a good illustration for Shakspeare's Henry VI. Part II. as a representation of the Clerk of Chatham. He could "make obligations and write court-hand," and, without doubt, "had been so well brought up that he could write his name:" in truth, just the man for Jack Cade "to hang with his pen and inkhorn about his neck."

The third figure is that of Archbishop Harnett, and is admirably delineated with the most striking accuracy. The execution is very far superior to the plate of the same brass, which is given in the previously reviewed work,* especially in regard to the drawing of the eyes.

The fourth subject is a Knight of the Cheyne family in Drayton Beauchamp Church, Bucks, 1360. This is an armed figure, presenting some peculiarities in point of costume. The legs are covered with pourpoint, in the usual style of the effigies of Edward the Third's time, of the armour of which reign the present engraving affords a good example.

All the plates having been drawn and engraved by the authors, afford an honourable testimony to their talents and industry.

We anticipate the further progress of both these works with the greatest pleasure; the object of each publication is the same, but the field is so ample that there is no fear of the subject being overdone. We would only

* See the previous article, p. 287.

suggest, by way of caution to the conductors of both works, that they should avoid, as far as possible, giving the same subjects.

The Messrs. HOLLIS have undertaken a work on Sepulchral Effigies, on the plan and in continuation of Mr. Stothard's valuable publication on the same subject. It is manifest that a number of statues of paramount interest must exist in this country, which were either unknown to Mr. Stothard or left undrawn, when the splendid publication projected by him was brought to a premature close by the melancholy death of the author. As an evidence of this, we need only allude to the valuable collection of military effigies in the Church of the Temple, London, of which only four out of the nine were engraved by Mr. Stothard; and in other instances, a valuable effigy in an ancient church has been passed over, and one of minor importance engraved. To supply this deficiency, and to furnish an additional number of evidences of ancient sculpture and costume, appears to be the object of the authors.

The drawings are made by Mr. T. HOLLS, and very ably engraved by Mr. G. HOLLIS, whose reputation as an engraver of architectural subjects has been long established; and who is well known to our readers by his numerous plates in our Magazine. The style is a close imitation of that of Mr. Stothard, and his plan of adding detail of the various remarkable points in the costume on a larger scale than that of the general view of the effigy, has been followed. But the work has been produced at a very considerable reduction in price, when compared with its predecessor.

The present number comprizes nine subjects, exhibited in ten plates.

The effigies of Henry the First and his Queen, from the west doorway of Rochester Cathedral, two of the oldest statues in this country, are interesting on account of the paucity of examples of Norman sculpture possessed by us: they are drawn with great care and accuracy, and in a style creditable to the artist, when the mutilated state of the originals is especially taken into consideration.

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The statue of the King holds a model of a church, which is remarkable on account of the spire; and from one of the hands of the Queen depends a long scroll, the inscription upon which is entirely obliterated. The long hair, plaited and falling over the shoulders, the common fashion of the reign of Henry I., resembles the highly curious relic at Romsey, engraved in our last number, p. 139.

There are two effigies in mail of great interest. One belongs to the series of the Temple effigies, and is remarkable from the elegance of its form and the superior style of the execution, agreeing in this regard with the effigy of Robert Wellesbourne de Montford, and that of Richard Duke of Normandy, both engraved by Stothard. The other example is from Walkern, Herts, and is curious from its showing the aventail closed over the face, like the portrait of Richard Cœur de Leon on his great seal. The shield is long, and acutely pointed: the entire figure much resembling the anonymous statue at the Temple, engraved by Stothard. This effigy may be considered to be one of the earliest armed sepulchral figures in the country.

The effigies of Richard II. and his Queen, from their monument in St. Edward's chapel, Westminster, constitute the most interesting subjects in the collection: they are represented in two plates, one of which is an outline designed to display the very curious devices with which the whole of the dresses of the figures are covered. These embellishments were hidden under a cover of dust, until Mr. T. Hollis had the good fortune to restore them to their pristine appearance. They have been already noticed in our Mag. for July, p. 79.

This plate is highly curious, and deserving of attention,—the various ornaments being distinctly shewn, although from their number, and their entirely covering the robe, they are necessarily represented on a very small scale.

The remaining plates exhibit Rob. de Marmion and his lady at West Tanfield Church, Yorkshire; a lady of the Ryther family in Ryther Church, in the same county; and the curious brass of

a member of the family of Septvans, of Milton, Kent, in Chartham Church.

The series will, when complete, comprize upwards of one hundred and

forty examples, and the authors announce their intention to give illustrative letter-press on the completion of the volume.

Solitary Moments, Poems, &c. By Edward Hoare. 1840.—Mr. Hoare is apparently a wandering minstrel, who, uniting poetry and love, finds a mistress, and composes a sonnet in every port he reaches. Of his fidelity we have not much to say; and, though such expressions as dear girl—sweet girl—lovely maid—enchanted creature, are to be found thickly strewn throughout his pages, we are sorry to say they are addressed not to one chosen fair, but to different young ladies, each probably ignorant that the poet's flame is not a steady warmth on which they may rely, but a wild wandering "ignis fatuus," only tending to lead their youthful steps astray. Of his poetry we give the two specimens that follow:

LINES WRITTEN EXTEMPORE IN THE ALBUM OF MISS S. A. T., JULY 1827.

"Lovely girl! enchanting creature!
Beautiful in every feature!
Head and body, legs, and all,
Sighing for a lover's call!"

ADVICE ON LOVE TO YOUNG MEN.

"Whene'er you meet a girl who runs for ever
after dress; [and caress,—
Whene'er you meet a girl who sighs for flattery
Young men! when such a girl you meet, don't
take her for your life; [wife,
Or if you do, she'll surely prove a d—ble bad
"But when you meet a girl adorn'd by nature
not by art; [virtuous heart,—
Whene'er you meet a girl who has a warm and
Take such a girl, and she thro' life will ever
prove a friend, [with life end."
And one whose true and constant love can only
As Mr. Hoare's passion cools, his poetry
improves; some of his lines are easy,
flowing, and poetical; and if he will con-
descend to quit Cupid's court and culti-
vate the acquaintance of the "musæ se-
veriores," we have no doubt that he will
find his poetical faculty fast improving.

The Recantation, and Occasional Verses.
—The Poetry of this volume is not
without spirit and elegance; and the
"Vers de Société" of which it chiefly
consists, would form the enviable orna-
ment of many an album. The following
specimen was probably composed on the
stairs at Almack's, or more probably at the
Coliseum.

"I met her amidst many more—
Her evening dress was low,
And slipp'd her snowy shoulder o'er,
And o'er her breast of snow.

And while she bent her elbow joint,
I said—'Were none attending,
I'd raise it o'er the shoulder-point,
And save you all that bending.'

'Oh save me!' said the lady then,
'From aid which I might rue,
And save me from all treacherous men,
In whom I number you.

'And oh! let no one touch my gown,
Whose fingers, far from clever,
Might just mistake and force it down,
And make all worse than ever."

The Cottage among the Mountains, &c.

—We have only room to observe on this
volume, that the author would do well to
revise his geological speculations at p. 31,
&c. before a new edition of his work ap-
pears.

*Sermons preached in St. Paul's Episco-
pal Chapel, Walsall.* By C. F. Childe,
M.A.—These Sermons are emphatically
practical. The Preacher has not brought
forward any recondite stores of theologi-
cal learning, nor decorated himself with
the glittering plumage of ornament and
elegance, but has pointed his reasonings and
his persuasion forcibly and directly against
the errors and vices of his auditors. Judging
from many passages of his discourses,
or rather from the tenour of the whole, Mr.
Childe seems to have, or to have had, an
ungodly congregation, which it was ne-
cessary to reform by urgent representa-
tions of the danger of their condition, and
the sinfulness of their lives. He has per-
formed his arduous office fearlessly and
faithfully; and we trust the fruits of his
zealous labours are showing themselves
among his hitherto unthinking people.

*The Fountain of Life; or, the Union be-
tween Christ and Believers.* By Rev. F.
Jones, of Creton.—The author of this
volume informs us that it is for the last
time that he ventures to appear before the
public, being eighty-seven years old, and
his eyes and memory decaying. He also
tells us that his volume contains much
excellent matter, and so it does; and so
few marks does it possess of the weak-
ness of senility, that we may venture to
hope Mr. Jones will live, again to benefit
the Church of Christ, by the piety of
his sentiments, the soundness of his expo-
sitions, and the force of his reasonings.

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Preparing for Publication.

Dr. DIBBIN is engaged upon "A Letter to His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury" on the Ecclesiastical Revenues and Duties Bill: incorporating remarks on the Bishop of Exeter's recent pamphlet upon the same subject. The author coincides with the views taken in this matter by His Grace and the Bishop of London, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir Robert Peel; and will be particularly illustrative on the subject of Chapter Libraries, and the study of Theology carried on within the precincts of Cathedrals.

THE NEW LIBRARY AT CAMBRIDGE.

The north side of the quadrangle of this magnificent building is now completed. After having occupied the consideration of the University authorities for nine years, a plan submitted by Mr. Cockerell was adopted. When completed, the whole building will form an immense quadrangle, containing the University Schools for the four faculties—Divinity, Law, Arts, and Physics; an extensive Museum, and Theatres for lectures on the ground-floor, and on the upper one a range of libraries, 706 feet in their entire extent, and capable of receiving 500,000 volumes. The portion at present completed, 176 feet by 45 feet, consists of three museum on the ground-floor, the centre one of which is of remarkable contrivance. It is to be appropriated to the science of geology; and, offering a theatrical view of the whole collection simultaneously, will present one of the most magnificent exhibitions of this science to be seen in any country. The windows are of unusual size. The first floor consists of a library 156 feet long, about 40 feet wide, and 35 feet high, covered with a vaulted brick ceiling, as is the case in every floor throughout: and therefore fire-proof. The principal vault reposes upon pilasters, which support at the same time longitudinal stone galleries on either side, and the entire walls will be covered with books up to the ceiling. The vista

terminates by two large windows, 26 feet high by 10 feet wide, which will receive the armorial bearings and symbols of the patrons and contributors to this work, by hands, we trust, not inferior to those of older time.

SYRIAC MS. WORK OF EUSEBIUS.

Professor Lee, D.D. of Trinity College, Cambridge, has discovered a Syriac translation of one of the lost works of the celebrated Eusebius, author of the Church History. It will be recollected that some time ago the Rev. H. Tatham, of Bedford, went to Egypt for the purpose of collecting Coptic manuscripts. In visiting some Syrian monasteries in the desert of Nitria, he had the good fortune to purchase about forty manuscripts of great age and interest. These, on his return to England, he sent to Professor Lee, who, in the course of his examination, discovered the work in question. Its history and contents are most interesting. The first notice of it is in Jerome's Catalogue of Ecclesiastical Writers. It is there said to contain five books, and to have this title: *PERI THEOPHANEIAS*, i. e. *On the Divine Manifestation*; meaning the Revelation of God in Christ. Ebed Jesu, the Metropolitan of Soba, in Mesopotamia, also speaks of it as a work of Eusebius, and tells us that it exists "in the Syriac." Of the Greek original he says not a word. Cave, Fabricius, and Valarsius speak of it as being a lost work. The manuscript now discovered is certainly not less than one thousand years old. It is beautifully and accurately written, and quite complete in all its parts. It argues, in the first place, against both the Atheists and Polytheists from natural religion, very much in the manner of Paley's Natural Theology. In the second place, it propounds the doctrine of creation as the work of the Word or Son of God. In the third place, he argues from the predictions made by our Lord himself in the several Gospels, and proves from these, as fulfilled or as fulfilling in his day, that this revelation could not be less than Divine. Josephus is occasionally quoted, and particularly his celebrated and much controverted declaration respecting our Lord. It is the intention of Dr. Lee to give the whole to the public, both in the Syriac language and in an English translation with notes. The whole contains twice the matter of our English New Testament.

THE BOOK OF LISMORE.

At the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy held on the 25th of May, the Rev. Dr. Todd announced that the trans-

script of the Book of Lismore, borrowed some time ago by the Council from his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, was now completed; and he exhibited it, together with the original, to the meeting.

After some remarks on the beauty of the transcript, which was made by Mr. Eugene Curry, and the means taken to secure its accuracy, Dr. Todd proceeded to give some account of the original MS.; the circumstances under which it was discovered in the Castle of Lismore, in 1814; and its subsequent history. He showed that it received the name of "the Book of Lismore" merely because it happened to be found in that Castle, and that it had no connexion with the Church of Lismore, as the appellation of *Book of Lismore* would imply. It was written probably for some members of the Mac Carthy family, and was a sort of *Bibliotheca*, or collection of tracts on all such subjects as appeared interesting in religion, legendary lore, and history, in the fourteenth century, at which period the book was most probably written.

After describing the various mutilations which the volume appears to have sustained, Dr. Todd proceeded to describe its contents, and to make some remarks on the sources of the different tracts contained in it. These are, Lives of St. Patrick, St. Columkille, St. Bridget of Kildare, St. Senan of Scattery Island, St. Finnen of Clonard, and St. Finnhua of Brigown, all in Irish of great purity and antiquity; the conquests of Charlemagne, taken from the celebrated romance of the middle ages falsely attributed to Tilpin, or Turpin, Archbishop of Rheims; several legends, as the story of All-hallowtide, of Antichrist, of St. Canice of Aghaboe, of David and Solomon, of a Christian and a Jewish Child, of St. Congal of Bangor; and the history of the Lombards, from the celebrated work of Paul Warnefrid. Of this latter tract, which is full of strange tales and legends, Dr. Todd read a short portion, in an English translation.

ANCIENT LITERATURE OF IRELAND.

Proposals have been issued for the formation of a literary Club or Society, for the purpose of collecting and printing rare or unpublished Works or Documents, illustrative of the History and Antiquities of Ireland. The number of Members to be limited to 300, each to pay four pounds on the first year of his election, and one pound every subsequent year, in advance, on or before the first of November. The following manuscripts are mentioned, by way of example, as coming within the objects of the Club.

The Annals of Kilronan, in the Library of Trinity College, Dublin; the Liber Hymnorum, supposed to have belonged to the Abbey of Iona, in the Library of Trinity College; a Collection of Irish Jacobite Songs, with Translations; the Leabhar Gabhala, or Book of Conquests of Ireland, with Translation; the Clarke Correspondence, preserved in the Library of Trinity College; Irish Historical Tales, with Translations; a Collection of ancient Irish Charters; Brehon Laws; the Black Book of Christ Church; the Registrum nigrum et Repertorium viride of Archbishop Alan; Registrum Conobii omnium Sanctorum juxta Dublin, in the Library of Trinity College; the Annals of Clonmacnoise; other Annals, as the Annals

of the Four Masters, of Tigernach, Ulster, O'Connell, Boyle, &c. although partially published by Dr. O'Connor, would well deserve being brought out in a more complete and accurate edition. It is not intended to confine the publications of the Club to works in the Irish language. English or Latin Documents connected with the ancient History of Ireland will be equally admissible.

Several names of the first distinction have been received: headed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and His Grace the Lord Primate; and the Rev. J. H. Todd, D.D., of Trinity College, Dublin, has consented to act as Provisional Secretary.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ANTIQUITIES AT DUNSHAUGHLIN, CO. MEATH.

At the meeting of the Royal Irish Academy held on the 27th April last, a paper was read by William R. Wilde, esq. "On the Animal Remains and Antiquities recently found at Dunshaughlin, in the county of Meath."—About a mile to the east of that village, on the townland of Lagore, and near the margin of a 'cut-away' black bog, is a circular mound, slightly raised above the surrounding plain, its highest central part being about eight feet above the margin, and the circumference of the mound measuring five hundred and twenty feet. A small stream passes through the circle; and the whole bog in which it is situate occupies a slight concavity of about a mile and a half in circumference, bounded by raised tillage and pasture lands. Within the memory of some old neighbours, this bog was covered with water for the greater part of the year, and it is still so during winter. A few years ago, some labourers, while clearing the stream way, discovered several bones, and in May, 1839, the quantity found in the drain was so great, and their value so well known, that a further examination was made, when it was discovered that the greater part of the mound was composed of the remains of animals, placed there in the following manner:—The circumference of the circle was formed by upright posts of black oak, measuring from six to eight feet in height; these were morticed into beams of a similar material, laid flat upon the marl and sand beneath the bog, and nearly sixteen feet below the present surface. The upright posts were held together by connecting cross beams, and fastened by large iron nails; parts of a second upper

tier of posts were likewise found, resting on the lower ones. The space thus inclosed was divided into separate compartments, by septa or divisions that intersected one another in different directions; these were also formed of oaken beams, in a state of great preservation, but joined together with greater accuracy than the former, and in some cases having their sides grooved or rabbited to admit large panels driven down between them. The interior of the chambers so formed were filled with bones and black moory earth, and the heap was raised up in some places within a foot of the surface. It was generally found that the remains of each species of animal were placed in separate divisions, with but little intermixture with any other; and the antiquities, &c. were found along with them, without any order or regularity, but for the most part near the bottom. The most numerous class of bones were those of oxen, of several varieties, the pig of all ages and sizes, but of a smaller description than those now bred in the country; one or two specimens of the horse and ass; a number of deer, the antlers proving the race to have been the common kind, and in no instance the Fallow deer; large quantities of goats, and the head of a *four-legged* sheep, of a peculiar form. Some of the most remarkable remains were those of a very large and powerful dog, apparently belonging to the *greyhound* tribe, but of enormous size—the heads measuring, in the dry bone, nearly eleven inches in length, and principally characterised by the great extent and magnitude of the occipital crest, and the projecting muzzle. Mr. Wilde stated it as his opinion, that we had now, for the first time, an opportunity of judging of the forms and characters of

the dogs denominated *Irish wolf dogs*, to which breed he considered these heads to have belonged. There were also several foxes, but no wolves. With these remains were mixed up the shells of limpets and buccinums; and a few bones of birds; some portions of burned bones, and large quantities of hazel nuts. Most of the bones of the larger ruminants were unbroken; and upwards of one hundred and fifty cart-loads of bones had been dug out of this inclosure, and forwarded to Scotland for manure, none of them being in a fossil state. Nearly in the centre of the heap, and within two feet of the surface, were discovered two human skeletons, lying at length, and without any surrounding wood or stone work, &c.

The antiquities found may be divided into the warlike, the culinary, and the ornamental. They consisted of iron swords of different lengths, with straight edges and angular points, and bearing a resemblance to the ancient Roman swords; very many knives, of different shapes and sizes, with iron spear, javelin, and dagger blades, and part of the boss or central ornament of a shield; but no brazen weapons of any description. Two querns, or ancient corn mills, were found on the marl, at the bottom of the inclosure; sharpening stones; iron chains; an iron axe; a brazen pot, and three small brass bowls of elegant shape and workmanship; several articles resembling miniature frying pans, of about three inches in diameter, perhaps incense-burners, or mirrors? *Edil.*] circular discs of turned bone, wood, and slate, like those supposed to have been used at the end of the distaff; small shears, like the modern sheep shears; brasen, bone, and iron pins, from four to six inches in length—the former of great beauty of construction; brooches, and parts of buckles, containing pieces of enamel and mosaic work; bracelets; wooden (yew tree) combs, tooth-picks, tweezers, and other articles belonging to the toilette. A very curious bone was likewise found, with a number of devices carved on it, as if by way of practice in engraving; these devices consisted of scrolls and marks similar to those on ancient Irish crosses, ornaments, and grave-stones. There were no crosses, beads, or Christian sacred ornaments found in the excavation; but a number of pieces of stag's horns sawn across; and also pieces of hazel wood, in great quantity, as if laid up for fire-wood, were found in one spot near the bottom. On the surface of the mound, but apparently without any connexion with it, a groat of Robert the Second, of Scotland, was picked up.

ANCIENT TREASURE.

In May last a large collection of valuable and interesting Anglo-Saxon coins, and other reliques of olden time, were discovered close to the river Ribble, at Cuerdale Hall, near Preston. The treasure was contained in a leaden chest, which had become so decayed and corroded, that it broke asunder in the attempt to extricate it from its hiding-place. No sooner had the back and spade brought the interesting and valuable mass to daylight, than a simultaneous shout ensued; the kind of Cuerdale Hall, hearing the noise, and thinking that some accident had occurred, immediately repaired to the spot, where he found the workmen on their knees around the treasure, in the act of a general scramble. The hind, however, soon gave them to understand that they must refund the property; upon which it was forthwith collected together, and deposited in the bank of Messrs. Pedder, Fleetwood, and Co. on the following day, and sealed; William Assheton, esq. of Downham Hall, near Clitheroe, the owner of the property, being in Rome.

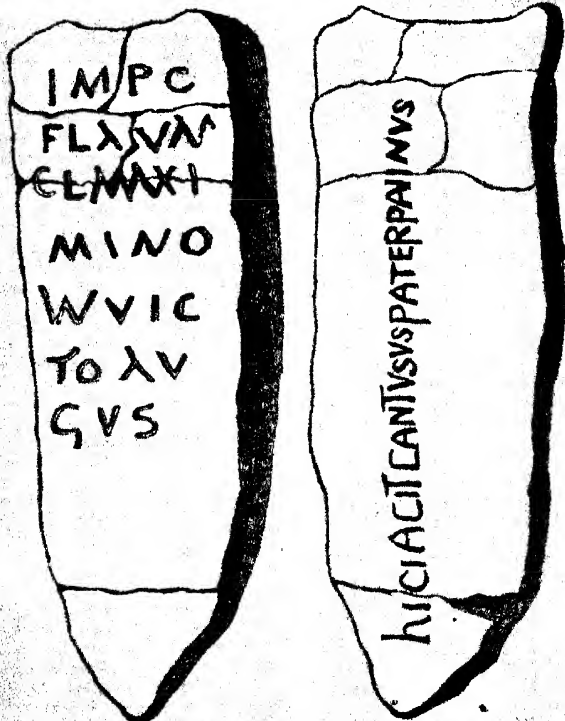
On the 25th of August an inquest was held at the Bull inn, in Preston, before Mr. John Hargreaves, one of her Majesty's Coroners for the county of Lancaster, for the purpose of deciding the ownership of the treasure. Mr. Ellis, Attorney General for the Duchy of Lancaster, appeared for her Majesty, and Mr. John Addison defended the manorial right of Mr. Assheton. The treasure, on a hasty examination, was found to be nearly as follows:—About 6800 coins, weighing about 304 ounces troy; 16 ingots of silver, about 8½ ounces each, 132 ounces; small bars of silver, 25½ ounces; manufactured articles, of rude workmanship, consisting of rings, armlets, chains, &c., 103½ ounces: Total, 1265 ounces. The jury returned their verdict in favour of the Duchy. The coins are in the most perfect state of preservation, and consist principally of those of St. Edmund, Alfred, and Edward the Elder; very few of Athelstan occur, which, as his coins are by no means scarce, leads to a belief that they must have been deposited in their place of concealment in the early part of his reign; and the conjecture is not improbable, that the owner lost his life in some of the conflicts of that disturbed period. The collection also contains a considerable quantity of French coins, of contemporary reigns with the English; and a large proportion bearing on the obverse CVN · · · HET · · · TI, which is not at present well understood.

ROMAN INSCRIPTION FOUND NEAR
ABERAVON, CO. GLAMORGAN.

We have been very inattentive to the obliging communications of several correspondents, with regard to the Roman inscription upon a stone found at Port Talbot near Aberavon in Glamorganshire, about the month of January last, and noticed in our March Magazine, p. 304; but we deferred their observations in the hope that we should be able to announce some definite interpretation as the result of their researches.

The session of the Society of Antiqua-

ries has passed over without the inscription having been submitted to that learned body; but we shall now state the important parts of a discussion upon the subject which appeared in the columns of the Cambrian newspaper, and we are enabled to illustrate the same by representations of the stone, derived from drawings with which we have been favoured by G. R. Mansel Talbot, esq. of Margam Park, and by Mr. George G. Francis, of Swansea, the view of the principal side having been received from the former gentleman, and that of the reverse from the latter.



In the first place it is necessary to observe that there is certainly one, and probably two, other letters besides those in the copy inserted in our March number. The whole are arranged as follows:—

IMP C
FLAV M
CL MAXI
MINO
INVIC
TO AV
GVS

The letters *CL* were accidentally omitted when the inscription was first printed in "The Cambrian," and from that imperfect copy ours was taken.

The stone was broken into five pieces when originally found, and is much weatherworn in parts. The letters at the end of the second and beginning of the third line are open to conjecture, and the letter next before Maximino has a fissure across it, which leaves a possibility of its having been a *D*, though it is not probable.

Mr. Talbot maintains that the Emperor

deified was Flavius Magnus Constantinus Maximinus, usually called Maximus, but not invariably; why is said by some to have been by birth a Briton, and the cousin and heir of Constantine the Great. His name appears with the various terminations of Maximus, Maximinus, and Maximianus. In Hardyng's Chronicle he is called,—

Maximian

King Traherne's sonne, a pryncce of Romanye.

So Constantine he was next heire—

and he married Helena, daughter of Eudda, duke of Cornwall. According to the Welsh annals he founded the town of Caermarthen about A.D. 365.

Mr. George G. Francis contends that the names belonged to the Emperor Maximinus Daza, whose style, on his coins, was Imp. Galerius Valerius Maximinus Invictus Augustus. He would read the last letter of the first line as possibly a G, the second line FLAVA, and the third L MAXI, that is, FLA. for Flavius, and VAL. as Valerius. But Maximinus Daza had nothing to do with Britain, his dominion having been confined to the East; and there is no record of his having used the prænomen Flavius: which was borne by all connected with the line of Constantine,—derived, as is supposed, from their ancestor Claudius Gothicus. The epithet of Invictus is of too common occurrence to establish a difference. Mr. Talbot therefore adheres to his former interpretation, viz. *Imperator Caesar Flavius Magnus Clementis Maximino Invicto Augusto*.

Horsley says in his *Britannia Romana* that he could not find any Roman inscriptions in Britain under a later reign than Constantine the Great. This therefore, if Mr. Talbot's appropriation be correct, is one of the latest Roman inscriptions ever found in this island.

It appears that the stone was used again for a monumental purpose, the following inscription being on its back: HIC IACIT CANTVSVS PATER PAVINVS (or PANINUS, the AV or AN being a compound letter). Its position was very extraordinary, as it lay nearly on the summit of a high sandhill within fifty yards of the sea, at least forty feet above the former surrounding district, the ancient level of which is plainly indicated by a burying yard, which was intersected by a deep cut formed in excavating the new harbour, and which contained a Druidical circle of stones and many human bones. It would seem that the stone has been used for several purposes: first, as a monument of Roman dominion; secondly, as a gravestone to Cantus; and thirdly, for some other purpose, probably that of a

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boundary stone to some property—a distinguishing mark, which, in that district of drifting sand, is not unfrequently required.

The line of the *Julia strada*, otherwise known as the *Via Julia Maritima*, was at least very near to the spot where this stone was found. A bronze spear head, about twelve inches in length, was lately exposed by the washing of the river in a new channel near the same spot. In excavating a new harbour at Port Talbot, about two years ago, some curious discoveries were made—the remains of a building below the present high-water mark, several ancient pairs of shoes, a large brass coin of Commodus, and large horns of deer, resting on clay, covered with peat, and that again with drift sand. Impressions of the feet of deer, horses, and oxen, at considerable and various depths below the surface, (down to 25 feet below high-water mark,) occur over a large space of the surrounding tract.

COFFINS IN HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.

On the 3d of April, men employed in opening a grave in the north aisle of Hereford cathedral, found, at a depth of about four feet, two stone coffins, one finely chiselled, in which were two male skeletons, evidently the remains of persons holding high offices in the church. One skeleton was enveloped in a silk robe, embroidered with gold lace, and shoes made right and left, with cloth tops and pointed toes, and the hair on the skull was abundant and perfect. The other, which was in the chiselled coffin, had also a robe of silk embroidered with gold, a wig on, but no shoes; under the skull was a pillow with feathers in it. The coffins were covered with stone slabs, but nothing was found indicating the names of the parties.

ENGLISH COINS.

A great number of old English silver coins were discovered, in June, at Lodars, near Bridport. It being desirable to lower the floor of a barn, a boy engaged in pecking up the hard grouting of which it was composed, struck upon an earthenware vessel, containing from 400 to 500 silver coins, chiefly groats and demi-groats of Henry VIII., with some of Edward IV. They are generally in good preservation. A traveller hearing of the occurrence, shortly afterwards purchased the greater number of the coins, and sent them to London.

MONASTIC RELICS.

The workmen, in digging out the foundation at the Nunnery, near Ryeport, in Sussex, the residence of R. H. Hurst,

Esq. M.P., discovered in the dirt some small particles of a hard substance, which being immediately rubbed and examined, was ascertained to be a precious stone; the men then proceeded more carefully, and found altogether 24, in the form of a necklace, as worn by an abbe; also a crucifix, a skull, some of the teeth as perfect as ever, others decayed; and a crossbar; which the Rev. T. Smith, of Rasper, and Mr. J. Honeywood, of Hors-ham, being present, carefully preserved and handed them over to the proprietor.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN REMAINS.

Some men lately digging gravel on No Man's Land, near Wheathampsted, discovered in the earth, at a depth below the surface varying from 18 in. to 4 ft. the remains of 25 human skeletons, lying side by side, in the direction from west to east, in the space of about 20 square feet. In many of the skulls the teeth remained perfectly sound, and the enamel as fresh as on one recently interred. It has been supposed that these remains belong to part of the slain who fell in the second battle of St. Alban's, fought in 1461. They were inspected by several medical gentlemen and others, and were buried again, about six feet deep, by order of Mr. John House, the steward of the manor.

ROMAN URNS.

Some workmen lately, in removing what appeared an accidental heap of stones, on the top of one of the Lammer-muir hills, the property of Mr. Borthwick, of Crookston, found a trough consisting of heven stones of a square shape, in which were placed, under a stone cover, a number of urns, placed in rows, and filled with ashes and pieces of bone. Some of the urns are in the possession of Mr. Borthwick, and are in perfect preservation.

THE BEGENT MURRAY'S MONUMENT.

From Edinburgh we are informed, that the Lord Provost's Committee have reported, that, having considered the remit made to them on the 28th of February last, in regard to replacing the Monument of Begent Murray near the vault wherein the body was deposited in the building of St. Giles; and having heard Councillor Neill in regard thereto, who laid before them the correspondence he had had with Mr. Ainslie, on the part of the present Earl of Moray, on the subject; they remitted the whole matter to Dr. Neill, with a request that he would follow out such steps in concert with Mr. Ainslie as he may deem advisable for getting the

monument replaced—it being understood that the Council is to be relieved of all expense.

FRENCH ANTIQUARIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Comité Historique des Arts et Monu-ments.—The 5th number of the Bulletin of this society (printed only for distribution among the members, as indeed are all the works that emanate from it,—a circumstance that renders them exceedingly rare,) has been recently distributed. It contains the *procès verbaux* of the sittings during April and May; from which we give the following extracts.

Sitting of April 8.—Several prefects demanded opinion of committee on restorations of various monuments.—Notice was given of the injudicious reparation of a chapel in the parish church of St. Quentin, and of the needless destruction of several tumular slabs, shafts and capitals in it:—a vote of censure was passed on the *conseil de fabrique* of that church for such blamable operations. A discussion was continued on the best style of building and internally fitting up modern churches. The opinions of Baron Taylor and the Count de Montalembert, in favour of the pointed styles, were adopted.

Sitting of April 22.—The Count de Montalembert mentioned a gratifying instance of the preventing a piece of Vandalism from being carried into effect at Brussels. The Municipality of that city had decreed the destruction of the Porte de Hal, formerly the donjon of a fort of the 14th century; but the Royal Commission of Monuments in Belgium remonstrating with the King, and showing that the building might be repaired at small expense, and afterwards converted into a national museum for archives or other objects of the middle ages, his Majesty had been pleased to set aside the decree, and to order that it should be devoted to the purpose indicated.—M. Vitet gave notice that there was a project on foot of cutting the church of the ancient abbey of St. Martin des Champs in Paris, now the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, into two parts, by a horizontal division. The committee immediately voted an address to the minister of public works, to beg that no such thing might be attempted, but that on the contrary the edifice might be completely restored. This building and the refectory of that splendid monastery, are two of the most valuable monuments of Paris.—Lieut. Gen. Pellet, director of the Depot-General de la Guerre, sent notice to the committee that the officers of engineers compiling

the great map of France, aided by the instructions of the committee, had collected numerous interesting documents and observations upon various localities that had been indicated to them; and he gave notice that he would send to the committee simple extracts of the operations of these officers for 1839. They had made preparations for special studies on the site of the ancient *Averium*;—in the environs of Autun (*Augustodunum*), and Decize (*Decoria*); and he begged the committee to send him special instructions on these three localities. Numerous communications and memoirs were addressed to the committee on monuments in many parts of France. Drawings were presented of the statues taken from the west front of Notre Dame, and recently discovered in an obscure street of Paris, where they were placed as posts:—M. Didron, the secretary, showed, that they were not statues of kings, as had been said, but of personages of the Old and New Testaments.—M. Leclère presented the first number of his *Archéologie Gallo-Romaine de l'Arrondissement de Chatillon-sur-Seine*, accompanied by numerous plates of druidical monuments and Roman remains.

Sitting of May 13.—The Minister of War sent notice that he had issued orders to the Committee of Fortifications for the preservation of all ancient buildings under his jurisdiction, and for the giving of archaeological instructions to engineer officers.—M. Albert Lenoir informed the committee of the discovery of 15 statues, of the end of the 14th century, under a house at the corner of the Rue St. Denis and the Rue Manconseil, which had formerly been the church of St. Jacques le Pélerin;—they were painted and gilt: he recommended that they should be purchased by the municipality of Paris, and placed in the New Museum for Christian Antiquities in the Palais des Thermes.—Notice was given by M. Lenoir, that the proprietor of the Hotel de la Tremouille, in the Rue des Bourdonnais, had decided on demolishing it, notwithstanding that it was one of the most exquisite pieces of domestic architecture of the 15th century extant in France. The owner (M. Cohen of Cambrai, a Jew, and a great linen manufacturer) wished to build some warehouses on its site: he had offered to sell the materials to the city of Paris. A commission was named to report upon this subject.

Sitting of May 20.—The Bishop of Beauvais informed the committee that he had formed an archaeological committee in that town, among the members of the

chapter, and had issued strict orders to all his clergy, not to allow of any mutilations of the edifices, or of any of the objects contained in them. Archaeological lectures had been delivered for some time to the students in the ecclesiastical seminary at Beauvais.—A most interesting series of drawings of the chapel of St. Michel in the monastery of Ebrach, in Bavaria, was laid before the committee by M. Rosswilwald, architect; and the Count de Bastard gave an explanation of that fine monument of the 13th century.

The *Commission des Monuments Historiques* has addressed to the Minister of the Interior, its report upon its labours for the past year, and on its intended works for that now commencing. The following is a summary of its contents:—

The sums allotted to it by the Chambers having been increased, the utility of the commission has, been more widely extended. It has ordered fresh search to be made in the theatre of Arles; and has purchased all the remaining parts of the theatre of Orange, which will now be carefully inclosed, and saved from any further damage. It strongly recommends that the Arena of Arles should be entirely isolated, all the houses being readily purchasable by the state. It has preferred devoting its funds to the preservation and restoration of valuable edifices, of the Roman and mediæval periods, rather than to the digging for antiquities on the sites of Roman stations, &c. since the latter may be much more safely adjourned than the former. The total sum allowed to the commission for 1840, is 400,000 francs, out of which they have made allotments of 10,000 fr. and upwards to the repairs of the two Roman theatres of Arles and Orange, to eight churches in various departments, and to the cloister of Moissac; sums of from 3000 fr. to 10,000 fr. to the cathedrals of Laon and Noyon, the Roman theatre of Lillebonne, the Basse Œuvre at Beauvais, and various churches; and sums under 3000 fr. were granted, during the year, to each of 98 other edifices.

SOCIÉTÉ DE L'HISTOIRE DE FRANCE.

At the last sitting of this useful association, held on June 1, accounts were given in of the state of several works now editing under its auspices. Among others new editions of Philippe de Commines, of Guillaume de Nangis, of the *Memoirs and Letters of Quecon Marguerite, of the Two Trials of Joan of Arc*, and the *Memoirs of Admiral de Coligny* were in progress. M. Teulet gave notice that the first volume of his edition of Eginhard would be ready

before the end of the year; and M. Aug. Le Prévost had given his second volume of *Ordericus Vitalis* to the printer. M. Michel had also completed his edition of the *Chronique des Ducs de Normandie et des Rois d'Angleterre*.—M. Allou mentioned to the Society the existence of a magnificent altar table, in solid gold, of the commencement of the 11th century, brought from the Cathedral of Basle, to which it had been presented by the Emperor Henry II. Its possessor, Col. Teubet, was willing to part with it for 200,000fr. and M. Allou strongly urged that it should be purchased by the state and not be allowed to go out of France. M. Lesormant mentioned several instances in which precious monuments like this had been lost to the country, and indeed to the world, by no government having been enlightened enough to buy them. Such, he observed, had been the case with a collection of jewels found by an Italian in one of the pyramids of Meroe, the intrinsic value of which, for the weight alone, was 45,000 fr.; and such had also happened with regard to the collection of ancient Mexican ornaments in gold found in the lake of Titicaca, the worth of which by weight alone was 30,000 fr. Both these collections had been melted down! he feared a similar fate for this altar table.

Books.—A new edition of Dom. Vaissette's *History of Languedoc* is coming out in numbers at Toulouse. The total cost of the work will only be 80 francs.—The splendid work on the Ancient Bourbonnais, now publishing at Moulins, is rapidly advancing; and maintains its character to the full. Schmidt's *Eglises Gothiques* are well spoken of. M. Bard has published a work on the Byzantine Architecture of Ravenna down to the end of the 6th century. The 1st volume of the second series of the Society of Antiquaries of Normandy, being the 11th of the general collection, contains an account of the labours of the Society for 1837, 1838, 1839. Among other valuable *Memoirs* contained in it is one on the Ancient territorial Divisions of Normandy, by M. Aug. Le Prévost, enriched with an ample collection of quotations, &c. M. Deville of Rouen has contributed to this collection: 1. An Essay on the Gaulish Medals of Rouen; 2. Observations on the Birth of William the Conqueror; 3. An Explanatory Note upon some Antiquities discovered in the forest of Brotonne.—The Abbé Des Roches's Notice on the MSS. of the Library of Avranches is a most valuable antiquarian book, executed in first-rate style. Most of these MSS. which are 219 in number, came from the

ancient abbey of the Mont St. Michel, and many of them are of the highest interest.

PARIS.—On the Place du Carrousel near the Guichet de l'Echelle, leading into the Rue St. Honoré, two marble busts, one of them in the rough, have been discovered immediately under the pavement, together with a considerable number of coins of the time of Henry III. The spot where they lay was once the garden of the Hotel de Brienne, and they had evidently been intended for fountains.

AISNE.—In the valley of Flavigny, half a league from Guise, are the remains of two Roman camps, small in circuit, but well preserved, and which defended the ford of the Oise. Some researches have lately been made in one of these camps, where some slight inequalities of the ground existed, and several funeral-urns filled with calcined bones, together with a great quantity of red and black pottery, with flowers in relief, have been discovered. Various medals have also been found on the same spot, and one of them, large bronze, in excellent preservation, bears a head and the legend *Nero Claud. Caesar. Aug. Ger. P. M. Tr. Imp. P. P.* on the obverse, with *D. Sarsio. S. C.* and two figures of horsemen on the reverse.

CALAIS.—It was lately ascertained, by mere accident, that underneath the coats of whitewash which had accumulated on the columns of the cathedral at Calais, a variety of fresco paintings were hidden. From the two large pillars in the rear of the altar, and between the choir and the sanctuary, the whitewash has been stripped, and one exhibits St. George actively crushing his old foe, with a framework of coats of arms, and the top is occupied with the pious scroll, "*Orate pro animâ Thome Wodehouse.*" The arms are said to differ from those of Wodehouse, of Kimberley.

GAZD.—Near Bagnols, on the elevated plateau or table land that bears the name of the Camp de César, several Roman coins, in gold, silver, and bronze, have been dug up. One in gold, of great beauty and in fine preservation, bears a head on the obverse with the inscription, *Neroni. Claudio. Druso. Germ. Cos. Des.* and on the reverse the inscription, *Equestr. ordo. Principi. juveni.*

NOAN.—At Ména-en-Pévèle a vase has been found containing 700 coins, principally in silver, of the Spanish Sovereigns of the Low Countries. Many of them bear the date of 1608, with the effigies of the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella. Some of the coins are copper and are of Henry IV. of France.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 24.

The **REGENCY BILL** was read a third time and passed. It is intitled "A Bill to provide for the Administration of the Government in case the Crown should descend to any Issue of Her Majesty whilst such Issue shall be under the Age of Eighteen Years, and for the Care and Guardianship of such Issue." It provides that his Royal Highness Prince Albert shall be the Guardian, and shall have the care, tuition, and education of such issue, and have full authority, under the style and title of Regent of the United Kingdom, to exercise and administer, according to the laws and constitution, the royal power and government. The 4th clause enacts that it shall not be lawful for the King or Queen to marry before the age of 18 years, without the consent, in writing, of the Regent, and the assent of both houses of Parliament. The 5th, that the Regent shall not have power to give the royal assent to any Bill or Bills in Parliament, for changing the Succession to the Crown, or the Act of 13 Charles II. for the Uniformity of Public Prayers, or that of 5 Anne, made in Scotland, for securing the Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government. The 6th and last clause provides, that if Prince Albert shall marry a person professing the Roman Catholic religion, or shall absent himself from the United Kingdom, his Royal Highness shall no longer be Guardian and Regent.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 24.

The House went into Committee of Supply. On the proposition that 2000 additional seamen be voted, Mr. Hume put some questions respecting the affairs of the East, which Lord Palmerston declined in the present state of the negotiation to answer.—Lord John Russell said, it seemed to be thought that British interference alone had prevented the existence of amicable relations between the two parts of the Turkish empire. This was a total misapprehension, and if England and the other Powers had not taken the course which they had adopted, a jealousy would have arisen of the Russian interposition in the affairs of the Porte, which would almost inevitably have involved Europe in war. On the vote that a sum not exceeding 30,000*l.* be granted for PUBLIC EDUCATION IN

Great Britain for the year 1840 being proposed, Lord John Russell said it was intended that the money should be given to those managers and trustees of schools who applied for it, and it was arranged that no person should be appointed an inspector of schools by the Government without the concurrence of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, who had agreed that the inspection should extend to the whole matter of education.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 27.

Viscount Melbourne, in moving the second reading of the **ECCLIASTICAL DUTIES AND REVENUES BILL**, said that its whole object was the reduction of the present cathedral establishments, and the application of the funds so raised to the removal of that spiritual destitution which has been so often brought before the House. The Bishop of Winchester, being convinced that the Bill would be most prejudicial in its effects, moved that it be read a second time that day three months.—The Archbishop of Canterbury thought, that if their Lordships should assent to the amendment which had just been moved, the results would be disastrous to the Church, and the expectations which had been raised in the country would be defeated. The principle of the Bill had been already recognised, and the evil which it proposed to remedy existed to a most lamentable extent. The means intended to be taken were not the destruction of the cathedrals, but merely the suppression of 72 residuary canonries, there being in every case a sufficient number left for the due performance of the church services. The proportion of non-residuary prebends which would be abolished was greater, but their emoluments were generally of small value, and the office was uniformly a sinecure. It had been stated that it was the duty of the State to supply the deficiencies which had arisen, but he could not help thinking it incumbent upon the Church to set the example. Their Lordships divided—for the second reading, content, 99; not content, 48; majority, 51.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 29.

On Mr. Kelly's motion for the third reading of the **PRISONERS OF DEATH BILL**, Lord John Russell moved that it be read a third time that day three months.

The House divided, for the third reading, 51; for the amendment, 78. The Bill was consequently lost.—The **CLEGGY RESERVE (CANADA) BILL** was read a third time and passed, after an ineffectual opposition by Mr. *Hume*, which was defeated by 51 to 10.

HOUSE OF LORDS, July 31.

The **MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL** was read a third time and passed, some amendments having been proposed by Lord *Lyndhurst*, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Aug. 1.

Lord *John Russell* having moved for a committee on the **ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (No. 1) BILL**, Dr. *Nicholl* hoped that the noble Lord would allow him to substitute the Bill which he had proposed. The chief object of each measure was the relief of John Thorogood, but his objections to the present Bill were, that the release would be unconditional; that the odium of a refusal to consent to the prisoner's discharge would be thrown on the churchwardens, and that no remedy was afforded to those who, from motives of conscience, acted as Thorogood had done. Lord *John Russell* was anxious that the release should be effected without in any way entering on the question of Church Rates. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, he did not think that the unconditional discharge of the prisoner would have much influence in producing imitators. Dr. *Nicholl's* amendment was negatived, and the Bill went through committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 3.

Lord *Brougham* moved the second reading of the Bill FOR FACILITATING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY. Lord *Langdale* expressed his approbation of the measure, and regretted that the Bill which had been recently agreed to on this subject by their Lordships had, in a manner wholly unintelligible to him, been withdrawn elsewhere. The Bill having been read a second time, Lord *Brougham* moved that the Standing Orders be suspended, and the Bill went through committee, and was read a third time, and passed.—The **SALE OF BREW BILL** was also read a third time and passed.

Aug. 4. The **AFFIRMATION BILL** was lost without a division on the question that it be read a second time.

In the **HOUSE OF COMMONS**, on the same day, the **ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS BILL (No. 1.)** was read a third time. A clause was added by way of rider, to the effect that after twelve months' imprison-

ment for an amount of Church rate not exceeding 5*l.* the judge might discharge any prisoner without consent. The Bill then passed.

Aug. 6. In answer to a question by Mr. *Hume* relative to the rumour of the arrival of the Russians in great force at KHIVA, and of their reported advance upon Bokhara, Sir *J. C. Hobhouse* replied that he did not believe those reports; he had the best means of knowing that it was impossible they could be true. The Russian general *Serowski*, on being obliged to fall back from the Emba, had retired to Orenburg, and was now, he believed, at St. Petersburg.—Mr. *Hume* called the attention of the House to the state of our relations with FRANCE and the other great Powers of Europe, in reference to Egypt and Syria. Lord *Palmerston* replied that France was told all along that the other four Powers earnestly desired her concurrence, but that, should this turn out unattainable, she must not be surprised if they acted without her. An ultimatum had been offered to her, which she declined; the other four Powers then decided that they must act upon it without her accordingly. If, after that, they had recurred to her, and said, "You see we are four, now will you not give way?" they would have been offering her, not a courtesy, but an affront. Of such a course she would have been justly entitled to complain.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Aug. 7.

The Marquis of *Londonderry* said, that having read the correspondence which had recently been laid on the table respecting the claims of the BRITISH LEGATION, he was bound in candour to state, that nothing could be more completely satisfactory than this correspondence. A sum of 50,000*l.* had actually been transmitted to this country, and the payment of the men was now going forward. It appeared also that there were in the hands of our Ambassador securities for the payment of five more separate instalments of 50,000*l.* each; and on the day of the last payment her Catholic Majesty would also allow compensation to the men, the amount of which was to be settled between the two Governments.—On the report of the **ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (No. 1.) BILL** being brought up, Lord *Deron* proposed the addition of a clause to the effect, that John Thorogood should not be released until the rate and costs had been paid, either by himself, or some other person or persons. The Lord Chancellor declared, that such a clause would frustrate the object of the Bill. The Duke of *Wellington* supported the

amendment, which was carried on a division of 28 to 13.—A Conference took place on the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL: on returning from which, Lord Morpeth reported to the Commons, and stated that, desiring to see the general principles of the Bill brought into operation as soon as possible, he did not intend to ask the House to persevere in the amendments they had made. In the next Session he had no doubt he should have to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present one. The amendments were then agreed to.

Aug. 8. Lord John Russell, in moving that the House should agree to the Lords' amendments to the ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS (No. 1.) BILL, said, that one of those amendments which extended the benefits of the Bill to persons who had been six months in custody, was an improvement; but with regret he saw the other amendment which made the release of the party imprisoned dependent on the payment of debt and costs. However, as the principle of the Bill was a good one, and empowered the Ecclesiastical Court to discharge persons in custody for contempt under particular circumstances, he would not ask the House to dissent from their Lordships' amendments; which were agreed to.

Aug. 11. The Session of Parliament terminated, being prorogued by her Majesty in person, who delivered the following Speech from the throne:—"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, The state of public business enables me to close this Session of Parliament; and in releasing you from your attendance I have to thank you for the care and attention with which you have discharged your important duties. I continue to receive from Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their anxious desire for the maintenance of peace. I congratulate you upon the termination of the civil war in Spain. The objects for which the quadruple engagements of 1834 were contracted having now been accomplished, I am in communication with the Queen of Spain, with a view to withdraw the naval force which, in pursuance of those engagements, I have hitherto stationed on the Northern coast of Spain. I am happy to inform you that the differences with the Government of Naples, the grounds and causes of which have been laid before you, have been put into a train of adjustment by the friendly mediation of the King of the French. I rejoice also to acquaint you that the Government of Portugal has made arrangements for satisfying certain just claims of some of my subjects, and for the payment of a sum due to this

country under the stipulations of the convention of 1827. I am engaged, in concert with the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, and the Sultan, in measures intended to effect the permanent pacification of the Levant, to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, and thereby to afford additional security for the peace of Europe. The violent injuries inflicted upon some of my subjects by the officers of the Emperor of China, and the indignities offered to an agent of my Crown, have compelled me to send to the coast of China a naval and military force, for the purposes of demanding reparation and redress. I have gladly given my assent to the Act for the Regulation of Municipal Corporations in Ireland. I trust that the law which you have framed for further carrying into effect the reports of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners will have the beneficial effect of increasing the efficiency of the Established Church, and of better providing for the religious instruction of my people. I have observed with much satisfaction the result of your deliberations on the subject of Canada. It will be my duty to execute the measures which you have adopted, in such a manner as, without impairing the executive authority, may satisfy the best wishes of my subjects, and provide for the permanent welfare and security of my North American Provinces. The Legislative bodies of Jamaica have applied themselves to the preparation of laws rendered necessary or expedient by the altered state of society. Some of these laws require revision and amendment, but I have every reason to expect cordial assistance from the Assembly of Jamaica in the salutary work of improving the condition and elevating the character of the inhabitants of that colony. The conduct of the emancipated negroes throughout the West Indies has been remarkable for tranquil obedience to the law, and a peaceable demeanour in all relations of social life.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, I thank you for the supplies which you have granted for the service of the year. I lament that it should have been necessary to impose additional burthens upon my people, but I trust that the means which you have adopted for the purpose of meeting the exigencies of the public service are calculated to press with as little severity as possible upon all classes of the community.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, In returning to your respective counties, you will resume those duties which you perform so much to the public benefit and advantage. It is my anxious desire to

maintain tranquillity at home and peace abroad. To these objects, so essential to the interests of this country, and to the general welfare of mankind, my efforts will be sincerely and unremittingly directed; and, feeling assured of your co-operation and support, I humbly rely upon the superintending care and continued protection of Divine Providence."

Her Majesty was accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, who was placed in a chair of state on the left hand of the throne, and also by their Majesties the King and Queen of the Belgians, for whom two state chairs were placed in front of the Bishops' bench.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the anniversary of the revolution of July—the bones of those who fell on that occasion were exhumed from their various places of sepulture, and deposited under the Column of July. The funeral car looked like a moving building; two silver lions supported a sarcophagus, and two silver cocks stood at each side of each lion. It contained 50 coffins, each containing the remains of ten bodies, and was drawn by 24 horses, superbly attired in black cloth, with silver stars. The national guards, headed by Marshal Gerard, amounted to 60,000 men, and no serious disturbance took place.

The *Revue des Deux Mondes* gives an historical account of the propositions made to France by the London conference for the settlement of the Eastern question. It is stated that England had proposed to concede to Mehemet Ali the hereditary government of Egypt, and the possession of the pashalic of Acre; but this proposition was deemed unacceptable, since the conqueror of Nezib was only to retain Egypt and the smallest portion of Syria, and would lose Adana, which he calls the key of his house; Candia, the Queen of the Archipelago; and the holy cities, his great means of influence in the East. M. Guizot was instructed neither to refuse nor accept the proposition, but to wait the result of M. Perrier's mission to Egypt. In the mean time, the Austrian Ambassador urged the settlement of the question, and the treaty was signed in London on the 15th of July by the representatives of the four Powers of Russia, Austria, Prussia, and England, to the exclusion of France (see Lord Palmerston's statement in p. 302.) This affront, as it is considered, to the national pride of France, has been highly resented by the Parisian politicians, and the papers have been filled with threats and rumours of war.

On the 6th of August Prince Louis Napoleon (son of the late King of Holland, and heir male of the Bonaparte family,) made an insane attempt to effect a hostile descent upon the coast of France. He embarked from London in the Edinburgh Castle steamer, which he had hired from the Commercial Steam Navigation Company, as for a voyage of pleasure, accompanied by about 50 men, including General Montholon, Colonels Voisin, Laborde, Montauban, and Parquin, and several other officers of inferior rank. At three o'clock on the morning of the 6th August they landed at Wimereux, a small port about two leagues from Boulogne, and directed their march to that town, where they arrived about five o'clock. They distributed their proclamations to every body they met, and strewed five-franc pieces to a rabble who preceded them. After traversing the lower town, they at length reached the barracks, where they found a company or two of the 42d regiment of the line just rising from their beds. The soldiers, assured that a revolution had been effected in Paris, and summoned to join the Eagle of the Empire, were for some time puzzled as to how they should act. One of their officers, however, hurrying to the barracks, relieved the men from their perplexity, and they recognised his authority. Louis Napoleon drew a pistol, and attempted to shoot the inopportune intruder; the shot took effect upon a soldier, who died in the course of the day. After this fruitless experiment, an attempt was made on the post of St. Nicolas, which was occupied by four men and a sergeant. This post was firm, and would not yield. The Prince then directed his march on the upper town, but found the gate which opens on the Esplanade shut before he reached it. Forced to make a tour round the town, the Prince took the Cahis road to the Colonne de Napoleon, which one of his party entered by breaking open

the door at the foot, and, mounting to the top, placed their flag upon it. General Montholon and Colonel Parguin went to the Port, expecting to have better success with the maritime part of the population, but they were there arrested by the Gendarmerie of Police. The town authorities and National Guard then went in pursuit of the Prince, who, being intercepted on the side of the Column, made for the beach, with the view to embark and regain the packet in which he had arrived. He took possession of the life-boat; but scarcely had his followers got into it when the National Guard also arrived on the beach and discharged a volley on the boat, which immediately upset, and the whole company tumbled into the sea. In the mean time, the steam-packet was already taken possession of by the Lieutenant of the Port. The Prince was then made prisoner, and three hours after his attempt on Boulogne he and his followers were in the Castle prison. The Prince has since been removed to the Castle of Ham, and placed in the rooms once occupied by Prince Polignac. The French House of Peers has met to constitute itself a court of justice in the usual form. The trial, however, will not commence before the end of September. It is said that eighty persons are now in confinement. Among them are the crew of the steamer, but whether confined as prisoners, or retained as witnesses, is not known.

On the 16th of August, the King, bring on his annual visit to his chateau at Eu, and having resolved to acknowledge in person the loyalty of the people of Boulogne, embarked with several members of his family in a steam-boat, but from the state of the weather was unable to effect a landing at Boulogne, in attempting which some danger was incurred, and ultimately was obliged to make for Calais, whence he proceeded to Boulogne by land. He was received by all parties with the utmost enthusiasm. On ascending the staircase of the Hotel de Nord, the celebrated Romeo Coates, — a constant resident there, and who had given up his apartments for their Majesties' accommodation) — hailed them by shouting in French, "Long live the King and Queen! prosperity to France and England, and eternal peace between them!" These sentiments were repeated by many persons in attendance, and after all others were silent, the King himself exclaimed in a very loud voice, and, as if to enhance the compliment, in the English language: — "Prosperity to England and to France; eternal peace between

them; and while I live, peace between them there shall be." His Majesty afterwards translated his words into French, and they were heartily responded to by his suite. This circumstance produced a wonderful impression, and has unquestionably served his Majesty with the Boulonnais.

The *Moniteur* of July 9 publishes the law prolonging the charter of the Bank of France granted by the laws of 24th Germinal, in the year XI. and of the 22nd April 1806, till the 31st Dec. 1867. It may, however, cease or be modified on the 31st Dec. 1855, if so ordered by a law voted in one of the two sessions preceding that date. The capital of the Bank represented by 60,000 shares, of 1,000 francs each, cannot be increased or diminished except by a special law.

SPAIN.

The new Spanish cabinet, under the nomination of Espartero, has been definitively constituted as follows: — M. Valentin Ferraz, President of the Council, and Minister of War; Onis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Cabello, Minister of the Interior; Sivera, Minister of Justice; Jose Ferraz, Minister of Finance; Armero, Minister of the Navy. General Espartero has received from the Queen of England the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

SYRIA.

The aspect of the East is very hopeful to the cause of Christianity. The tyranny of Ibrahim Pacha has roused the people of Syria into active revolt against his government; and while this was occurring the great powers of Europe have promulgated an agreement at which they have arrived on the Eastern question. Egypt is to become an independent and hereditary kingdom, and Syria is to be restored to the Porte. This may lead to its establishment as an independent power, under the guarantee of the European Governments. The restoration of the Jews to their own country would form an important element in the arrangement.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples published a decree dated Palermo, the 21st of July, announcing that the difference which had arisen between Great Britain and the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, respecting the sulphur trade, being completely at an end, he had thought proper to abolish the sulphur contract passed between his government and the company of Faix, Ay-card, and Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 23. *Southwick House*, the seat of *Thomas Thistlethwayte, esq.* situated on *Portsmouth Hill*, near *Portsmouth*, was destroyed by fire. The loss of property is estimated at 20,000*l.*, 13,000*l.* of which is insured in the *San Fire Office*.

July 1. The Railway from *Hull* to *Selby* was opened to the public. There are seven stations on the line, viz. at *Hessle*, *Ferriby*, *Brough*, *Staddlethorpe*, *Easington*, *Howden* and *Bubwith*, and *Cliffe*. The distance from *Hull* to *Selby*, by Railway, is now reduced to thirty-one miles. It was formerly thirty-six miles by the common roads, and fifty-two by water.

July 31. The cemetery at *Nunhead* was consecrated by the Bishop of *Winchester*. The directors of the *London Cemetery Company*, to which the cemetery belongs, met his lordship at *Camberwell* at ten o'clock, and the procession moved on thence to the cemetery. There were present, *Mr. Kemble, M.P.* one of the members for *Surrey*; *Mr. Blount*, of *Mapledurham*; the *Rev. Dr. Russell*, of the *Charterhouse*, and many other clergymen. The cemetery is well laid out, over a space of 50 acres, surrounded with an iron railing. The architect is *Mr. J. B. Bunning*. The view from the cemetery is very fine, commanding nearly the whole of *London* and a great portion of the counties of *Kent* and *Surrey*.

Aug. 1. At the *Lewes Assizes* an action was brought by *Capt. Heaviside*, of *Brighton*, against the well-known literary pioneer, *Dr. Dionysius Lardner*, for criminal conversation with his wife. The damages were laid at 10,000*l.* *Mr. Theisiger* addressed the jury, and detailed the facts of the case. *Mrs. Heaviside* is the mother of three children, the eldest a girl of fourteen years of age, and the youngest a boy of six. The settlement upon the marriage of *Colonel Spicer* (the lady's father) and *Miss Riddle* was put in, showing that 13,000*l.* was settled on *Mrs. Heaviside*. The settlement of *Mr. Heaviside* and *Miss Spicer* on their marriage was also put in, showing that 20,000*l.* was settled by him on himself for life, and on *Mrs. Heaviside* after his death, and then on their children. *Mr. Sergeant Channell* addressed the jury for the defendant; he urged in mitigation of damages the fact that *Dr. Lardner* had only known *Mrs. Heaviside* for thirteen weeks when the elopement took place. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages, 8,000*l.*

NEW CHURCHES.

We are happy to have to record the addition of many new churches to the establishment of our national Church. On the 22d April, the new Bishop of *Hereford*, having on the preceding day been enthroned in his cathedral, proceeded to consecrate the church recently erected at *Handsworth*, upon a plot of land the free gift of *Mr. Crockett*, of that place. On the next day, April 23d, his lordship consecrated another new church at *Stone*.

April 22 The Bishop of *Salisbury* consecrated a chapel at *Bleakdown*, *Broad Windsor, Dorset*. It is a neat and substantial building, capable of accommodating 300 persons. On the following day his lordship consecrated another chapel, in the parish of *Charlstock*, dedicated to *All Saints*; to which *Robert Williams, esq.* of *Bridehead*, presented a magnificent communion service; and *Arthur H. D. Acland, esq.* a very splendid set of books.

May 6. The Bishop of *Exeter* consecrated a church at *Tipton*, situated at the extremity of the large parish of *St. Mary Ottery*, at a distance of two and a half miles from the parish church. *Judge Coleridge*, and all the members of his influential family, were early promoters of the undertaking; and *Sir J. Kennaway, Bart.*, the lord of the manor, willingly afforded them assistance. The beautiful altar-table of wood, being reduced from a screen in *Cologne Cathedral*, and the pulpit, a copy of the elegant one in *Totnes Church*, were presented by the *Rev. G. M. Coleridge*, of *St. Mary Church*. The handsome communion plate was presented by *Edw. Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge, M.P.* *Mrs. J. M. Patterson*, eldest daughter of *Mr. Justice Patterson*, gave the complete set of handsome books. The neat stone font was presented by *E. W. Smith, esq.* of the *Warden House, Ottery St. Mary*; and *Mrs. Pease* gave the linen for the altar table.

The next day, the right rev. prelate proceeded to *St. Mary's*, and consecrated the handsome new church erected in that town. The *Rev. J. Bradney* is the incumbent, and contributed the munificent sum of 1,500*l.* towards its erection. *Sir John Kennaway, Bart.* contributed 300*l.*; the late *Sir John Kennaway* having given the site on which the building was erected. This church is calculated to provide accommodation for 800 persons, and 200 sittings are free and unappropriated.—On the 8th May his lordship was

engaged in consecrating a third church, erected on the domain of *Escott*, near *Onery*, by Sir John Kennaway, entirely at his own expense. The cost of the building exceeded 2,000*l*. The large windows at the east and west end of the building are of richly painted glass. The one at the east and was presented by the Rev. P. W. Douglas, the present incumbent; the three windows at the west end by the two Misses Kennaway, the sisters, and the font by the Rev. C. F. Kennaway, the brother of the baronet.

May 27. St. Saviour's Church, *Upper Chelsea* (between Hans Place and Brompton), was consecrated by the Bishop of London. The erection and fitting up of the building has cost 5,000*l*.; towards the defraying of which expense the Commissioners for Building Churches in the metropolis have appropriated 2,000*l*. Earl Cadogan has given the site; Mr. Sidebottom, Sloane-street, 500*l*.; Mr. Howe, 200*l*. The church holds 1,200 persons, and full one-third of the seats are free. The architect is George Basevi, esq.; and the design, in the Early English style, exhibits some novelty, with two dwarf spires in its eastern (the principal) front.

June 3. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated a small, but elegant chapel, lately erected at Halfway-street, in the parish of *Bexley*, Kent, and endowed at the sole expense of John Malcolm, esq. of Lamorbey. The village is upwards of two miles from the parish church.

June 4. A new church, to be known by the name of *St. Peter's*, at *Monk Bretton*, in the parish of Royston, Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.

June 16. The consecration of the new church at *Bridgewater*, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, was performed by the Bishop of Bath and Wells, attended by the mayor and corporation and more than sixty clergymen. This church is situated at the entrance of the town, on the road from Taunton; the erection is of the light gothic architecture, contains three galleries, and will conveniently accommodate 1,100 persons; it has been built under the direction of Mr. Carver, of Bridgewater, the architect of the new Wellington Church. It cost 4,000*l*. to which 400*l*. was contributed by the Diocesan Church Building Association, and will contain 1,100 sittings, of which 575 are free. Mr. Baker, an artist at Bridgewater, has presented a handsome altar-piece, painted by his own hand. It is a copy of St. John the Baptist in the Wilderness, from the celebrated picture by Guido.

June 17. The consecration of the new district church at *Sibford*, near Banbury, was performed by the Lord Bishop of Oxford.

June 18. The new church at *Cleve*, in the parish of Yatton, was consecrated by the Bishop of Bath and Wells. The church is of neat and simple structure, of the Norman style, in the form of a Latin cross, and is designed to accommodate 300 persons; the number of sittings appropriated to the poor being 240. The altar is a neat piece of workmanship, over which are windows of coloured glass, the gift of Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. The architect is Mr. Manners, of Bath. The font, which is elaborately carved, is the gift of George Sheppard, esq. of Frome.

June 29. The new church of All Saints, in the Deptford Lower Road, in the parish of St. Mary, *Rotherhithe*, was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. The comprehensive plan of the Rev. E. Blick, the Rector, one of the most indefatigable and public-spirited ministers of the Church of England, has now been completed. He was inducted into the living not quite five years ago, and found but one church and two schools for the spiritual instruction of his parishioners and the education of the poor. He proposed that three new churches and five new schools should be erected; that each of the new churches should have a district of 3,000 assigned to it, leaving 4,000 to the mother church. The whole expense was estimated at 25,000*l*., of which about 23,000*l*. has been collected. Of this sum 21,000*l*. has been obtained by voluntary subscriptions. The five new schools have been long in full operation, as well as the old parochial schools; one of the new churches was consecrated eighteen months since, the second about twelve months ago, and now the third. Thus upwards of 3,000 additional sittings have been provided, of which one-half are free and unappropriated, and a resident minister appointed to each.

Aug. 3. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, and the rest of the civic authorities, laid the first stone of St. Peter's Church, in the Hackney-road, situated in the parish of *Bethnal-green*. St. Peter's is the first of ten churches to be erected in that locality. The following inscription was placed in a bottle, with the usual accompaniments, and deposited in the cavity of the first stone:—

"The first stone of this church, hereafter to be known as St. Peter's, Bethnal-green, was laid on the 3d of August, in the year of our Lord 1840, and in the 4th year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, by the Right

Hon. Sir Chapman Marshall, Lord Mayor of the City of London, in the presence of the Sheriffs, the Aldermen, and City officers, the trustees of the fund, and members of the committee, whose signatures appear in this document.

"To God alone be the glory.

"That in little more than twelve months the sum of 52,370*l.* 16*s.* 14*d.* (including 10,000*l.* from the Metropolitan Churches Fund, 5,000*l.* from her Majesty's Commissioners for building additional churches in populous districts, and 1,000*l.* from the City of London) has been contributed in part of 75,000*l.* the estimated cost of providing this poor and populous district with the means of spiritual instruction, the opportunity of attending the worship of Almighty God, and of participating in the sacraments and ordinances of the Church of Christ, by the erection of ten additional churches, parsonage houses, and schools. In conformity with ancient practice, it has been deemed becoming in those who trust in Almighty God for a blessing upon their work, to lay the first stone of this, the first of the ten churches, with solemn prayer and thanksgiving to God, earnestly entreating Him that He will, in his mercy, prosper the work of their hands, to the glory of His holy name, the extension of His kingdom, and the salvation of souls, through Jesus Christ. Amen."

At the annual meeting of the *Metropolitan Churches Fund*, held on the 3d of June, it was announced that forty-one churches have been and are being erected through the instrumentality of that fund. In that number are included the ten churches proposed to be built in Bethnal-green. The report referred with satisfaction to the anonymous gift of 6,000*l.* from a clergyman for the building of a church in Bethnal-green, to another gift of 2,000*l.* and to two others of 1,000*l.* each. They also urged as a proof that this society had not tended to cripple the exertions of any other, that since its establishment the funds of the Incorporated Society for Building Churches had increased.

The total amount of subscriptions to this fund up to the 1st of June, is 149,439*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*, shewing an increase during the last year of 16,694*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.* of which 12,911*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.* is subscribed for local objects, leaving 3,782*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.* available to general purposes. Of churches built exclusively from this fund, four have been consecrated during the past year; namely, one in Bunhill-row, St. Luke's, one in New North-road, Hoxton, one in Curtain-road, and

one in Mile-end New Town; which, added to four announced in the last report, make a total of eight churches completed. Of churches partly erected by the fund, four have been consecrated during the past year; namely, one in the parish of Lambeth, one in Tredwell-square, Stepney, one in Upper Chelmsen, and one in Rotherhithe; which, added to five announced in the last report, make a total of nine. The churches now in progress are, one on a site granted by the governors of the Charter-house, the whole cost of which is to be defrayed by the fund; one in Rotherhithe, one in Peckham, and one in Lambeth, the cost of which will partly fall upon this fund; making a total of four churches now in progress.

In addition to these, sites have been procured for churches in the following places, where the works will forthwith be commenced:—one in Camberwell, the gift of Sir E. Smith, who has promised 1000*l.* towards the expense of erecting a church and a parsonage house; one in the parish of Paddington, the gift of the Bishop of London; one in Shepherd's-walk, St. Leonard's, Shoreditch, the gift of the Prebendary of Wenlock's Barn; one in Lambeth; one in St. George's Southwark, purchased; two in Hackney, one situated at Dalston, the gift of Messrs. Thomas and William Rhodes, and one situated at Clapton, the gift of the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell; five in Bethnal-green—one, the freehold of which was given by the trustees of the Wolverley Charity, the tenant also relinquishing his leasehold interest—one, given by P. Burgess, esq.—one by Captain Sotheby—and two purchased. Negotiations are now in progress for other sites in Bethnal-green. Two other sites have been secured, one in St. Pancras, the gift of Lord Southampton, and one in St. Margaret's, Westminster, purchased; but under peculiar circumstances the building of these churches is for the present deferred.

In addition to the above, the fund is pledged to assist in the erection of six churches, the sites of which have not yet been obtained, five in Bethnal-green, and one in East Smithfield. The whole account of churches, therefore, will stand thus:—

Churches completed	17
Churches in progress	4
Churches to be immediately commenced	12
Additional churches to which the fund is pledged	8
Total	41

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

Gazette Preferences.

July 1. Knighted, Jacob Adolphe, esq. M.D., Inspector-General of Army Hospitals, &c. Physician-General to the Militia Forces in the Island of Jamaica.

July 22. Lt.-Col. Walter Powell, R.M. to accept the cross of the second class of the Order of San Fernando, of Spain, conferred in appreciation of his services from the first siege of Bilbao, in June 1835, to Nov. 1837.

July 24. Knighted, by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Richard Franklin, esq. Lord Mayor of Dublin.—James Wilson Kimington, a minor, son of James Kimington, of Broomhead hall, co. York, esq. deceased, in compliance with the will of his great uncle, Henry Wilson, of Upper Tooting, esq. to take the name of Wilson after Kimington, and bear the arms of Wilson.

July 25. Royal Art., Captain and brevet Major C. Blachley to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. and brevet Col. A. Macdonald, to be Lieut.-Col.

July 27. Royal Art., Capt. and brevet Major H. R. Mori, to be Lieut.-Col.—The following regiments, viz. 4th light dragoons, 16th light dragoons, 2d foot, 13th, and 17th foot, to bear on their second or regimental colours, and also on their appointments, the words "Afghanistan," and "Ghuznee." The 2d and 17th regts. of foot to bear the word "Khelat."

July 28. Elizabeth Greenwood, of Palace-house, Habersham Eaves, near Burnley, co. Lancaster, widow of John Greenwood, esq., and their issue, to take the name of Holden only, and bear the arms of Holden, to commemorate the descent of her said issue from the family of Holden, of Holden Hall.

Aug. 3. Bentham Sandwith, esq. Lieut.-Col. commanding 1st Bombay Cavalry, and C.B. to accept the insignia of the third class of the Order of the Indian Empire.

Aug. 6. Lieut. Robert Hockings, R.M. to accept and wear the cross of the first class of San Fernando, of Spain, conferred in testimony of his services from the 10th May 1838 to Nov. 1837.

Aug. 7. Knighted, James John Reid esq. Chief Justice of the Ionian Islands.—1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. F. F. Gascongne to be Capt. and Lieutenant-Colonel.—36th Foot, Major J. Campbell to be Lieut.-Colonel; Capt. H. K. Storks to be Major.—40th Foot, Capt. R. S. Boswell to be Major.

Aug. 8. Hannah Worrall, of Frenchay, in Wiltshire, co. Gloucester, widow of George Worrall, esq. deceased, and daughter and coheir of Thomas Roger, of Clifton, and formerly of Arkild, in Furness Fells, co. Lanc. M.D. to take the surname of Rooke only, and also bear the arms of Rooke in the first quarter, in compliance with the will of her nephew, George Rooke, of Bigsweat, co. Gloucester, esq.

Aug. 10. The Right Hon. Charles Poulett Thomson, Governor-General of her Majesty's provinces of North America, created Baron Sydenham, of Sydenham, co. Kent, and of Toronto, in Canada.—The Earl of Lovelace to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Surrey.—John Gibson, esq. formerly of Madras College, St. Andrew's, to be Inspector of Schools in Scotland.

Aug. 11. Timothy Yeats Brown, esq. to be Consul for the Duchy of Genoa.—Sir James Clark, Bart. M.D. F.R.S., and Henry Holland, M.D. F.R.S. to be Physicians in Ordinary to his Royal Highness Prince Albert; John Forbes, M.D. F.R.S., and Theodore Gordon, M.D., Deputy Inspector-General of Hos-

pitals, to be Physicians Extraordinary; Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., Benjamin Travers, esq. F.R.S. and Charles Anton Key, esq. to be Surgeons in Ordinary; and Alexander Nasmyth, esq. M.R.C.S., to be Surgeon-Dentist.

Aug. 12. Capt. H. Smith, R.N. to be a Companion of the Bath.

Aug. 14. William-Lockyer Froeston, esq. late of the 29d Foot, and a Colonel in the service of Her Catholic Majesty, to wear the insignia of a Supernumerary Knight of Charles the Third; of a Knight of the first class of San Fernando; and of a Knight of Isabella the Catholic, conferred in approbation of his distinguished conduct in various actions.

Aug. 15. Lord Poltimore to be one of the Lords in Waiting to her Majesty.

Aug. 17. The under-mentioned Retired Rear Admirals have been transferred to the Active List of Flag Officers of her Majesty's Fleet:—To be Vice-Admirals of the Blue, John Chesshyre, esq., and B. B. Littlehales, esq.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Red, Charles Wollaston, esq., Charles Tailing, esq., Sir George Mundy, Richard Praeucke, esq., Nicholas Tomlinson, esq., and James Katon, esq.—To be Rear-Admirals of the White, Richard Poulsen, esq., Peter Riboutelle, esq., Matthew Buckle, esq., John Allen, esq., James Noble, esq., F. H. Coffin, esq., Jeffery Baron de Raigersfeld, C. J. W. Nathan, esq., John Wight, esq., H. F. Edgell, esq., Wm. Butterfield, esq., William Young, esq., Jacob Walton, esq., B. M. Prad, esq., Samuel Mottley, esq., Edw. W. Browne, esq., J. R. Smollett, esq., Hon. Wm. Le Poer Trench, Edw. S. Clay, esq., Chas. Carter, esq., Wm. H. B. Tremlett, esq., Samuel Butcher, esq.—To be Rear-Admirals of the Blue, Matthew Godwin, esq., Sir Salisbury Davenport, knut. C.B. and K.C.H., Francis Temple, esq., Henry Gordon, esq., J. S. Carden, esq., J. W. Holland, esq., John Impey, esq., H. M. Ommanney, esq., Archibald Duff, esq., and the Hon. Major Jacob Henniker.

Aug. 20. Lord Viscount Falkland to be Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia.—The Queen, taking into her Royal consideration the highly distinguished zeal, courage, ability, and perseverance manifested by the Right Hon. John Lord Keane, G.C.B., 1st Baron, of her Majesty's Forces, Col. of the 4th Buffs, to C.B. and Knighthood, of the first class of the Order of the Indian Empire, displayed by him upon various occasions, and more especially the consummate military talent, energy, and decision shown by him in command of the army of the Indus in Central Asia, where, by his gallant and persevering conduct, the contest with the Afghanistan empire was brought to a termination highly honourable to the British arms, and to the councils of the British government in India, has been pleased to grant that he, and his descendants, may bear to the armorial ensigns of his family the honourable augmentation following, viz. "On a chief, a representation of the strong and important fortress of Ghuznee," and a crest of honourable augmentation, "On a wreath, a representation of the Cabul gate of the said fortress of Ghuznee."

Aug. 22. Royal Artillery, Capt. and brevet Lieut.-Col. H. G. Jackson to be Lieut.-Col.

Aug. 23. David Turnbull, esq. to be Consul at the Havana.—Addison John Cresswell-Baker, (heretofore Cresswell) of Cresswell, co. Northumberland, esq. to resume the surname of Cresswell, and be called Addison John

Baker-Cresswell, and, to bear the arms of Cresswell in the first quarter.

Maziere Brady, esq. to be Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland; David Pigot, esq. to be Attorney-general; Richard Moore, esq. Solicitor-general; and Dr. Stock, Sergeant-at-law.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To be Captains—J. Wilkinson, Hon. F. T. Pelham. To be Commanders—J. Simpson, G. K. Wilson, Charles Richards, T. F. Birch, Edward Holland, and the Hon. C. B. Elliot. Lieutenants, G. T. Gordon (of the Comet), and the Hon. R. Plunket (of the Savage), to the rank of Commander, for service on the coast of Spain.

Appointments—Commander W. J. Williams, to Stromboli steam frigate; the Hon. C. B. Elliot, to the Hazard.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cavan Co.—H. J. Clements, esq.
Louth Co.—Thomas Fortescue, esq.
Surrey (West).—John Trotter, esq.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. E. Gadsden to be Bishop of S. Carolina.
Rev. J. Calthorpe to be Archdeacon of Derby.
Rev. W. Gunning to be an Honorary Prebend of Wells.

Rev. D. Malcolm to the Prebend of Warminster in the church of Wells.

Rev. J. Pinder to be Precentor and Hon. Prob. of Wells.

Rev. W. D. Willis to be Hon. Prob. of Wells.

Rev. W. J. B. Archer, Churchill P.C. Som.

Rev. B. Hayfield, Rappenden P.C. York.

Rev. G. C. Berkeley, Southminster V. Essex.

Rev. M. Cooper, Brimsdown P.C. Wilts.

Rev. J. Croft, Catterick P.C. Frone.

Rev. A. Daniel, Trinity P.C. Essex.

Rev. E. H. Dawson, Otten Belcham P. Essex.

Rev. L. Deedes, Branfield R. Herts.

Rev. T. Griffiths, Kidwelly V. Carmarthensh.

Rev. J. Hamilton, Great Badlow V. Essex.

Rev. E. Houlditch, Staplegrave R. Som.

Rev. J. Matthews, Hanging Heaton P.C. York.

Rev. T. Owen, St. Clement's P.C. Manchester.

Rev. H. Percy, Warkworth V. Northumb.

Rev. R. Phillips, Oudby V. Leic.

Rev. A. J. Ram, Beverley V. York.

Rev. G. Ranking, St. Pancras R. Chester.

Rev. B. Rees, Eglwysium R. Carm.

Rev. G. Rose, Earl's Heaton P.C. York.

Rev. J. A. Smith, Pycombe R. Sussex.

Rev. G. Talbot, Everreech V. Som.

Rev. John West, Colford P.C. Som.

Rev. R. I. Wilberforce, Burton Agnes V. Yorkshire.

Rev. R. C. Wilmot, Edensor V. Derb.

Rev. T. C. Wilson, Kirkby Malzeard P.C. Yorkshire.

Rev. T. Wintle, Leckford R. Hants.

Rev. W. C. Wollaston, East Dereham R. Norf.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. Atkinson, to the Earl of Cavan.

Rev. J. B. Brodick, to the Duchess of Gordon.

Rev. J. Crane, to the Earl of Mountnorris.

Rev. C. Greene, to the Duke of Richmond.

Rev. T. Parry, to the Countess of Warwick.

Rev. H. Jones, to Lord Seaton.

Rev. S. G. B. White, to the Duke of Marlborough.

Rev. Richard Thomas, to be Chaplain to Bancroft's Hospital, Mile End.

BIRTHS.

July 8. At Birr, King's Co. the wife of Edward Synges, esq. eldest son of Sir E. Synges, Bart. of twin daughters.—28. In Upper Belgrave-st. Lady Worsley, a dau.—At Hamstead-hall, Staff. the wife of the Rev. L. C. Powys, Rector of Stalbridge, a son.—At Pyrford-house, Hants, the wife of Robert Clutterbuck, esq. a dau.—At Longport-hall, the wife of William Davenport, esq. a son and heir.—28. At Becca-hall, Yorkshire, the wife of Col. Markham, a dau.—29. At Bayswater, the wife of F. C. Mundy, esq. a dau.—The wife of Sir W. Pollett, M.P. a son.—30. At Fyfield-house, Berks, the wife of J. Sivewright, esq. a dau.

Lately. In Dublin, the lady of Sir John Blunden, Bart. a son and heir.—At Eyarrh-house, Denbighshire, the wife of Jas. Goodrich, esq. a son and heir.—In Eaton-sq. the wife of Edw. Divett, esq. M.P. a dau.—At Edinburch, Lady Campbell, of Ardnammurchan, a son.—At Calhermeyle, the wife of W. S. O'Brien, esq. M.P. a dau.—In Manchester-sq. Lady Lambert, a son.—At Noseley-hall, Leic. the lady of Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart. a son.—At Dowdall-house, the Lady Charlotte Guest, a son.—At Dublin, the Viscountess Massarene, a dau.—At Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of A. Buchanan, esq. First Attache to the Embassy at St. Petersburg, a son.—At Toronto, the wife of the Hon. J. Macaulay, Inspector General, three daughters.

Aug. 1. In Belgrave-sq. Lady Charlotte Talbot, a dau.—2. At Croxted-park, Camb. the wife of Sam. Newnham, jun. esq. a son.—3. At Westover, I. W. the wife of the Hon. W. A. Holmes, M.P. a dau.—4. At the Grange, Rathgar, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. F. Bennett, a dau.—In Oxford-sq. the wife of J. Peel, esq. barrister-at-law, a dau.—In Montagu-sq. the wife of T. Chandler-layne, esq. a son.—7. At Claydon-house, Bucks, Lady Verney, a son.—9. At Tichborne, the seat of Sir H. Tichborne, Bart. Emily, the wife of J. Bennett, esq. jun. a son and heir.—At Stradsett, the wife of W. Bagge, esq. M.P. a son and heir.—At Friar-church, Lady Sophia Windham, a son.—10. At Ditcham, Lady H. Kerr, a son.—11. At Staplehurst, Lady Mary Hoare, a son.—12. In Grosvenor, the lady of Major Charles St. Lo Malou, 8th regt. a dau.—16. At Parkhouse, co. Tyrone, Lady Caroline Burgess, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 30. At Sunderland, Rowland W. T. Money, esq. son of the Rev. K. E. Money, Vicar of Much Marcle, Gloucestershire, to Catherine, second dau. of the late Capt. Peyton.

April 10. At Hazareabaugh, Calcutta, Edm. Boulton, esq. Staff Assistant-Surgeon, to Margaret-Anne, fourth dau. of the late Sir Henry M. Farrington, Bart.

May 11. At Durrum near Calcutta, Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, Bengal Art. son of the late John and Lady Arabella Scott, of Ballynannon, co. Wicklow, to Eliza, dgn. of Brigadier W. S. Whish, C.B.

14. At Fitz. Salop, the Rev. Edward Humphrey Dymock, M.A. Incumbent of Hadnal, eldest son of Major Dymock, of Ellesmere, to Mary Vaughan, only child of W. Birch Price, esq. of Mytton Hall.

16. At Kensington, Sir Alexander Duff Gordon, Bart. to Lucie, only child of John Austin, esq.

21. At Ryde, the Rev. Charles A. Bury, B.A. and of Bonchurch, Isle of Wight, to Miss Morris.

26. At Clifton, Lieut. E. Leslie Jones, R.N., to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. R. T. Whalley, of Yeovilton.

27. At Worcester, John Henry, second son of Benj. Walsh, esq. of Ragborough, to Susan-Emily, second dau. of John Maldea, M.D.

June 2. At Prestbury, the Rev. George Palmer, B.A. Incumbent of Bollington, to Jane, fourth dau. of the late Thomas Gaskell, esq. of Inglesley-hall, Cheshire.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Sir George Baker, Bart. to Mary-Isabella, 2d dau. of the late Robt. Nassau Sutton, esq.—The Rev. F. E. Paget, Rector of Elford, Staff. to Fanny, third dau. of the late Rev. William Chester.—At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, the Rev. Wm. Streathfield, Vicar of Eastham, Essex, to Jane-Emma, dau. of the late J. P. Larkins, esq. of Blackheath.

3. At Speen, Joseph Laxe, esq. of Gloucester Lodge, Regent's Park, to Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Edmund Seymour, esq. of Ingholme, Berks.

4. At King's Langley, the Rev. Wm. O. A. Du Pre, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Tomlin, esq. of Great Berkhamstead.

5. At Exeter, S. T. Kekewich, esq. of Passmore, to Louisa, eldest dau. of Lewis W. Buck, esq. M.P. for North Devon.—At St. James's, Westminster, Thomas Somers, esq., barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the late Edward Williams, esq. of Efford, near Plymouth.—At Paris, James O'Heirne, esq. of Warfield, Berks, grandson of the late Bishop of Meath, to Henrietta-Frances, fourth dau. of the Rev. Thomas Stade, D.D. late of Bath.—At Matlock, Soun. Francis Paynter, esq. of Penzance, to Catharine-Augusta, second dau. of the late Rev. T. B. Coleman, M.A. Rector of Church Stretton, Salop.

10. At Kettlestone, Thomas Vipan, esq. of Furton, Isle of Ely, to Harriet, fourth dau. of the Rev. James Cury, Rector of Kettlestone and Sherford, Norfolk.—At Havant, George Whittier Chambers, esq. of the Middle Temple, and Clough House, Yorkshire, to Anne, eldest dau. of Wm. Worthington, esq. of Brockhurst Hall, Cheshire.

11. At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Whittington Henry Land, M.A. of Worcester College, to Anne, third dau. of J. W. Liddiard, esq. of Hyde-park Street, London.—At Sarum, the Rev. Bryan Burgess, M.A. of Exeter College, son of John Burgess, esq. of Great Missenden, Berks., to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Ralph Burgess, esq. of Sarum, Herts.—At Edinburgh, Wm. Dealtry, esq. only son of the Rev. Dr. Dealtry, Chancellor of Winchester, to Margaret, third dau. of the late Hugh Rose, esq. of Kilravock Castle, Nairnshire.

16. At Reading, the Rev. F. F. Fawkes, Perp. Curate of Hampton, Wore. to Elizabeth-Rebecca, only dau. of the late Capt. Bradley, E. I. Service.—Thomas Christian, esq. M.D. to Eleanor, eldest dau. of the Rev. Stephen Dickson, Prebendary of Catterick, York.—The Rev. H. P. Toose, B.A. of Honiton, to E. C. Terry, younger dau. of the Rev. F. Terry Jackson, Vicar of Fynebury.—The Rev. Edward Phillott, M.A. of Pembroke Coll. to Miss E. Barton, of Bristol.—At Salisbury, G. B. Townshend, esq. solicitor, to Georgiana, dau. of the late D. Eyre, esq. of the Close.

17. At St. Mary's, Islington, the Rev. John Rowlandson, M.A., Chaplain in the E. I. Co.'s Service, to Jane-Lettitia, eldest dau. of Robert Hassell, esq. late of Maidstone.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. Wm. W. Perry, Vicar of Stanwell, to Arethusa-Georgiana St. Vincent Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Sir C. Brisbane, K.C.B.—At Teston, Kent, T. P. Mcburn, esq. barrister-at-law, to Matilda-Ge-

trude, eldest dau. of the late Lord Edward O'Brien.

18. At St. Mary's, Wyaston-sq. the Rev. Henry Foster, to Augusta-Georgiana, the youngest dau. of the late Gen. Knollys.

19. The Rev. Thomas Middleton, M.A. Head Master of the Grammar School, Stockport, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of John Boardman, esq. of Manchester.

23. At Southrepps, the Rev. H. S. Marriott, M.A. to Lucy, third dau. of the Rev. G. Glover, Archdeacon of Sudbury.

25. At Clifton, the Rev. J. D. Addison, M.A. to Sophia, dau. of C. K. Bishop, esq. late of Barbadoes.—The Rev. R. J. Oliver, Chaplain of H. M. S. Rodney, to Harriet-Hall, youngest dau. of the late E. Rowling, esq.

30. At Leicester, the Rev. Richard Fawcett, M.A. Incumbent of Christ Church, Loughborough, to Mary-Jane, only surviving dau. of the late T. Barratt, esq.

July 2. At Herne, Kent, the Rev. Walter Lucas Brown, Rector of Wendlebury, Oxfr. to Esther-Maria, youngest dau. of G. May, esq. of Strode House.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. W. M. Lally, D.C.L., Rector of Drayton Bassett, Staff. to Susanna, widow of Fred Cowper, esq. and dau. of Wm. Cookesley, esq. formerly of the Navy Pay Office.

7. At Colleshill, Warw. the Rev. James Gorles, M.A., Curate of Shuldon, near Birmingham, to Hannah, only dau. of the late John Jones Barker, esq. surgeon.—The Rev. R. G. Young, to Catharine Hester, eldest dau. of the Rev. E. Jones, Rector of Milton Keynes.—At Leamington, the Rev. R. Kempthorne, Colonial Chaplain of St. Helena, to Sophia-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Gen. Ainslie.—At Islington, Henry Stein Turrell, esq. of Brighton, to Rebecca, eldest dau. of the late John Wainwright, esq.—At Wellington, the Rev. Robert Handcock, A.M. of St. Thomas's, Dublin, to Frances-Jane, youngest dau. of the late Humphrey Langley, esq. of Enfield, York. Thomas Faulconer, esq. of Colldington, Beds. to Elizabeth-Amelia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. C. B. Read, of Trickle-hall.—At Islip, Oxon. Thomas Stephens Davies, esq. Royal Mil. Acad. Woolwich, to Catharine-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late C. B. B., esq. of Chram.—At South Essex, the Rev. John Beaumont Swete, esq. of Oxton, to Camilla Shafto, dau. of the Rev. R. P. Carrington.—At Chester, the Rev. Owen J. Humphreys, B.A. Curate of Colwyn, to Fanny, eldest dau. of William Jones, esq.

8. At Kirkthorpe, near Wakefield, the Rev. C. S. Stanhope, Vicar of Waverham, Cheshire, to Frederica-Mary, second dau. of the late Rev. Robert P. Goodenough, of Carlton.—At Carmel, the Rev. Payne Edmunds, LL.B. cousin of the Earl of Lindsay, Rector of Theddlethorpe, Lincolnshire, to Charlotte, dau. of the late James Richardson, esq.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Arthur Browne, M.A. Vicar of Marham, Norf. to Henrietta-Liza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. F. H. Doughty, Rector of Bexwell.

9. At St. Marylebone, Paul Wilmot, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Sophia, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Thomas Willis, Rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. Fred. Hildyard, M.A. Rector of Swanton, Norf. to Letitia, dau. of John Shore, esq. of Guildford-st.—At Mon Plaisir, Jersey, W. Manley Dixon, esq. E.A. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. M. C. Dixon, E. E. to Frances, eldest dau. of Charles Bertram, esq. Jurat of the Royal Court.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. Col. F. Clinton, second son of Gen. Sir W. H. Clinton, to the Hon. Mary Margaret Montagu, second dau. of Lord Montagu.—At Jersey, the Rev. W. Hamond, B.A. of Jesus Coll. Camb. to Eliza-Anna, second dau. of Major Budgett, of

Holmesdale-house, Surrey.—At East Harptree, Som. Charles W. Digby, esq. eldest son of the Rev. C. Digby, senior Canon of Windsor, to Frances-Anna-Margaret, widow of the late Rev. G. Bingham, of Melcombe Bingham.—At Plymouth, Col. Lash Sayrma, of the Guard of Honour of Poland, and Professor of Moral Philosophy in the Univ. of Warsaw, to Sarah-Frances-Field, youngest dau. of the late Capt. P. Somerville, R.N.

10. At Paddington, R. B. Howe, B.A. Pemb. Coll. Cambridge, to Louisa-Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Michael Keogh, esq. of Dublin, and afterwards of Bath.—The Rev. H. S. Dickenson, Vicar of Chatham, Suffolk, to Catharine, youngest dau. of S. Tylecote, esq. of Tamworth.

12. At Doddington, Kent, Henry, second son of Baldwin Duppa, esq. of Hollingbourne-house, to Julia-Anne, only dau. of Capt. Thorn-dike, R. Art.

13. At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lieut. C. Simmons, R.N., to Julia-Frances Stanley De Chair.—At Scarborough, Lieut. F. C. T. Smyth, esq. of Tenby, to Ann Muckleston, second dau. of the Rev. J. F. Muckleston, D.D. Prebendary of Lichfield and Wolverhampton.

—At Hove, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Bradford, G.C.B. to Anne-Elizabeth, widow of H. Good, esq. of Harley-st.—In London, James Neville Heard, esq. to the Lady Charlotte Turnour, sister of the Earl of Winterton.

14. At Winchester, the Rev. Richard Payne, Fellow of New College, to Jane, second dau. of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Preb. of Winchester.—At Greenwich, the Rev. J. S. Masters, M.A.

to Elizabeth A. W. only child of S. Kenning, esq. M.D.—At St. Marylebone, R. J. St. Aubyn, esq. to Lavinia-Sophia, youngest dau. of the late C. Leicester, esq. of Stanthorpe-hill, Gloucestershire, brother of the late Lord De Tabley.—At Cheltenham, John H. Whitehead, esq. of Singapore, to Emily, third surviving dau. of the late Col. W. T. Edwards, 14th Foot.—At Stamford-hill, John Henry, son of John Ord, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Elizabeth-Mary, dau. of H. W. Scott, esq. of the same place.—At Northwold, the Hon. and Rev. Orlando Forester, to Sophia-Elizabeth, dau. of Richard Norman, esq. and niece to the Duke of Rutland.—At Southfleet, Kent, Thomas, third son of the late John Tilden, of Ifield-court, esq. to Anne, relict of Aaron Beckley, of Hetsome, esq.—At Edinburgh, William Douglas Dick, esq. of Pitkerro, Forfar, to Jane Hay, youngest dau. of Sir Francis W. Drummond, of Hawthornden, Bart.

—At Brecon, the Rev. William North, M.A. Professor of Latin Literature, St. David's-college, Lampeter, to Mary, dau. of the late Thomas Maybery, esq.—At Bath, the Rev. C. F. Ferris, second son of the Rev. T. Ferris, Rector of Dallington, Sussex, to Susanna, only child of the late C. S. Milward, esq.

15. The Rev. H. Lloyd, D.D. Prof. of Nat. Philosophy, Dublin, to Miss Palmer, dau. of the Rev. Jas. Palmer, and grand-daughter to Archibald Redford, esq. Barrister-at-law.—At St. Marylebone, S. J. Tabor, esq. of the 7th Bengal Cav. (son of the late John Tabor, esq. of Finsbury-sq.) to Emma, eldest dau. of Peter Davey, esq.—At Olney, C. J. Turner, esq. second son of James Turner, esq. Staplegrave, Som. to Catharine-Rose, second surviving dau. of the late Capt. Grille, H.C.S.—At Acton, Lieut. W. H. E. McDermott, youngest surviving son of the late Col. McDermott, to Louisa, only dau. of the late Sir Richard Birnie.

16. At Cheltenham, T. H. Mackay, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Hon. A. Ramsay.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. the Rev. A. Huxtable, Rector of Sutton Waldron, Dorset, to Maria-Sarah, dau. of the late J. Langston, esq.

of Sarsden, Oxon.—At Ashbourne, the Rev. W. N. Hooper, Minor Canon and Prebendary of Winchester, to Lucy, second dau. of Sir M. Blackiston, Bart.—At Uley, Glouc. the Rev. Daniel Capper, Rector of Huntley, to Horatia, eldest dau. of Capt. Stade, R.N.—At Stretley, Notts. the Rev. J. R. Holden, Rector of Plesley, Derby, to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Moore, esq. of Ruddington.

18. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Sir James Campbell, Bart. of Abernethy, to Caroline, dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir R. H. Bromley, Bart.

20. At Oxford, William Toms, esq. of Worcester-college, to Hannah Fox, youngest dau. of the late Henry Mewburn, esq. of Down Ampney.

21. At Lantynach, near Brecon, John F. Starke, esq. eldest surviving son of the late Col. Starke, of Langharne-castle, to Caroline-Anne, dau. of Claude Clifton, esq. of Tynmawr.—Douglas Dickey, of Pittorway, to Miss Hay Drummond, eldest dau. of Sir F. W. Drummond, Bart.—At Fulmer-place, Berks, Charles Beddingfield, esq. nephew to Lord Stafford, to Agnes, dau. of the late Christopher Waterton, esq. of Woodlands, Yorkshire.

22. At Dewsbury, Cheshire, Thomas-George Skipwith, esq. eldest son of Sir Gray Skipwith, Bart. to Emma, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Walton, esq. of Liverpool.—At Lewes, Job Smallpiece, esq. of Godalming, to Frances, eldest dau. of Geo. Molinieux, esq. Banker.—At Bedworth, Warw. Thomas Bradshawe Asherwood, esq. of Bradshawe, and of Marle-hill, Cheshire, to Mary-Ellen, dau. of the Rev. H. Bellairs.

23. At St. Paul's New Church, Arthur Charles, youngest son of Ashburham Bulley, esq. of her Majesty's Exchequer, to Harriett-Anne, eldest dau. of John Hambridge, esq. of Chelsea.

25. At the Spanish Chapel, and afterwards at Devonshire-house, Lord Dawson, to the widow of Sir Ferdinand K. E. Acton, Bart. of Aldenham, Shropshire (a Neapolitan lady).

27. At Alverthorpe church, Wakefield, the Rev. J. H. Gooch, M.A. Head Master of Heath school, Yorkshire, to Susannah, dau. of Francis Maude, esq. of Alverthorpe hall.

28. At Hunstanton, Norfolk, Capt. W. J. Campbell, 3d dragon guards, to Armine La Strange, youngest dau. of the late Henry Styleman, of Swettham, esq.—At St. Mark's, Kennington, Charles Bowles Hare, esq. of Clinton, to Henrietta, youngest dau. of Henry Grace, esq. Stockwell-common.—At Egg Buckland, the Rev. Peter Holmes, Head Master of Plymouth school, to Anna-Eliza, only dau. of the late Mr. Samuel French, of Morville, Som.—At Westmore, Francis F. Ward, esq. of the Madras army, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Pope, of Great Buckland.

29. At All Souls, Langham-place, Fred. Fulcher, esq. 67th Bengal N. Inf. to Georgina, youngest dau. of the late Henry Moor, esq. of Kirby-hall, Kent, and Chesant, Hert.

At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. London, Arthur Stewart, esq. youngest son of the Hon. Edward and Lady Katharine Stewart, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Madan, Rector of Hstock and Librarian of Peterborough.—At Clifton, the Rev. George Morrison, Chaplain on the Bombay Est. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rob. Adamson, esq.

30. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Robt. Wallace, esq. Lieut. 24th Madras Inf. second son of Lieut.-Col. Wallace, K. H. to Corbetta Lord, niece to Sir John Owen, Bart. M.P.—At All Souls, Langham-pl. Valentine Bartholomew, esq. of Foley-pl. to Anne-Charlotte Turnbull, grand-dau. of the late Rev. G. Thomas, Rector of East Dereham, Norf. and grand-niece of Dr. Thomas, formerly Bishop of Rochester.

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OBITUARY.

THE PRINCE OF CANINO.

June 29. At Viterbo, near Rome, in his 66th year, Lucien Buonaparte, Prince of Canino.

The next brother after Napoleon in birth, and after him too the ablest and most ambitious of the Buonapartes, was Lucien, who was born at Ajaccio in 1775. He was fourteen years old when the French Revolution commenced. In 1793, compelled by Paoli to quit Corsica with his family, he took refuge in Provence, and in the same year was appointed keeper of the magazine of military stores at St. Maximin, in the Var, where, he married, about 1794 or 1795, Christine Boyer, the daughter of a wealthy inn-keeper. He became a commissary of the army in 1795, and two years after was elected Deputy from the department of the Liamone to the Council of Five Hundred. In the tribune he exhibited both fluency of language and, occasionally at least, sound and even elevated views; but what most distinguished him was the energy of his manner, and his apparent devotion to the existing government. In 1798 his zeal induced him to propose that every deputy should swear to die rather than suffer the constitution of the year 3 to be overturned. Perceiving, however, that the government was tottering, he shortly after came to an understanding with St. Louis, who was meditating the establishment of a sort of revolutionary monarchy. During this state of things, he maintained a constant correspondence with his brother Napoleon, then in Egypt, whose return he probably hastened, and he was certainly the chief instrument in the revolution which followed. It was he who, when the General entered unarmed into the Council, firmly opposed the sentence of outlawry about to be pronounced against him. It was he who, when he perceived that remonstrances were of no avail, threw down the ensigns of his dignity as President, mounted a horse, harangued the troops, and prevailed on them to clear the hall of its members. It was he, in short, who not only secured the consular authority for his brother, but in all probability saved him from the guillotine. President of this Council at the 18th Brumaire, (9th Nov. 1799,) he displayed during the stormy sitting of that day both energy and coolness. On the proclamation, MAG. VOL. XIV.

tion of his brother as First Consul, Lucien became a member of the tribunal or popular chamber created by the new Constitution, and a short time after Minister of the Interior, in the room of the great mathematician, but most inefficient public officer, Laplace. In this office he displayed both zeal and talent, and granted to the arts and artists, men of science and literature, the most marked protection and encouragement. He also contributed to the organization of the prefectures.

But, great as were the services which Lucien had performed for the First Consul, the two brothers were not long on brotherly terms. Both were, perhaps, equally ambitious. Lucien's aim was to share with the other the supreme power of the state—an aim which Napoleon easily penetrated and thwarted. The one could bear no superior; the other no equal. Coolness followed; and the breach was carefully widened by the Beauharnois, whose interest it was to support their relative, and who always regarded with distrust the artful proceedings and daring character of Lucien, whose efforts were directed with equal activity to estrange Bonaparte from Josephine and her relatives. In the month Brumaire, an 9, he was sent Ambassador to Madrid, which was no better than a brilliant disgrace. In that capacity, however, he zealously promoted the all-grasping designs of his brother. His conduct was firm, haughty, and corrupt. He doubtless despised the contemptible court of Charles IV.—a court equally remarkable for imbecility and prodigality. That traitor and fool, the Prince of the Peace, he flattered or bullied as best suited the purpose of the day, and thereby gained whatever he wanted. Of those wants money was not the least important: he drew immense sums from his mission; and is said to have compelled the Portuguese government to pay five millions of francs to preserve that country from a French invasion. The treaty was signed at Badajoz, on the 20th Nov. 1801. He insisted on the creation of the kingdom of Etruria, and on the cession to France of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla. In the spring of 1802 he returned to Paris, and was outwardly reconciled with the First Consul. On the 9th of March,

1808, Lucien entered a second time upon the tribuneship, and on the 18th of May was the official person who procured the adoption of the law for the Legion of Honour. At this time he was Grand Officer of the Legion, member of the Grand Council of Administration of the Order, and a Senator. The estate of Sappelsdorf, in the duchy of Treves, was given to him; and, on 3d Feb. 1803, he was elected a member of the Institute, for the class of French language and literature, from which he was subsequently excluded by a royal ordinance of the 21st March 1816. He was next employed, in July 1803, on a mission to the Belgic and Rhenish provinces, to take possession of the estates allotted to the Legion of Honour; but on his return he took a step which highly displeased the First Consul. He married for his second wife, one Madame Joubertou, the widow of a stockbroker, a woman distinguished for her gallantries, with whom, if common report be true, he had previously cohabited. This was a blow to the system of Napoleon, who had long contemplated royal alliances for his relatives. A quarrel ensued, and he was ordered to quit the French territory. It was in April 1804, one month previous to the change of government from consular to imperial, that he hastened to Italy. The conjuncture was in one respect fortunate for him. It gave rise to an impression, which he was not backward to confirm, that the cause of his disgrace was his opposition to the ambitious policy of his brother. Nothing, however, is more certain than that he was as indifferent to popular liberty as the other, and that like him he was on nearly all occasions guided by views of personal interest.

This part of his history will be found discussed by Napoleon and Las Cases: "*Que son second Mariage et une fausse direction de caractère l'avoient privé d'une couronne.*" "*Il eut,*" says Napoleon, "*une jeunesse orangeuse;*" adding that several acts and writings, probably of Lucien, under the name of *Brutus Buonaparte*, and of consonant character, were attributed injuriously to himself.

Lucien was received with open arms by the Pope, whose gratitude he had merited by zealously supporting the Concordat. He remained at Rome until the peace of Tilsit, in 1807, when he and his brother were persuaded to meet at Mantua. A reconciliation was expected, but none took place. He was willing enough to comply with certain conditions proposed by the Emperor, among which was the marriage of his elder daughter with the Prince of the Asturias; but to his

honour, it must be added, that he refused to sacrifice his wife; he would not consent to the dissolution of his marriage, the only condition on which he could hope to enjoy the favour of the imperial despot. For that favour, indeed, he was not very solicitous; he had no wish to be again subjected to the galling fetters from which he had escaped; he found his condition in Rome—adorned as it was by a splendid fortune, and ennobled by the friendship of the Pontiff—far happier than any he could expect to enjoy under the iron rule of the Emperor. That the crown of Spain was held out to tempt him, there can be little doubt; but he scorned to reign as the vassal of France; and he was unwilling to take on himself the odium of the measures about to be executed in relation to the royal family of the country. Besides, he knew too much of the Spanish nation to expect that an usurped throne would either be a happy or a secure one. Angry words passed between the two; Napoleon upbraided him with contumacy; he complained of the persecutions sustained by the Pope; so that both separated more incensed than before they met.

Lucien being no longer permitted to remain in the Eternal City, retired to an estate which he had purchased at Canino. The Pope raised it into a principality, and the Prince of Canino was inscribed among the Roman nobles. But he soon learned enough to be convinced that Italy would not long remain a very safe asylum for him. He fled secretly to Civita Vecchia, and, in a vessel furnished him by his brother-in-law Murat, embarked in Aug. 1810 with the intention of proceeding to the United States. A storm threw him on the coast of Cagliari; but the King of Sardinia refused him permission to land; nor could he obtain a safe-conduct from the British naval commander on that station. He was forced to put out to sea, was captured by two English frigates, and conveyed to Malta, to await the orders of our government respecting him. In conformity with these orders he was transferred to England. He landed at Plymouth, Dec. 18th, and was soon conveyed to Ludlow in Shropshire.

He was permitted to purchase a beautiful estate about fifteen miles from that town; and there, having sent for his family, he spent three years in *otio cum dignitate*. He completed at that period a poem upon which he had long meditated, entitled "*Charlemagne, or, The Church Delivered.*" This was first published in London in 1814, in two volumes quarto, dedicated to Pius VII. and in the following year a translation in English verse ap-

peared, made by Dr. Butler, Master of Shrewsbury School, (the late Bishop of Lichfield,) and by Mr. Hodgson, the present Provost of Eton. But neither the original nor the translation materially withdrew the attention of the public from the great events of their own time, which were passing under their immediate view.

In regard to this Poem, Napoleon exclaimed: "Que de travail, que d'esprit, que de temps perdus! Voilà vingt mille vers—sans couleur, sans but, sans résultat!" Lucien should, according to his brother, have directed his talents to the composition of the History of Italy, which was a desideratum.

Lucien's style of living in England was very frugal. A friend one day ventured to ask him the cause, and his answer is remarkable for its prophetic spirit, "How do you know that I may not ere long have four or five Kings to support?" During his residence in this country, his collection of pictures was offered for sale. Some were valuable; but, as a whole, it was greatly inferior to his uncle Cardinal Fesch's gallery. The peace of 1814 having opened his way to the Continent, he returned to his old friend and protector, Pius VII.

Unfriendly as were the terms on which the two brothers had lived for so many years, there can be no doubt that Lucien opened a correspondence with Napoleon at Elba, through the medium of their sister Pauline, the princess Borghese. Whether he had any share in the plot which brought about the revolution of March 1815, is not so clear. All that is certainly known is, that he soon hastened to join the Emperor at Paris. The ostensible object of his journey was to procure the evacuation of the Roman States, which were invaded by Murat. It is said that, after the fulfilment of his mission, he prepared to return to Italy, but was prevented from leaving France by Napoleon. However this be, he took his seat in the Chamber of Peers, and exhibited more devotion to the imperial cause than he had ever done during its most prosperous days. After the disaster of Waterloo, he urged the Emperor to make a desperate stand for the throne; but he could not infuse his own energy into one whose spirits were damped by misfortune. In an attempt to proclaim Napoleon II. he was opposed by the two Chambers. Events compelled him to retire in haste to Neuilly, where he prepared to leave France. At Turin, however, he was arrested, and detained some time; but at the intercession of the Pope he was released, on the condition of his being subjected to the surveillance of

the Holy Father. Fortunately he had left his family at Rome, which he immediately rejoined at the Villa Rusinella, near Frascati.

The remainder of his days he devoted to literature and the fine arts, and he was much respected in private life. Besides the epic poem already noticed, he was the author of *Stallina*, a novel, in 1799; and the *Cyrnside*, or *Corcora Saved*, a poem, 2 vols. 8vo. 1819. In 1815 he read to the Institute an ode, entitled *The Odyssey*, directed against those who had traduced the genius of Homer; and he also wrote an essay on the Etruscan vases, of which a large deposit was discovered in 1826 and 1829, upon his estate at Canino. This was translated by his son-in-law, Lord Dudley Stuart, and communicated by him to the Society of Antiquaries of London, by whom it was printed in the XXIIIrd volume of the *Archæologia*.

By his first wife, Christine Boyer, the Prince of Canino has left one only surviving child, Letitia, who was married in 1821 to Thomas Wyse, esq. of the Manor of St. John's near Waterford, now M.P. for that city. By his second wife, Alexandrina Beschamp, (Mad. Joubertbou) who was born in 1780, the Prince of Canino had three sons and three daughters. The eldest son, Charles Lucien, who has hitherto borne the title of Prince of Musignano, and who now succeeds to his father's principality, has distinguished himself in the scientific world for his zoological researches. He married in 1822 his cousin Charlotte-Zénide-Julie, the eldest daughter and now the only surviving child of Joseph Buonaparte, Count of Survilliers, the ex-King of Spain.

The other sons are Louis and Pierre. The daughters are Lolotte (the diminutive of *Charlotte*), married at Rome, in Dec. 1815, to the Prince Gabriella; Christine-Alexandrine-Egypte, married first to an Hungarian nobleman, and secondly in 1826 to Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. for Arandel, youngest son of John first Marquess of Bute, and uncle to the present Marquess, and has issue one son. There is also another daughter, Constance (we believe, a son); and Anne, an adopted daughter.

THE DUKE OF MELFORT.

April 9. At Rome, aged 66, the Right Rev. Charles Edward Drummond, titular Duke of Melfort, Comte de Lamoignon in France, a prelate of the church of Rome, and apostolical protonotary; chief male of the house of Drummond.

This venerable man was a great-grandson of John Earl of Melfort, K. T.

(second son of James third Earl of Perth), whom King James the Second, after his abdication, created in 1690 Duke of Melfort and Marquis of Forth, and invested with the order of the Garter, and who had the chief administration of the royal household at St. Germain's until his death in Jan. 1714. He was succeeded in his titles by his son John, who died in 1754; and the latter was succeeded by his son Thomas, who by Mary de Berenger, according to Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, had issue four sons, three of them named after the Pretender and his sons, James-Louis, Charles-Edward, Henry-Benedict, a priest, and Leon-Maurice.

Of these sons, the eldest, we presume, is considered as the fourth Duke of Melfort; and Charles-Edward, the second, now deceased, has been termed the fifth Duke. The male line of the elder branch of the family having become extinct in 1800, on the death of James Drummond, Lord Perth, (great-grandson of the first marriage* of John Earl of Melfort above mentioned,) who was created a British Peer in 1797, and left an only surviving daughter, the present Lady Willoughby d'Eresby, the subject of this notice became the heir male to the ancient earldom of Perth, created in 1605, and the barony of Drummond, 1471. It is supposed that he would have been restored to that peerage at the time of the restoration of the peerages of the Earl of Murr, Earl of Airlee, Viscount Strathallan, &c. in 1825, but, on account of his position as an ecclesiastic,† his claim was not preferred.

* The children of this marriage were educated as Protestants, by the relations of their mother, the heiress of Lundin. There was a still senior branch of the family, who bore the title of Duke of Perth, also from James the Second's creation to James fourth Earl of Perth, the elder brother of the Duke of Melfort; of these Dukes there were five, of whom the last died in 1760. See Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, by Wood, ii. 364, 365.

† There was, besides, some doubt of the legitimacy of the three elder sons. In 1805 the personage now deceased entered a claim to the estate of Perth, against which his brother, Leon-Maurice, then residing in London, entered a protest, the marriage of their mother having taken place the 26th July 1755, while Charles-Edward was born the 1st Jan. 1732. (Douglas's Peerage, by Wood, vol. ii. p. 222.) See also the *Metropolitan Magazine* for August 1840.

His pretensions have now devolved on his only nephew and heir, George Drummond, esq. born in 1807, a Captain in the army, and late of the 93d Highlanders.

THE EARL OF DURHAM.

July 28. At Cowes, aged 48, the Right Hon. John George Lambton, Earl of Durham, Viscount Lambton, and Baron Durham of the City of Durham, and of Lambton Castle; a Privy Counsellor, G.C.B. Knight of the orders of St. Andrew, St. Alexander Newsky, St. Anne and the White Eagle of Russia, Leopold of Belgium, and the Saviour of Greece; High Steward of Hull, &c. &c.

The Earl of Durham was the eldest son of William Henry Lambton, esq. of Lambton Castle, M.P. for the City of Durham, the representative of a very ancient family in the county,* by Lady Anne Barbara Frances Villiers, daughter of George Earl of Jersey. He was born on the 12th of April 1792,—the day after the formation of the Society of the "Friends of the People," of which his father was the chairman, and which commenced that agitation for Representative Reform which produced Earl Grey's motion in that year, and continued to exist till the work was accomplished so much through the labours of the son. By the death of his father, in 1797, aged 33, he became possessed, at the early age of five years, of the valuable family property. He was educated at Eton; served in the tenth hussars; and at the age of twenty married Miss Harriet Cholmondeley, by whom he had three daughters, all now deceased.

On attaining his majority in 1813, he was a candidate for the representation of his native county. At that period, as he described its condition at Sunderland, in 1834, "there was no public feeling in it of any description. The gentry of the county were chiefly Tories—the magisterial bench was filled with the same party—all public meetings were held at the gates of the Bishop's palace. The Rev. Prelate generally attended. Instructions were given to the tenants how they were to vote, and their hands were held up according to the inclination, and in obedience to the bidding, of their landlords." Under such circumstances, Mr. Lambton succeeded through the influence of his father's character. His maiden speech was delivered on seconding a motion for

* The Lambtons can boast an uninterrupted male descent inheriting their original (moderate) estate of Lambton from the twelfth century, a period which few families can surpass.

an address to the Crown, against the transfer of Norway to Sweden; and in the following year he republished, with equal zeal, the annexation of Genoa to Savoy. Mr. Robinson's Corn Bill was shortly after introduced to the House of Commons, where, on the motion for its second reading, it was vigorously opposed by Mr. Lambton.

On the 11th July, 1815, he lost his wife; but entered again into the state of matrimony Dec. 9, 1816, by espousing the Lady Louisa Elizabeth, the second daughter of Earl Grey, the eminent leader of the Whig party.

In 1817 he brought the subject of Mr. Canning's mission to Lisbon before the House of Commons; and the additional grant of 10,000*l.* annually to the former allowances of some of the Royal Dukes, the continuance of the provisions of the Alien Act, and of the Bank Restriction Act, met his determined opposition. In 1819, the proceedings of Government afforded Mr. Lambton abundant materials for the employment of his powers as an advocate of public liberty. His speech on "the Manchester massacre" at a meeting of the county of Durham, was remarkable for its bold denouncement of the administration, and was succeeded by a vigorous opposition to "the Six Acts" in the ensuing Session of Parliament. In 1821 he seconded Lord Tavistock's motion of censure on the ministry, for its treatment of Queen Caroline; and during the same session, on the 17th April, he moved for a committee of the whole House, to consider the state of the representation, and then promulgated his scheme of Parliamentary Reform.

The leading features of this plan were, without touching the representation of the counties and universities, to abolish altogether the right of returning members by cities, boroughs, cinque-ports, &c.; and to transfer the right of returning the members obtained by the abolition of the boroughs to certain districts, into which the country was to be formed, in the rate of 25,000 inhabitants to each, giving an average of 2,500 electors, by whom one member was to be chosen.

In 1825 he opposed the disfranchisement of the Irish 40*l.* freeholders, although supported by the majority of his own party.

In 1827 he supported Mr. Canning's ministry; and on the dissolution of Lord Goderich's Cabinet in 1828, Mr. Lambton was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Durham, of the City of Durham, by patent dated the 17th Jan.* On the

formation of Earl Grey's government in 1830, he became a member of the cabinet, as Lord Privy Seal, and had entrusted to him, with Lord John Russell, Sir James Graham, and Lord Duncannon, the preparation of the Reform Bill. It is ascertained that Lord Durham proposed the plan of taking votes by ballot, and induced his colleagues to adopt it, but at the desire of Lord Grey it was excluded from the bill. The great liberality and extent of the measure, which exceeded the expectations of all parties, is mainly attributed to Lord Durham. To him also is ascribed much of the vigour with which it was carried through Parliament; and especially the bold stroke of dissolving Parliament in 1831, by which its triumph was ensured.

In the debates on the first Reform Bill, Lord Durham took no part; though on Lord Wharfedale's motion, on the 28th of March, 1831, for returns connected with the subject, he had delivered a speech, defending and explaining the ministerial plan. Ere the bill came to the House of Lords, Lord Durham was anticipating the occurrence of the first of those sad domestic calamities that embittered his later years. His eldest son, a child of great promise and beauty, whose portrait is perhaps the greatest, as it certainly is the most interesting work of Lawrence, died by the same complaint which afterwards deprived Lord Durham of two other children. He so far rallied from this shock as to take part in the debates on the second Reform Bill, in the spring of 1832; in the course of which he spoke frequently, and effectively, more particularly in defence of the enfranchisement of the Metropolitan Districts, in behalf of which he delivered a speech remarkable for its statistical information. But his health and temperament were alike unable to bear the cares and bustle of public life. From the close of that session he

to take the title of Lord Darcy of Hadworth, as being one of the co-heirs of that ancient family. But objections to this were made by the Duke of Leeds, (the representative of the Conyers, Lords Darcy,) then Lord of the Household, and though they were subsequently withdrawn, yet Mr. Lambton disclaimed to be under any obligation to his Grace, and would have taken the title of Lord Hadworth; but, having being persuaded by his friends to set down the title of Lord Durham at the foot of some others offered to his Majesty's approbation, King George the Fourth graciously commanded it might be Lord Durham, provided it were "of the City of Durham."

* Mr. Lambton's original intention was

took little part in the business of the government; and on the 13th of March, 1833, he retired from the administration, and was raised to the dignity of an Earl.

At the close of the unfortunate war in which the Poles sought to recover from Russia their national independence, Lord Durham was sent, in the summer of 1833, on a special mission to the Emperor of Russia, for the purpose of endeavouring to soften the rigour of the vindictive proceedings against that brave but ill-fated people. Lord Durham's mission of mercy failed in its benevolent design, and he returned to England.

In 1834 he was present at the great dinner in Edinburgh given to Lord Grey, and his observations in reply to Lord Brougham obtained the enthusiastic approbation of the meeting, and caused Lord Durham to be generally hailed as the leader of the movement. From that time he was everywhere sought to be present at popular meetings, and the hopes of his admirers were highly excited that he would be raised to the head of public affairs. The radical corporation of Hull elected him their High Steward in 1835.

In 1835 Lord Durham returned to Russia as Ambassador, and remained there till the summer of 1837, when he returned to England; and in the following year he went out as Governor General to Canada, entrusted with powers of the most extraordinary character. Finding himself not so well supported as he expected by the Ministry, he returned home the same year.

On all trying occasions the Earl of Durham was equally ready with his services and his purse. He subscribed largely towards the indemnification of Sir Robert Wilson, and gave a thousand guineas to the Spanish committee when a subscription was entered into at the Crown and Anchor, for the constitutional cause in Spain. In his contests for the county he spent enormous sums.

It is perhaps too soon to form an impartial judgment on the character of a public man, who, himself adopting such extreme courses, has naturally been violently opposed. We shall here append some remarks from the leading journals of both sides. The *Morning Chronicle* asserts that,

"By universal consent, the Earl of Durham was allowed to possess a mind

* The title of Earl of Durham had never previously been bestowed, as the dignity was considered appurtenant to the palatinate jurisdiction of the Bishopric, which has been finally abolished by the recent ecclesiastical changes.

of strong natural powers, which had been carefully cultivated. On few subjects of any importance was his information defective, and his quickness of apprehension, shrewdness, and penetration, enabled him to master readily the most difficult questions, and to form a sound and unprejudiced judgment respecting them. It was allowed, too, by all who knew his Lordship, that he had a singular tact in discovering the qualities of those with whom he came in contact, and that few men could with equal readiness obtain the individuals best qualified to execute any particular business on which he had set his mind. Having once carefully surveyed a subject in all its extent, he took care not to waste his powers uselessly in details to which no one man, however industrious, can be equal, but skillfully availed himself of the aid necessary for his purposes. To this happy faculty, possessed by him in so eminent a degree, of combining enlarged views with promptitude in discovering the instruments for giving effect to them, we are indebted for the Report on Canada, one of the most masterly and statesmanlike surveys of a country abounding in all manner of anomalies, that ever was executed. Lord Durham not only knew the men who could be useful, but knew also how to inspire them with the strongest attachment to him; for no man, perhaps, was ever more beloved by all who were in any manner connected with him. But what gave peculiar value to his high powers was his unbending integrity and true patriotism. From his first appearance on the field of politics to the last, no man ever thought of even doubting his rectitude and determined adherence to his conscientious convictions."

The *Examiner* remarks:—"His talents were of a high order; and both in speaking and writing he expressed himself with force, conciseness, and remarkable luminousness. He had no ambition to be brilliant; he aimed at and succeeded in giving the clearest expression to good sense, and the clearness of his sense might sometimes be mistaken for a more shining quality. He spoke seldom and little in the House of Peers, for he felt more discouraged than he ought to have allowed himself to be by the repugnancy of the House to the opinions he held. When in the House of Commons he took a more forward and active part; and those who have heard his speeches to assemblies of the people will agree that he was eminently successful in such addresses, and carried his audience with him without ever stooping to vulgar tastes and prejudices.

"Lord Durham's fidelity to his party

and his principles has passed through trying ordeals, and passed inviolate. If, as alleged, there was much vanity in his nature, with what bristled vanity must he have returned from Canada; but in the glow of his resentments he never for an instant forgot the interests of his party, and the interests of the people, which he believed bound up with them. He felt wronged by the Government (we will not stop to inquire with what degree of justice), but he regarded his personal wrongs as dust in the balance compared with the great object of maintaining the Ministry, and excluding the Tories from power. Had Lord Durham put himself at the head of the Ultra-Radicals in 1838 or 1839, he could have taken vengeance for his treatment in Canada by overthrowing the Government; but no man more earnestly endeavoured to prevent division in the Liberal ranks than Lord Durham. He most strongly discountenanced any defection, and exercised all his influence to restore union and co-operation for the defeat of the common enemy. If this was the part of a vain man, it is certain, at least, that, if his vanity was much, the patriotism which prevailed over it must have been great indeed."

His Colonial statesmanship is still more highly applauded in the Colonial Gazette:—"We boast continually of the extent and grandeur of our Colonial empire, and yet there is not in this country one public man of eminence to whom Colonial policy is a subject of deep interest—for Lord Durham is no more. These days have seen but one; and we essay in vain to name the man who may fill the void occasioned by Lord Durham's death. He was a Colonial statesman on principle and by inclination. 'Go forth and multiply, and subdue the earth,' he used to say; 'for we want room at home, and so let England be everywhere.' Notwithstanding aristocratic prejudices and habits derived from his birth, he delighted in the conversation of merchants, ship-owners, and colonizers. In order to excite him at any time, it was only requisite to touch the chord of the greatness and glory of England; and then he would descend on 'Ships, Colonies, and Commerce,' with that combination of wisdom and fire which distinguished the great men of Elizabeth's day, when the English race began to spread over the world. In another respect the spirit of the great English colonizers was manifest in Lord Durham; he believed, with the framers of the old charters of local self-government which conveyed free institutions from England to America, that distant colonies should be allowed to manage their own affairs in their own way. This

liberty he deemed the one thing needful to maintain the imperial connexion; and thus, while he revived the ancient doctrine of 'Responsible Government for Colonies,' which had slumbered since England took to colonizing with convicts, he was the first British statesman who used the word 'perpetual' in speaking of the connexion between the colonies and their mother-country. Lord Durham's Canadian mission will be his monument. In every colony of England his Report on the Affairs of British North America has been reprinted and circulated, and, we had almost said, got by heart."

We now turn to the columns of the Times:—"The noble Earl was considered by those who knew him best to be a man of straightforward truth and integrity, with little in him of a sordid or ungenerous nature, and with a heart quite capable of kind and warm affections. His faults came more under the head of temper than of principle. He was said to be arrogant, though perhaps without cause—imperious in his domestic circle, yet his immediate family loved him—irritable when opposed, though we never heard that he was vindictive—and it is possible that the proneness to excitement with which he has often been reproached may have proceeded more from unvarying and harassing ill-health, than from original infirmity of the moral temperament."

"Respecting Lord Durham's capacity or solid attainments as a statesman, we cannot conscientiously affirm much to his advantage. He was all his life a flashy politician—talked of, boasted of, aspiring to be prominent—but never, that we know of, accomplishing any acts or exhibiting any powers on which persons of sagacious judgment could rely as indications of eminence thereafter."

"In his Russian mission his lordship was generally looked upon as having rather evaded any difficulties which a bolder mind, and one more tenacious of high purpose, might have struggled with, although perhaps unsuccessfully, than to have fairly encountered and overcome them. His whole demeanour at the Court of St. Petersburg, if not foully slandered, was mainly characterised by obsequious complaisance towards the Sovereign, whose unfriendly feelings and purposes against this country he had, as the advocates of Lord Palmerston assert, been instructed to penetrate and to traverse."

"Of the mission to North America little can with truth be remarked, but that it was a failure the most entire, and, as the history of a few years will show, the most calamitous to the empire, that has attended any effort of colonial policy

since that series of horrible absurdities which ended in the establishment of the United States republic; while, so far as concerned himself, the whole course of his autocracy was rainglorious, perverse, and reckless of national consequences—beginning in buoyant self-conceit; and ending in feeble-minded petulance and mortification.

"Lord Durham had some disciples among the most shallow and unscrupulous of the revolutionary rabble. But they knew not their man, nor did he know them. They thought he might be trusted in his demonstrations of democracy—he flattered himself they might be made subservient to his ambition, and led after his footsteps. The first practical trial would have undeceived them both.

"The highest order of minds, and the most accurate of observers, were those who professed to be the least sanguine of any useful result from the ever-promising, never-executing, career of Lord Durham. He was a man who spread much sail aloft, to catch every breeze by which even a feather could be lifted, but he had little or no ballast aboard him, and seldom kept a steady helm, or looked out far ahead."

By his first wife the Earl of Durham had three daughters, and by his second two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, the subject of the well known picture of Lawrence, died of consumption in 1831; and the same fatal malady carried off his third daughter in 1832; the second in 1833, and in Dec. 1833 his eldest daughter, who had been married only three months before to the eldest son of Lord Duncannon. The survivors are, Lady Mary-Louise, born in 1819; Lady Emily-Augusta, born in 1823; the Right Hon. George-Frederick-Darcy now Earl of Durham, born in 1828; and Lady Alice-Anne-Caroline, born in 1831.

About six weeks before his death, Lord Durham was about to proceed to the south of Europe for the benefit of his health; when, becoming worse at Dover, he changed his course for the Isle of Wight; where he had been getting gradually weaker, but was at last carried off by a sudden and unexpected attack of a few hours' duration.

His body has been conveyed for interment to his ancestral place of sepulture at Chester-le-street near Lambton Castle.

His Lordship is said to have made a will in 1837, shortly before his voyage to Canada. His property is as far as possible bequeathed to the Countess, who is left sole executrix.

Lord Durham's portrait was painted by Sir T. Lawrence, from whose picture there is an engraving in mezzotinto by

Samuel Cousins, and a smaller print by Cochran.

LORD ARDEN.

July 5. In St. James's-place, in his 84th year, the Right Hon. Charles George Percival, Baron Arden of Lohort Castle, co. Cork, and Baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick, a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Surrey, Registrar of the Court of Admiralty, and 8th the Court of Delegates, a Trustee of the Hunterian Museum, M.A., F.R.S., and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Oct. 1, 1736, the eldest child by the second marriage of John second Earl of Egmont, with Catharine daughter of the Hon. Charles Compton, and sister to the 7th and 8th Earls of Northampton. He was consequently half-brother to John-James third Earl of Egmont (grandfather of the present Earl), and elder brother, of the whole blood, of the Right Hon. Spencer Percival, who was assassinated in 1812 when First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer.

He was a nobleman of Trinity College, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1777. In Nov. 1780 he came into Parliament for Launceston, and in the following month was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, (his father being then First Lord,) whereupon he was re-elected, as he was again at the general election of 1794. On the 11th June in the latter year he succeeded to the Irish Peerage on the death of his mother, who had been created Baroness Arden in 1770.

In 1790 he was returned to Parliament for the town of Warwick; and in Dec. 1794 he succeeded to the office of Principal Registrar of the High Court of Admiralty of England, (of which his father had previously obtained for him the reversion,) whereupon he was re-elected for Warwick. In 1796 he was chosen for Totnes; and on the 19th of March 1801 he was appointed Master of the Mint, which office he resigned in July 1802; and was advanced to the House of Peers, by patent creating him Baron Arden, of Arden, co. Warwick, dated on the 28th of that month.

In May 1804 he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to King George the Third; which office he held until 1812. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Surrey, on the resignation of Lord Middleton, in 1830.

Lord Arden married March 8, 1767, Margaretta-Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, Bart.

(whose next sister was afterwards married in 1790 to his brother Mr. Spencer Perceval); by this lady, who survives him, he had issue six sons and three daughters, of whom three sons and two daughters survive. They were: 1, the Hon. Catharine Perceval, living unmarried; 2, the Hon. Helena, married in 1816 to the Rev. Frederick Stewart Trench, eldest son of the late Dean of Kildare, and nephew to Lord Ashdown; 3, the Hon. Charles-Thomas, who died a child in 1793; 4, the Hon. John Perceval, who married in 1816 Lady Elizabeth Anne Brudenell, eldest daughter of the present Earl of Cardigan (now the wife of the Rev. Wm. John Brodrick,) and died in 1818, leaving an only child, Elizabeth-Helen, who died in 1823; 5, the Right Hon. George-James now Lord Arden, a Captain R.N. and M.P. in the present Parliament for West Surrey; he was born in 1794, and married in 1819 Jane, eldest daughter of John Hornby, esq. but has no issue; 6, the Hon. Edward Perceval, who married in 1821 his cousin Jane, eldest daughter of the Rt. Hon. Spencer Perceval, but died in March last, without issue; 7, the Hon. and Rev. Charles-Geo. Perceval, who married in 1829, Mary, only daughter of the Rev. Priant Knapp, and was left a widower in 1832, having had issue a daughter, Mary, and a son, since deceased; 8, the Hon. Caroline-Frances, married in 1825 to Sir William Heathcote, Bart. M.P. and died in 1835; and 9, the Hon. and Rev. Arthur Philip Perceval, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen, and Rector of East Horsley, Surrey, who married in 1825, Charlotte Anne, eldest daughter of the late Hon. and Rev. Augustus-George Legge, a niece of the late George third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G. and of the late Lord Bishop of Oxford, and has a numerous family.

The remains of Lord Arden were removed from St. James's-place for interment in the family mausoleum at Charlton, Kent, on the 11th of July. The funeral was attended by the present Lord, and his other sons; by his sons-in-law Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart. and the Rev. F. Trench; by his nephews Lord Rodolph, Spencer Perceval, esq., John Perceval, esq., Ernest Perceval, esq. and Spencer Walpole, esq. John Walpole, esq. Sir Thomas Wilson, Bart. Colonel Perceval, M.P. Wm. Hornby, esq. C. Lawson, esq. —Swabey, esq. John Doodle, esq. Wm. Lyndon, esq. Richard Jackson, esq. Baynes Jackson, esq. and Messrs. Laud and Cole.

Dr. JENKINSON, BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.
July 7. At Malvern, in his 59th year,
the Right Rev. John Banks Jenkinson,
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

D.D. Lord Bishop of St. David's, Dean of Durham and of Brecon, and official Visitor of St. David's College, Lampeter.

He was born on the 2d Sept. 1781, the second son of Colonel John Jenkinson, Joint Secretary for Ireland, and Gentleman Usher to Queen Charlotte, brother to Charles first Earl of Liverpool, by Frances, daughter of Adm. John Barker.

He was matriculated of Christ Church, Oxford, Dec. 20, 1800; proceeded to the degree of B.A. Dec. 17, 1804; to that of M.A. May 27, 1807; B.P. Nov. 7, and D.D. Nov. 6, 1817. For his professional success he was of course principally indebted to the influence of his cousin the late Earl of Liverpool, and Prime Minister. In 1812 he was instituted to the rectory of Leverington with Parson Drove in Cambridgeshire, a living in the gift of the see of Ely, but in the Crown for that turn. In 1817 he was appointed Dean of Worcester; in 1825 he succeeded Bishop Burgess, as Bishop of St. David's, and a Prebendary of Durham; and in 1827, on the death of Dr. Hall, he received the valuable Deanery of the latter church.

Bishop Jenkinson was highly esteemed for his unaffected piety and sound learning. He maintained a large school for the instruction of the poor children of the parish of Carmarthen, which generally numbered about 150 pupils of both sexes, to whom he also gave a suit of clothes each every year. The greatest part of his income was applied to improvements in his palace at Abergwilly and the grounds, for the purpose of employing the poor.

The Durham Advertiser notices his character in the following terms: "The late Dean was much beloved by those who were admitted to his intimacy; his habits, however, were generally retired and reclusive. He was learned, amiable, and courteous. His conversation was varied and instructive. As a father, friend, and husband, he was exemplary. He was kind to all, and was never known to offend. His knowledge of books was extensive. He lived mostly in his well-chosen library, to which he was principally devoted. His death will be lamented not only for his personal character and virtues, but he will be regretted as the last Dean of Durham under the system which has now continued from the Reformation. His successor will be the stipendiary of the Crown."

His Lordship married, April 8, 1813, Frances-Augusta, third daughter of Augustus Pechell, of Berkhamstead, co. Hertford, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue two sons and two

daughters: 1, George-Samuel, born in 1817, a Lieutenant in the Rifle Brigade; 2, John-Henry, born in 1823; 3, Frances-Sarah; and 4, Augusta-Mary-Frederica. His body was interred on the 13th July, in a vault at the back of the altar, in Worcester cathedral.

By his Lordship's death the revenue of the Deanery of Durham, which amounts to about 9000*l.* a-year, will be divided into two unequal portions—2000*l.* a-year will be paid to the future Dean, and the surplus will be paid over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The diocese of St. David's, also, will be curtailed of some outlying portions. That part of it now in the county of Glamorgan will be annexed to, and in future form part of, the diocese of Landaff,—whilst other portions will be attached to St. Asaph and Hereford.

SIR ROBERT BAKER.

July 12. At his residence in Montagu-place, Russell-square, Sir Robert Baker, Knt. Benchet of the Inner Temple, and formerly Chairman of the Westminster Sessions, Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, Treasurer of the county of Middlesex, &c. &c.

Sir Robert Baker was born January 13, 1762. He was the third and youngest son of Richard Baker, esq. a merchant of London and sometime British Consul at Madeira. Mr. Richard Baker was a younger brother of Sir William Baker of Bayfordbury, Herts, whose eldest son represented the county (and previously the borough) of Hertford in several Parliaments.

After receiving his education at Eton, Sir Robert entered as a Pensioner at St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of M.A. In 1786 he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of the Inner Temple, and for a few years went the Home Circuit. Towards the close of the last century, when the very defective state of the police of the metropolis attracted the attention of the government, and magistrates were appointed with salaries to particular districts, Sir Robert Baker was nominated to the office in Hatton Garden. He received his appointment in Feb. 1798. For the duties of such an office Sir Robert Baker was highly qualified. He combined sound legal knowledge with a strong natural judgment: and these qualities, recommended by a singular evenness of temper and placid urbanity of manner, soon pointed him out to the government as a fit person to be employed on occasions of any extraordinary public importance. His services in this particular were not confined to the metropolis, but

were effectually rendered in various parts of the country.

Upon the occasion when Sir Francis Burdett resisted the Speaker's warrant for his committal to the Tower, and the greatest excitement prevailed among the populace of London, it was in a great measure owing to the calm and judicious management of Sir Robert Baker, that the riots did not terminate in loss of life. In Feb. 1812, when the most alarming disturbances broke out in Nottingham among the stocking weavers, and numerous bodies tumultuously proceeded to a general destruction of the stocking frames, Sir Robert was sent down with Mr. Conant to restore the peace of the neighbourhood; and during his absence the government marked their approval of his conduct by appointing him to be the resident magistrate in Marlborough-street. In 1815, during the Corn Law riots, as also during the serious disturbances in Spa-fields, Sir Robert was again employed in quelling and dispersing the tumultuous assemblages. In the following year Lord Sidmouth, who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department, nominated him in conjunction with Sir Nathaniel Conant and Mr. Nares in a commission to investigate and report upon a variety of cases in which certain of the police officers had conspired to convict innocent persons for the sake of the rewards consequent upon their conviction. The investigation was a most tedious and troublesome duty, and before it was brought to a conclusion Sir Robert received orders to proceed without loss of time for the protection of the peace of Birmingham, and more especially to meet and check an immense body of the people, reported to be above 100,000 persons, who were walking to London (each having a blanket to cover himself by night, and thence called "blanketeers,") in order to bring up a petition in person on the subject of their distresses. Serious apprehensions were also entertained that the tumultuous meetings might endanger the personal safety of the Prince Regent, who at the time was on a visit to the Marquis of Hertford at Ragley. Again Sir Robert was sent down to Manchester immediately after the serious riots in which a number of lives were lost in a conflict between the military and populace.

It was in a succession of such arduous and important duties, when the peace of the country and the lives of its inhabitants might have been seriously compromised by any want of judgment or hasty injudicious treatment of riotous and excited assemblages, that Sir Robert Baker was continually employed, and in that par-

ticular branch he rendered the most important public services to his country.

The occasion in which he was held by his brother magistrates was unequivocally shown on various occasions. In July 1816 they elected him in the most flattering manner Chairman of the Westminster Sessions,—a situation, however, which he found himself obliged to resign in the course of two years, when he was summoned to the more arduous and responsible post of Chief Magistrate at Bow-street, to which he was appointed March 5, 1820. In the following May he received the honor of knighthood.

The autumn of this year was marked by the trial of Queen Caroline. The public excitement was raised by this event to so high a pitch, that it required the most prudent measures and the most persevering vigilance to maintain the peace of the metropolis. During the lengthened period of the trial, Sir Robert Baker was kept in continual requisition at Whitehall. He was daily there from nine o'clock in the morning till seven o'clock in the evening, directing the whole body of police. The trial of Queen Caroline was followed by the coronation of George the Fourth in the summer of 1821, when it was much feared that some serious disturbance would have been caused by Her Majesty persisting in her endeavours to be present, and on which occasion Lord Sidmouth wrote to Sir Robert that he was commanded by the King to convey to him his majesty's entire approbation of the conduct of the civil force, whereby not only the peace of Westminster was preserved, but order and regularity were maintained to a degree seldom if ever equalled.

The difficulties with which Sir Robert Baker had to contend on these occasions can be estimated only by those who are acquainted with the very inefficient state of the police at that time. It is indeed believed that the serious disturbances which took place about this time, and the danger to which the metropolis was continually exposed, suggested to the mind of Sir Robert, then Mr. Peel, to remodel the whole system of police, and to establish that efficient body of men by which the metropolis and its vicinity are now protected.

Up to this time Sir Robert Baker's successful exertions on the most trying occasions had obtained for him universal approbation. Unceasingly employed for twenty-three years in administering the laws or in quelling civil tumult, his character for sound judgment, temperate exercise of authority, and fearless discharge of the duties of his situation, never received

the taint even of suspicion. But now an event occurred which long agitated the public mind and led to the resignation of Sir Robert. Queen Caroline having died in the autumn of 1821 at Brandenburg House, Hammer-smith, while the King and the court were absent in Dublin, it had been decided that the body should be conveyed privately to Harwich for interment in Germany. And in order to prevent the great excitement and demonstration of popular feeling which its passage through the metropolis and especially by Carlton House would produce, it was resolved that the procession should be conducted by Kensington Gravel Pits and thence to the New Road. The strongest remonstrances were urged by the friends of the late Queen to induce the government to alter its determination; and no very obscure intimations were given that the large assemblage of the people who would attend on the occasion would be likely not to submit to the body being conveyed by any other route than through the city. But the feeling of the King was known to be so strong that Lord Liverpool (the only minister in London at the time) would not take upon himself to authorise any alteration from the prescribed route. At the same time no sufficient military force had been provided for overawing and thwarting the populace should they attempt to force the procession through the city.

The result was as many had anticipated. The most determined opposition was offered to the progress of the procession by the side of Kensington church, and the narrow street and road by which it was to move to the Gravel Pits were completely barricaded. The officer in command of the military attending the procession finding its progress thus prevented, despatched an orderly to the Home Office for further instructions, when Sir Robert Baker, who had been in attendance at Whitehall from a very early hour, was verbally directed by Lord Liverpool to proceed to Kensington and turn the procession through Hyde Park. Sir Robert immediately rode down to Kensington on the orderly's horse, and directed the procession to move on by the direct route towards London. The populace now thought that they had gained their point and proceeded chiefly in advance of the hearse on to Piccadilly, when the funeral procession was turned into the Park through the gate at Hyde Park Corner, and thence proceeded with much difficulty to Cumberland Gate, where a vast concourse of people were assembled, who, as soon as they found themselves disappointed, had rushed in torrents and

in the most exasperated state by Hyde Park Lane and the other thoroughfares leading to Oxford-street. It was here that the military who were in advance removing the timber, iron posts and other obstructions placed across the Edgware-road, and were assailed with showers of stones and brickbats, fired upon the people, whereby two lives were lost. The procession however was enabled to proceed with little interruption till it reached Tottenham Court Road, where a barricade of all sorts of carriages locked together across the road presented itself, and Sir Robert was assured that similar ones had been constructed beyond, and even trenches cut across the road. Thus situated, it became a question whether the military should attempt to force the barrier, certain that if they succeeded they would have fresh ones to encounter at every step and a succession of sanguinary conflicts would have to be sustained; or whether the procession should pursue the only line left open down Tottenham Court-road. Sir Robert Baker wisely determined upon the latter, and proceeded to St. Giles's, all the streets leading eastward being obstructed, leaving no other passage than Drury Lane, and thence to Temple Bar, through which the procession passed into the city, where Sir Robert's authority ceased.

Upon the return of the Court to London, the circumstance was made the subject of inquiry by the government, and Sir Robert Baker received intimation that the procession having been allowed by him to enter the City did not meet the approval of the Cabinet. In consequence of this, on the 12th Sept. he resigned his appointment at Bow-street.

That the voice of the country however was unequivocally declared in approval of Sir Robert's sound exercise of discretion, was evinced as well by the public press at the time, as by especial marks of attention which public bodies paid to him, though he was himself too loyal a subject—too much alive to the duty of submission to legal authority, ever to allow a word to escape his lips, even among his intimate friends, condemnatory of the harsh treatment which the faithful conscientious discharge of his duties on that most trying occasion brought down upon him. The magistrates of Middlesex took advantage of the first opportunity that offered for shewing their opinion of Sir Robert's conduct, and the esteem and regard which his connexion with them had so universally produced. The Treasurership of the county becoming vacant, an influential body of them requested that he would allow his name to be proposed

as a candidate, and he was elected in the most gratifying manner in May 1832. At the end of the following year he was called to the Bench of the Inner Temple, of which society he was Treasurer for the year 1832. In 1836 he was elected Deputy Governor of the South Sea Company, having previously been for thirty-six years a Director of that Company.

Lord Sidmouth also, when he officially communicated to him, the decision to which the Cabinet had come, stated that a pension would be granted to him for his services; and that the affair had not lessened his esteem and friendship for him; and moreover that he should be happy to promote the interests of his family to the utmost of his power; a promise which his Lordship shortly after fulfilled by bringing under the notice of the First Lord of the Admiralty the naval services of Sir Robert's third son, Commander, then Lieutenant, George Baker.

Sir Robert Baker, finding the infirmities of age increase upon him, resigned in 1835 the Treasurership of the county, and in 1838 the Deputy Governorship of the South Sea Company.

On the 16th December 1798 he had married Harriet, fourth daughter of Anthony Auliere, of Haverton Hall, Norfolk, esq. and by that lady, who still survives him, he had sixteen children, eleven of whom are now living. His eldest and fourth sons, the Rev. Richard Baker (of whom see a notice in our Magazine for June, p. 665) and Capt. William Way Baker, (see our March number, p. 333,) met with premature and sudden deaths from dropsy and cholera, a few months only before the decease of their venerable father.

The remains of Sir Robert Baker were deposited in the General Cemetery in the Harrow Road on the 18th of July.

Few men have passed through life more respected than Sir Robert Baker; still fewer have filled important and arduous situations in such troublesome and excited times with so much credit and honour to themselves.

Faithful in all the relations of life, his sound legal attainments, his correct classical taste, his sterling integrity, his unaffected sincerity, his goodness of disposition and temper, and his unassuming gentlemanlike deportment, not less secured to him the respect of the public and the warm regard and esteem of his friends, than the most affectionate veneration of his family.

"The memory of the just shall be blessed."

FRANCIS AGLIONBY, Esq. M.P.

July 1. Of apoplexy, whilst entering the Court-house at Carlisle, for the discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Cumberland Quarter Sessions, in his 62d year, Francis Aglionby, esq. of Nunbury, M.P. for the Eastern Division of the county of Cumberland.

This gentleman was the son of John Ormer Yates, esq. of Skirwith Abbey. He was originally intended for the bar, and educated for that profession, but, not pursuing it, he accepted a commission in the Cumberland Militia, and was soon raised to the rank of Major.

In 1822, on the death of his maternal aunt, he assumed the name of Aglionby, of which ancient family he was one of the representatives.

As a politician, Major Aglionby was an ardent and sincere advocate of Reform. In 1833 and 1835, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Western Division of Cumberland; but in 1837 he was returned representative of the Eastern Division by a majority of 691, in opposition to the Right Hon. Sir James Graham, Bart. whose desertion of the Reform Ministry had rendered him no longer acceptable to the constituency.

Major Aglionby married in 1814, Mary, the daughter of John Matthews, esq. of Wigton Hall, by whom he had issue, a son and three daughters. His son dying in 1834, the manors and estates of the Aglionbys have now become the property of his cousin, H. A. Aglionby, esq. M.P. for Cockermouth.

The remains of Major Aglionby were interred in the family burying place, in the chancel of Ainstable church, Cumberland.

MRS. BEEVOR.

July 21. At Newark-upon-Trent, in her 83d year, Ann, relict of the Rev. John Beevor, formerly Rector for 41 years of the North Mediet of Claypole, in Lincolnshire. This excellent and highly-respected lady cherished through life a strong and lively conviction of the responsibilities of the Christian character; and in the several relations of a wife, a mother, and a mistress of a family, exhibited a bright exemplar for the imitation of others. She was the eldest daughter and last surviving child of William Perfect, esq. of Pontefract in Yorkshire, by Ann, daughter of Thomas Grosvenor, esq. and great-niece of Sir Walter Calverley, of Calverley, Bart. She was married in 1780, and became a widow in 1820. Her late husband was the only son and heir of John Beevor, esq. of Heckmondwike, co. York; and was third cousin to the second Sir Thomas Beevor, Bart. of Hethel in

Norfolk,—and with that gentleman was collaterally descended from Abraham Beevor, esq. of Heckmondwike, who died in the beginning of the last century. In early life Mr. Beevor was a member of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. as sixth wrangler in 1775, and that of M.A. in 1779. In the latter year he was presented to his living of Claypole, by the late Sir George Bromley, Bart. of Stoke, in Nottinghamshire. While making a short stay in London in the summer of 1820, he died suddenly, (with but little previous indisposition,) from a rupture of the heart, on the 10th of June. His remains were removed to Claypole for interment, and deposited in the chancel; on the north side of which, an elegant mural monument, from a design by that well-known artist, the late Mr. Fowler of Winterton, has since been erected to his memory. By the lady whose death is above recorded, Mr. Beevor had issue six sons and ten daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters predeceased their father. Of the rest:—1. Ann, is unmarried; 2. Sarah, is the widow of the late Robert Seaton, esq. of Pontefract in Yorkshire; 3. Julia, is the wife of George Hodgkinson, esq. of Newark-upon-Trent; 4. Charlotte, died unmarried in 1828; 5. Thomas, is in holy orders, B.D. and Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge; 6. John, late a solicitor at Newark, married Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Francis Parke, esq. of Attleborough in Norfolk; and died in 1833, leaving issue two sons, Henry and John; 7. Caroline, is the wife of John Jeremiah Higby, esq. M.D. of Newark, aforesaid; 8. Amelia, is married to Edward Thompson, esq. Captain in the army, and nephew to the Bishop of Chichester; 9. Abraham, is a member of the medical profession, unmarried; and 10. Louisa, is unmarried.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 22. At the house of his brother-in-law G. Haldimand, esq., Belgrave-square, aged 40, James Prinsep, esq. F.R.S., Member of the French Institute, Berlin Royal Academy, &c. He died after a lingering illness, brought on by over-exertion in his official literary and scientific pursuits during a twenty years' residence in India.

May 20. In Chapel-place, Oxford-street, aged 63, Mr. Samuel Plank, who was for nearly 30 years connected with the old police establishment, and for a considerable portion of that time chief constable at Marlborough-street. Among

other important cases, Plank was the means of bringing Fauntleroy to justice, and a sum, amounting to nearly 20,000*l.* was offered if he would connive at a plan laid for the prisoner's escape, but Plank spurned the proposal. By the recent alterations in the police the situation of chief constable was abolished, and he retired upon a pension of 80*l.* a-year. By a long course of frugality and economy, he amassed considerable property.

May 22. Aged 28, Mr. William Angus Robertson, for several years assistant editor and publisher of the *Mechanics' Magazine*.

June 17. In Norfolk-street, aged 78, R. H. Weston, esq.

June 18. Suddenly, in the street, of apoplexy, Mr. John Vickery, late Governor of the House of Correction. He was for many years a Bow-street officer, and when in that situation, upon the death of Townsend, he was the favourite officer with King George the Fourth, and attended upon him at Ascot, &c.

June 20. At Brunswick-place, aged 74, Lucas Birch, esq. late of Cornhill, younger brother of Mr. Alderman Birch; and the most active partner in their well known establishment as cooks, &c.

June 25. At Kentish Town, aged 73, Mary, widow of Yelling Underwood, esq.

June 30. At Blackheath, Thomas Handford, esq. late of the Stamp Office, Somerset House.

June . . . At Kensington, aged 22, Mr. Wriothlesley Sinclair, Scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford, on the Tesdale Foundation.

July 1. In Brompton-square, Dorothy, relict of John Larking, esq. formerly of Clare House, Kent.

July 2. Aged 53, Mr. Thomas Bennett, deputy-governor of Horsemonger-lane county jail. He died of apoplexy when driving a four-wheeled carriage to the Southampton Railway.

July 6. At Clapham-common, Jane, wife of John Barker, esq.

July 11. In Tavistock-square, aged 65, Theodore Garvaron, esq.

July 12. In Devonshire-st. aged 38, Hannah, relict of Samuel Ballin, esq.

July 14. In Conduit-st. aged 21, John Hamilton Shaw, son of A. W. Shaw, esq. of her Majesty's Customs.

July 15. Aged 64, Morgan Williams, esq. of Chesapeake.

July 17. At Camberwell, Catharine, second dau. of the late Major C. H. Fitzmayer, R. Art.

In Grosvenor-place, Harriett, wife of the Rev. Charles Gore, of Burrow Court, Som.

July 18. In Westmoreland-place, City-

road, the relict of Samuel Wrightson, esq. of Woking, in Surrey.

July 20. At Clapham, aged 69, John Townsend, esq. late of Nottingham.

In Salisbury Place, in her 89th year, Mary Neill, widow of the late Rev. Alexander Waugh, D.D. Minister of the Scots Secession Church, Well-street.

At Greenwich, aged 54, Elizabeth, relict of William Sharp Handasyde, esq.

July 21. In Duke-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 64, Lieut.-Col. Carrighan.

In West-square, Southwark, Lydia, wife of G. Holmes, esq.

In Sloane-st. aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Moore, esq.

July 22. Aged 48, Ann, wife of William Cox, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, formerly of Woodford Hall, Essex.

At Hampstead, aged 65, Ann, relict of the late John Wollaston, sen. esq.

George Ward, esq. of Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. and of Cockspur-st.

July 23. Aged 65, Mary, wife of Robert Pugh, esq. of Salisbury-st. Strand.

In Henrietta-st. Covent-garden, aged 68, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. John Bohn, bookseller.

July 26. Aged 25, Emma, only daughter of Peter Henry Stromboun, esq. third circuit judge in the northern division of the Presidency of Madras.

Susan Lloyd, of Reddington, Surrey, relict of the late Thomas Lloyd, esq. formerly of Birmingham, and daughter of the late John Whitehead, esq. of Barford near Warwick.

July 27. At Clarendon-place, Maida Vale, aged 45, Mr. John Buller, for many years the highly-respected clerk, and the recently-admitted partner, of Mr. Barker, agent to the proprietors of the country newspapers. Mr. Buller was formerly for several years in the establishment of the Office of the *Exeter Flying-Post*, and was highly esteemed for his worth and integrity.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 77, Edmund John Glynn, esq.

July 28. Aged 51, Mr. Henry Goulden, of Gibson-sq. Islington, Vicar Choral of St. Paul's.

At his house in Bethnal-green-road, in the 89th year of his age, James May, esq. solicitor, supposed to be the oldest practitioner in London.

July 29. At Battersea, Sophia, wife of Thomas F. Wood, esq. of Coombs, Suffolk.

At Petersham, Emma, wife of George Morant, esq. of Wimpole-st.

At Wilton-terrace, John Hastie, esq. late of Calcutta.

In Nutford-place, Edgware-road, Mr. Benjamin Lipscombe, an unfortunate

author, who put a period to his existence by discharging a pistol through his head.

July 30. At the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Bright, Saville-row, aged 67, Anna, widow of the late Benjamin Follett, esq. of Topsbam, and another of Sir W. W. Follett, M.P.

In Millbank-st, aged 74, Sophia-Frances, relict of Francis Tappenden, esq.

At Brompton, aged 27, Mary, the wife of John Drake, esq.

At Great Alle-st, Mary-Ann, widow of Richard Nelme, esq.

July 31. Aged 45, Harriet, wife of John Bockett, esq. of Clapham-common.

Lately. At Brompton-sq. Dorothy, relict of John Larkins, esq. of Clare House, Kent.

At Walworth, Elizabeth, relict of Walter Smythe, esq. of Acton Burnell.

At Pentonville, aged 78, Charlotte, relict of Wm. Berk, esq. of Hackney.

William, second son of the late Wm. Capel, esq. of Prestbury-house, near Cheltenham.

In Vincent-square, Westminster, aged 70, Robert Colquhoun, esq. late quarter master and paymaster of the grenadier guards, in which regiment he served for nearly 50 years.

Aug. 2. In Chester-sq. aged 57, Thomas Barry, esq. late of Demerara.

Aug. 3. In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. the Right Hon. Laura Countess Cornwallis. Her ladyship was the daughter of Mr. W. Hayes, and was married in Jan. 1829, to the Earl of Cornwallis, being his second wife. She had no issue.

Aug. 4. At Gloucester-place, New Road, aged 84, Margaret Ogilvie, relict of Major-Gen. Alexander Keith, formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 65th regt.

In Cecil-st. Strand, aged 66, Capt. J. Kilpatrick.

Aug. 5. At Clapton, aged 65, James Powell, esq. of Carey-st. Lincoln's Inn.

At Hampstead, aged 66, Isabella, the wife of the Rev. Samuel White, D.D. Incumbent of Hampstead.

Aug. 6. At Highbury, Ann-Elizabeth, widow of John Cogan, esq. and niece of Dr. Cogan, first founder of the Royal Humane Society. Her body was interred at the Highgate Cemetery.

At Old Brompton, aged 27, Charles Howell Vallotton, esq. eldest son of H. L. Vallotton, esq.

Aug. 7. At Islington, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Dr. Coote, of Doctors' Commons.

At Wandsworth Common, aged 83, Joseph Kaye, esq.

At Stamford Hill, Miss Mary Pulsford, eldest daughter of the late Robert Pulsford, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

Aug. 8. In Cockspur-st. in his 60th year, Benjamin Barth, esq.

At Kilburn, aged 80, Mary-Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Wm. Pettigrew, of Saville-row.

Aged 80, Mrs. Ann Hayling Williams, relict of John Williams, esq. of Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington.

Aug. 10. In Keppel-st. Russell-sq. in her 70th year, Mrs. Frances Thomazine Raynsford.

William Key, esq. of James-street, Haymarket.

Aug. 11. At Duke-st. Westminster, aged 68, John Rickman, esq. F.R.S. Clerk Assistant of the House of Commons, of whom a memoir will be given in our next number.

Aged 52, after a very protracted illness, Ebenezer Barber, esq. of the Stock Exchange.

Aug. 17. At Hammersmith, Capt. J. E. Johnson, late a Commander in the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service.

Aged 62, Henry Roberts, esq. of Queen Charlotte-row, New-road.

Aged 86, John Garnet, esq. of Bethnal-green.

Aug. 18. Maria, wife of Hans Busk, esq. of Great Cumberland-place.

Aug. 19. At Gloucester-place, D. Campbell, esq. of Inverniel and Ross, Argyllshire, N. B.

At Stockwell Common, aged 63, Ann, widow of J. J. Greller, esq. of Hackney.

Aug. 20. At Kennington, aged 67, Jane, relict of Joshua Rowland, esq.

In Wrymouth-st. aged 73, Jane, widow of Colonel Douglas, F. I. Co.'s service.

At Hampstead John Tyrrell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, and Kew, eldest son of the late, and brother of the present City Remembrancer.

BERKS.—*June 5.* At Holt House, Wokingham, aged 77, Maria, relict of William Humphrey, esq.

July 22. At the residence of George Parrott, esq. Castle Farm, near Buckingham, in his 70th year, Tobias Ledbrooke, esq. many years surgeon to the Royal Bucks Militia, and a Deputy Lieutenant of that county.

Lately. At Sunninghill, aged 78, Mark Singleton, esq. formerly Store-keeper of the Ordnance, and son-in-law of the celebrated Charles first Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of India, having married his lordship's only surviving daughter, Lady Mary Cornwallis, in Nov. 1785. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Eye at the general election of 1796, but resigned in favour of the present Earl Cornwallis in Oct. 1799.

Aug. 1. At the Salisbury Tower, Windsor Castle, Margaret, relict of Thomas Cole, esq. of co. Kilkenny, sister to the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Cockburn, Bart.

Aug. 15. At Windsor, aged 17, Catharine, eldest dau. of William de St. Croix, esq.

BUCKS.—*Aug. 9.* At Great Marlow, aged 63, Mrs. Higginson of Wimpole-st.

CAMBRIDGE.—*July 15.* Seth Bull, esq. of Ely, who attended the agricultural meeting at Cambridge, left that town the same afternoon on horseback on his return home, and had not gone more than a mile before he was attacked by apoplexy, and died upon the spot.

Aug. 18. At Chippenharn Park, aged 65, Anna-Maria, wife of John Tharp, esq. daughter of the late C. Philips, esq. of Ruxley Lodge, Surrey.

CHESHIRE.—*July 8.* At the residence of her sister, Mrs. Morgan, Woodside, the widow of the Rev. Andrew Thompson, D.D. Minister of St. George's, Edinburgh.

July 23. At Birkenhead, Jane Holt, dau. of the late John Holt, esq. of Crossfield, Roebdale.

CUMBERLAND.—*Lately.* At Oughterside, aged 21, Mr. J. Hayton, of Corpus Christi coll. Cambridge.

DEVON.—*June 16.* At Plymouth, Meriel-Eliza, wife of Clarence Cary, esq. fifth dau. of the late Major Sparrow, of Leamington.

July 13. At Devonport, Osbert Calmady Hamlyn, esq. son of C. R. Hamlyn, esq. of Leawood; the third son Mr. Hamlyn has had the misfortune to lose by consumption, after they had arrived at man's estate.

July 17. Drowned from a yacht near Torquay, in his 21st year, Charles, only son of the late Hon. Gerard Vanneck, and nephew to Lord Huntingfield.

July 22. At Stedcombe House, Caroline, only child of Rd. Holdsworth, esq.

July 30. At Dawlish, Isabella, relict of Major Lighton, Bombay Horse Art.

Lately. At Stoke, aged 84, Mr. Wm. Doyle, late a superannuated boatswain of her Majesty's navy. This venerable man sailed round the world with Captain Cook, and was coxswain of the boat at Owyhee when Cook was killed.

At Plymouth, aged 81, John Sampson, esq.

At Ashburton, aged 78, Mrs. Joanna Adams, she has left upwards of 10,000*l.* to be distributed amongst her poor relations, amounting to 18 persons.

Aged 83, Henry Studdy, esq. of Watton Court.

Aug. 2. At the Royal Naval Hospital,

Plymouth, aged 81, Richard, the 2d son of the Rev. S. Webber, Vicar of Tisbury, late mate of H. M. S. Rodney.

Aug. 19. at Stonehouse, aged 71, Major Andrew Kishman, Paymaster to the Royal Marines, Plymouth.

DURHAM.—*July 29.* At Gaigford, Charlotte, wife of Lewis Walton, esq. dau. of the late Capt. W. Richardson.

ESSEX.—*June 6.* Lewis Daubuz, esq. of Leytonstone, Essex. A few days before, he was driving in a cabriolet with his brother, Mr. James Daubuz, when the horse fell, and the deceased was thrown with violence on a heap of stones. This gentleman was grandson to the late William Harris Arundel, esq. of Trengvaignton and Kenegie, Cornwall, and son of the late Mr. Charles Lewis Daubuz, of Truro. (His death was recorded under a wrong name in p. 216.)

July 27. At Wanstead, aged 38, Agatha, wife of Jonathan Chapman, esq.

July 31. At South-end, aged 67, Elizabeth, relict of Robert Scrutton, esq.

Aug. 11. Aged 73, William Green, esq. of Stanway Hall; a banker at Colchester.

GLOUCESTER.—*June 28.* At Clifton, aged 81, John Brickdale, esq. formerly of Stoodleigh, Devon, Comptroller of H. M. Customs in Bristol.

June 26. At St. James's square, Bristol, aged 84, Thomas Rouch, esq.

July 3. At Clifton, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Overton, Rector of St. Crux and St. Margaret's, York.

July 12. In his 74th year, George Rogers, esq. solicitor: for upwards of 50 years Chapter Clerk to the Dean and Chapter of Bristol.

July 13. At the Hotwells, the wife of Abel Phillips, esq. of Barbadoes.

July 14. At Cheltenham, Mary Ann, relict of William N. Richardson, esq. of Calcutta, eldest dau. of the late P. F. Muntz, esq. of Selbywick, Wore.

July 19. At Cheltenham, James Bracher Burnet, esq. third son of the late Henry Burnet, esq. of Keppel-st.

July 28. At Cheltenham, the Rt. Hon. Augusta Lady Rossmore. She was the fourth daughter, of Francis, late Lord Elcho; and was married on the 3d June, 1819, to the present Lord Rossmore, by whom she had no issue.

At Clifton, at an advanced age, George Powell, esq. son of the late Richard Powell, esq. of New Garden, Limerick.

July 31. At Cheltenham, aged 76, Isabella, relict of Henry Lambirth, esq. of Writtle, Essex.

Lately. In Paragon-terrace, Cheltenham.

ham, Eliza-Catharine, wife of Capt. Clement Sneyd, R.N. of Huntley-hall, Staffordshire.

Aged 88. Elizabeth, relict of Philip Miles, esq. of Clifton House.

HEARNS.—May 18. In his 78th year, Stephen Bonnett, esq. father of the Rev. G. S. Bonnett, Rector of Avington.

June 21. At Dogmersfield Rectory, aged 46, Frances-Sarah, eldest surviving dau. of the late Jeremiah Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons.

July 28. At Southampton, aged 70, Mary, wife of Charles Arnott, esq. formerly of Rushington, and dau. of the late W. Hayard, esq.

July 30. At Kempshott Park, aged 81, Edward Walker Blunt, of Exeter Coll. Oxf.

Aug. 6. At Ryde, Isle of Wight, aged 70, Ralph Addison, esq. of Temple Bar, of Montagu-street, Russell-square, and of Esher Lodge, Surrey.

HEARS.—May 26. At Chorley-wood, Louisa, relict of the Rev. Robert Cunningham, of Rose-hill.

HUNTINGDON.—July 17. At Kimbolton, aged 48, Michael Sheridan Taylor, esq.

July 27. At Kimbolton, aged 67, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Nelson Kerr, Rector of Tillbrook, Bedfordshire.

Aug. 1. At Sawtry, Catharine Sophia, wife of the Rev. Geo. Heathcote.

KENT.—July 4. At Woolwich, aged 73, Clara, relict of J. Miller, esq. last surviving sister of the late Major-Gen. Adye, Royal Artillery.

July 18. At Sandgate, aged 42, T. P. Lloyd, esq. of Old Broad-street.

July 27. At Ramsgate, aged 49, Mary, wife of John Wilson, esq. of Hull.

Aug. 2. At his residence, North Down House, Isle of Thanet, aged 77, Major Sir John Whale, Knt. late of the 1st Life Guards.

Aug. 14. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 42, Catharine, daughter of Fred. Gibson, esq. of Turnham-green.

Aug. 17. At Farningham Vicarage, aged 78, Mrs. Sanford.

At Ramsgate, aged 87, Jemima, relict of William Welbank, esq.

Aug. 18. At Tunbridge Wells, in her 97th year, Mrs. Henry Ross.

LANCASHIRE.—June 24. In his 30th year, of consumption, Mr. Egerton Webbe, son of Mr. Samuel Webbe, of Tortat-park, and nephew to Mr. Egerton Smith. He was grandson of Samuel Webbe, the celebrated plea-composer, and inherited a portion of his musical talents. He has left some instrumental works, especially fugues, and had written a comic opera. His time, however, had latterly been

chiefly occupied in writing for periodical publications, though almost the only papers that appeared with his name attached are a series entitled *Thoughts on Language*, in Leigh Hunt's *London Journal*. He was for a short period joint editor with Mr. Edw. Holmes, of a little publication called *The Musical World*.

July 11. John Bibby, esq. merchant of Liverpool, and late Conservative member of Pitt-street ward. This gentleman had been dining with some friends at Everton, and was returning home, when it is supposed that he was attacked and murdered. His body was found in a pit.

July 30. Aged 70, Miss Stoward, sister of the Rev. John Stoward, D.D. Rector of Aldingham, Lancashire.

Aug. 10. At Rivington, aged 71, Robert Darbishire, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county. He was the second son of the late James Darbishire, esq. of Bolton-le-Moors, by Anne, youngest of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Robert Dukinfield, esq. third son of Sir Robert Dukinfield, Bart.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—June 1. Emily, youngest dau. of the late Rev. T. Burnaby, Vicar of St. Margaret's, Leicester.

LANCOLN.—May 5. Aged 79, Philippa, relict of John Foulkes, esq. dau. of the late Rev. Brownlow Toller, of Billingborough Hall.

June 14. At South Killingholme, aged 74, David Brocklesby, esq. It was on the part of his estate, near the Humbar (purchased by the Trinity-house a few years ago), that the Killingholme lighthouses were erected, to which has latterly been added a telegraph communication with Cleethorpes.

June 26. At Slingsby, aged 65, Mrs. Elizabeth Bradshaw, sister to the late Rev. John Forth, Rector of Heslerton.

July 24. At Caistor, John Wray Haddelsey, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—June 29. At Isleworth, aged 82, Mary, relict of D. Shea, esq. formerly of Jamaica and London.

July 26. At Ealing, Harriet, wife of John Ibbotson, esq.

July 29. At Twickenham, aged 87, Henrietta, widow of Col. Lorenzo Moore, of Dublin, only child of Sir S. T. Janssen, Bart. Lord Mayor of London in 1753.

July 15. At Swakeleys, near Uxbridge, aged 66, Thomas Trueman Clarke, esq. He was found drowned in a brook in his own grounds.

Aug. 8. At Feltham-hill, Lieut. Charles Fleetwood, R.N.

NORFOLK.—May 20. Frances, widow of G. B. Smith, esq. of Great Yarmouth, only dau. of the Rev. John Hull, Rector of Pentlow, Essex.

July 14. At Yarmouth, aged 61, Mrs. Hannah Louttid, relict of Lieut. Duncan Louttid, R.N.

July 18. Aged 80, T. Harvey, esq. of Northwold Stoke.

NORMHAMPTON.—July 23. At Spratton Hall, Julia Frances, fourth daughter of the late Rev. William Heath, of Inkborough, Wore.

NORRIS.—July 16. At Normanton-on-Soar, Capt. George Aston, of the 27th foot.

Lately. At Normanton-on-Soar, aged 88, Mary, wife of Mr. B. Thirby, dau. of Sir Charles Townley, Knt. Clarenceux and Garter King of Arms.

Aug. 1. Aged 72, Matthew Needham, esq. of Lenton.

MONMOUTH.—July 5. Aged 64, Wm. Conway, esq. of the Pontnewydd Tin Works.

Lately.—At Monmouth, in her 50th year, Miss Frances Morgan, sister of P. Morgan, esq. of Clitha-hill.

OXFORD.—May 16. Aged 67, Capt. Robert Belcher, for many years a retired Adjutant of the Oxfordshire Local Militia, stationed at Henley, and Mayor of that town.

June 2. At Shipton-on-Cherwell, aged 63, Mary, wife of W. Turner, esq. dau. of the late Mr. Ald. Shortland, of Oxford.

Aug. 1. At Oxford, in her 63d year, Caroline, youngest daughter of the Rev. R. C. Rogers, D.D. late of Child Okeford, Dorset.

SOMERSET.—July 19. In her 22nd year, Louisa Gertrude Moysey, last remaining daughter of the Rev. Dr. Moysey, Archdeacon of Bath.

July 28. At Bath, aged 72, Philip Ditcher, esq.

Lately. At Shepton Mallet, aged 30, Susannah, wife of J. Cooper, esq. and only daughter of Daniel Ashford, esq. Coroner.

At Bath, Anne, relict of Alex. Walrond, esq. of Barbadoes.

Aug. 2. At Bath, aged 70, Elizabeth-Anne, relict of Edward Greaves, esq. of Nettleworth Hall, Notts.

Aug. 5. Aged 23, Charles Henry Morgan, son of J. F. Morgan, esq. of Beaufort Buildings West, drowned at the Cleveland Pleasure Baths.

Aug. 6. At Bath, aged 78, J. Harcourt, esq. late of Bermondsey.

SURREY.—April 10. John Gibson, esq. of Ipswich. His relatives, a few days after his death, discovered concealed in some old books that had been kept for some years in a cupboard of a sitting room, bank notes, many of them of 100l. value each, and gold, to the amount of nearly 4,000l. They were found in dif-

ferent deposits, apparently made at distinct intervals of time.

July 13. The wife of W. Dalton, esq. and grand-dau. of Dr. Money, both of Bury St. Edmund's.

Aug. 1. At Aldborough, aged 76, Ann, relict of the Rev. W. Wyatt, F.R.S., Rector of Framlingham.

SURREY.—June 7. At the Most, Lingfield, Thomas Lucas, esq.

June 29. At Wimbledon, aged 81, Samuel Humphreys, esq.

July 12. At Farnham, aged 19, William Brackenbury, eldest son of William Brackenbury, esq., one of the Agents of the British and Foreign Bible Society.

July 18. At Thames Ditton, aged 70, Richard Tillyer Blunt, of Dorset-place, Dorset-square.

July 24. At Heath Hall, Thursley, Mary, relict of John Knowles, esq.

Lately. Lucy, wife of J. Berryman, esq. of Lyne, mother of A. Eves, esq. of Cheltenham.

At Richmond, Francis-Henry, second son of the Rev. Henry Lee Warner, of Walsingham Abbey.

At Upper Tooting, aged 20, Mary, daughter of the late W. Pirie, esq., Aberdeen.

Aug. 10. Aged 76, Mary, widow of Rev. John F. Chandler, of Witley.

SUSSEX.—July 4. At Hastings, aged 4, Francis Scott James, second son of G. P. R. James, esq.

July 11. At Chichester, aged 89, Mr. Thomas Sanden, physician, who practised in that his native city for more than half a century, but had been bedridden for many years.

July 20. Maria, wife of Major Sandham, of Rowdell House.

Three days after the birth of a son, the wife of the Rev. H. M. Wagner, Vicar of Brighton.

July 30. At Hastings, aged 56, William Phillips, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

Lately. At Brighton, aged 94, the widow of Thomas Bradford, esq., of Woodlands, near Doncaster, and Ashdown Park, Sussex, and mother of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Bradford, and of Lieut.-Col. Sir Henry Bradford, who died in 1816, from the effects of wounds received at Waterloo.

Aug. 4. At Hurst, aged 50, Tweedy John Todd, M.D. one of the leading physicians at Brighton.

Aug. 9. At Brighton, aged 63, Thomas Barry, esq., formerly of the West Indies, and late of Wimpole-st.

Aug. 11. At Little Hampton, R. Jortin, esq.

Aug. 12. At Brighton, aged 77, Mary,

widow of C. Tibbels, esq. of Barton Segrave, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 13. At Lanting, aged 81, the widow of Gen. Sir T. Trigge, G.C.B. ☉

WARWICK.—July 11. At Colehill, aged 74, St. George Bywater, esq.

July 18. At Rugby, aged 83, Susanne, relict of Samuel Bucknill, esq.

July 21. At Leamington, aged 61, Jane, relict of Lieut. George Chantry, of Aston.

July 26. At Warwick, aged 93, Mr. John Humphries, supposed to be the last survivor of the crew of the ill-fated *Royal George*.

July 27. At Leamington, aged 77, John Morris, esq. of Baker-st.

July 30. At Leamington, aged 90, Elizabeth, relict of Edward Whitaker Gray, M.D., of the British Museum.

Latelly. At Kenilworth, Frances, widow of the Rev. N. Braithwaite, Rector of West Lynn, Norfolk.

Aug. 2. At Edgbaston, near Birmingham, aged 80, John Linwood, esq.

Aug. 3. Aged 6 years, Herbert Almeric, third son of George Lucy, esq. of Charlecote Park.

WILTS.—Latelly. Aged 18, John, eldest son of J. Long, esq. of Baynton-house, Wilts.

Aug. 2. At Bishop Ward's College, Salisbury, aged 79, the widow of the Rev. Daniel Currie.

WORCESTER.—July 11. At Bewdley, aged 69, Peter Prattinton, esq. M.B. of Christ Church, Oxford. He was an old correspondent of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and made some collections for the history of Worcestershire.

Latelly. At Hanley-hall, aged about 70, Wm. Davies, esq.

At Greet-court, near Tenbury, aged 77, R. Griffin, esq.

YORK.—May 23. At Pontefract, aged 80, Catharine-Maria, relict of John Perfect, esq. banker, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Mosley, Rector of Stonegrave.

July 21. At Beverley, aged 73, Stephen Denton, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

Aug. 4. At Malton, at the house of her son, George Davye, esq. surgeon, after a long illness, the relict of Thomas Davye, esq. of that place, formerly staff-surgeon of 57th foot.

WALES.—July 1. At his residence, Brynmawr, near Swansea, in his 72d year, Robert Eaton, esq. a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

July 9. At Carnarvon, aged 68, Major Gen. William Comyn, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

SCOTLAND.—July 14. At Edinburgh,

John Hope, esq. late Major of the 18th Foot.

July 16. At Corstorphine, near Edinburgh, aged 80, James Dunsmure, esq.

Latelly. On her passage to Scotland, on board the *Duchess of Sutherland* steamer, Miss Charlotte-Matilda Drummond, of Stratford-place.

At Edinburgh, aged 80, George Fenton, esq. for forty-five years Sheriff-Substitute of Elginshire.

Aug. 9. At Edinburgh, John Scott, esq. of Gala.

IRELAND.—April 14. At Limerick, Captain Roche, who murdered his wife, and destroyed himself by cutting his throat. Five children have been deprived of both parents by this tragical occurrence. Capt. Roche served in the principal actions during the Peninsular war, his last-fought field being Waterloo. His lady's maiden name was Graves, her family being of high respectability in Kerry.

April 24. Aged 31, Claudius West, esq. of Currowna. As he was returning from Drumkeerin, co. Leitrim, in company with four persons, he was met by three men and shot. He was a younger brother of J. B. West, esq. Queen's Counsel, formerly representative in Parliament for Dublin, and was unmarried.

At Dublin, Sir Francis Macdonald.

May 14. At Dublin, William-Henry Magan, esq. of Cloncarl, King's co. and Cork Farm, Dublin.

May 22. At Glasvein House, Dublin, aged 10, Arthur Alexander, son of Mr. and Lady Mary Lindsay.

Latelly. At Youghal, in his 74th year, Richard Fitzgerald, esq. of Morristown, Kildare, descendant of the fifth Marquis of Kildare. He married Miss Nagle, of Tipperary, known as "Kate of Garnavella," celebrated by the pen of Lysaght.

In his 84th year, Richard Cruise, esq. of Rahood, Meath.

At Bellevue, co. Meath, Capt. John Daniell, late of 17th dragons.

At Dublin, in her 88th year, Mary, relict of John Newcomen, esq. 16th light dragons.

At Mount Sackville, near Dublin, Catharine, youngest sister of Sir John Gerard, Bart.

At Dublin, Jane, wife of Mr. Commissioner Farrell.

At Summerhill, Dublin, Robert Maxwell, esq. barrister.

In the Four Courts Marshalsea, Dublin, where he was a prisoner for 30 years, Mr. Francis Stephen Dillon, the unsuccessful claimant for the earldom of Roscommon.

At his seat, Mount Prospect, Mount Nugent, Ireland, Thomas Nugent, esq. During a life of nearly 100 years he sustained the character of a high-minded, benevolent, and truly honourable man.

June 6. At the seat of the Hon. Colonel Howard, in the co. of Wicklow, the Hon. Amelia, wife of Robert Deane Spread, esq. great-aunt to Lord Viscount Powerscourt. She was married in 1817.

At Kingstown, the Right Honourable Frances-Letitia Viscountess de Vesel. She was the 5th dau. of the late Right Hon. Wm. Brownlow, and aunt to Lord Lurgan; was married in 1800, and has left issue two sons and one daughter.

June 9. At Kingstown, near Dublin, the Hon. Miss Westcote, grand-daughter of Lord Rossmore.

June 12. At the Catholic Monastery at Cork, aged 35, of typhus fever, Gerald Griffin, esq. author of the "Collegeians," "Munster Festivities," and other popular works. He was a native of Limerick, and had latterly retired to a monastery in Cork, devoting himself to religious duties and devotions. His first literary efforts appeared in *The Literary Gazette*, when he was not twenty, under the signature of "Oscar."

June 13. At Dublin, suddenly, in his 64th year, John Crampton, M.D. Honorary Fellow of the Dublin College of Physicians, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy on Sir Patrick Dun's foundation.

June 18. At Kilkenny, aged 16, Wm. Bertie-Craven, eldest son of Major Ord, of the royal engineers.

June 30. Aged 35, John Penrose, esq. of Shandargan, Cork. He was thrown from his horse and killed. His eldest brother was killed in a steeple chase some years since. The deceased was married to Miss Gollock, of Elm Glin. He has left no issue.

June 11. At Cork, Arthur Palk, esq. Ensign in the 32d foot, son of Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart. of Haldon House, Devonshire. He fell from his horse when taking his accustomed ride, and while down one of the horse's feet struck him on the head and fractured his skull.

July 5. At Courtown, co. Wexford, aged 45, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Edward Stopford, brother of the Earl of Courtown. Colonel Stopford was the second surviving son of James-George third and last Earl, by Lady Mary Montagu Scott, eldest dau. of Henry third Duke of Buccleugh. He commanded a company in the 3d, or Scots Fusilier Guards, but sold out of the service several years ago. Col. Stopford married

in 1890, Horatia-Charlotte, only dau. of Thomas Lockwood, esq. and relict of Richard Tibbels, esq. who died in 1838, leaving two sons and one daughter.

July 20. At Dublin, by lot-law, from having wounded his hand when cutting bread, Charles Alsop Harty, esq. third son of the late Alderman Sir R. W. Harty, Bart.

July 30. Hugh Harris, of Ashfort, esq. a member of the grand jury of Armagh. He dropped down in the street and instantly expired.

July 31. Near Abbeylisc, Queen's co. aged 70, James Templeton, esq.

Aug. 3. At Castledargan, Sligo, Jane, relict of Henry Ribton, esq. of Dublin.

William Johnston, esq. county surveyor of Waterford. He was sitting in the Grand Jury gallery, became suddenly ill, and was removed to the secretary's room, where he instantly died.

JERSEY.—June 2. At St. Helier's, Elizabeth-Ann, the wife of W. Owen, esq. late of the E. I. Co.'s Home Service.

EAST INDIES.—Jan. 30. From the effects of a wound received whilst leading his men to attack the fortress of Peshoot, William Clinton Peter Collinson, Lieut. 37th Bengal N. I., second son of the late C. S. Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, Suffolk.

March 4. At Malabaleshwar, in her 21st year, Isabella, wife of Capt. Charles Henry DeLamain, 3d Bombay light cavalry, third dau. of George Evans, esq. of Ealing.

March 7. At Bombay, Capt. Francis D. Bagshawe, 5th B.N.I., seventh son of the late Sir W. C. Bagshawe, of the Oaks, Derbyshire. Upon the commencement of the Afghanistan war, he was appointed to a situation in the Commissariat Department, and his unremitting attention to his duties it is believed cut short his career.

March 9. At Calcutta, Francis Bathie, esq., Deputy Sheriff of Calcutta, eldest and last surviving son of the late Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith.

On his passage from India, Capt. Penn, 15th dragoons.

March 15. On his passage home, George-Augustus Harrison, Capt. 41st Madras N. Inf. sixth son of John Butler Harrison, esq., Southampton.

March 18. On the right bank of the Attaran, about 180 miles from Moulsain, Dr. Woodford, in consequence of being struck down by a tiger, whilst shooting in the Teak forest.

April 3. On her passage from Calcutta to England, Georgiana M. wife of Major-Gen. Cock, commanding at Be-

nara, Bengal, dan. of the Rev. Thomas Baker, of Halesby, Norfolk.

WEST INDIES.—Feb. 22. In Jamaica, aged 59, Major Thomas-Josephus Baines, late of 86th foot, one of the stipendiary magistrates, only son of the late Rev. Thos. Baines, Rector of Upton-upon-Severn, and nephew to the late dowager Lady Knightley.

Feb. 26. On his passage to Barbadoes, aged 22, Robert Pell Row, fifth son of W. P. Row, esq. Finchley, Middlesex.

March 7. At Jamaica, in his 23rd year, Lieut. Robert Caldecott Morris, 2d W. I. regt. in which he was appointed Ensign Dec. 1835, Lieut. Nov. 1836.

March 28. At Antigua, Clara Susanna, wife of Rowland E. Williams, esq. of Weston Grove, Surrey, second dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Patrick Ross.

April 11. On his passage from Demerara, William, only son of the late H. J. Strappnell, esq. surgeon South Glouc. Militia.

April 19. At Bermuda, Lieut. Samuel Fowell, second lieutenant of H. M. S. Racehorse, drowned by falling overboard.

May 3. After a short but severe illness, Eliza, the wife of John Thomas Miller, esq. of Trinidad.

May 8. In Jamaica, Henry Redfern Collinson, 64th regt. youngest son of the late C. S. Collinson, esq. of the Chantry, Suffolk.

May 9. At Antigua, in her 20th year, Ellen Jane, wife of Gilbert Aurbineck, esq. dau. of B. Hutchins Edwards, esq. of Freshford, near Bristol.

May 18. In Trinidad, Eleanor Magdalen, wife of Col. Mein, 74th regt. having survived her daughter, Mary Ann Matilda, one month.

June 3. At Jamaica, aged 75, Thomas Ashmeade, esq.

June 17. At Port of Spain, in the island of Trinidad, Dr. Henry Wood, late of Bristol.

July 29. On her passage from Jamaica, Mrs. M'Dougall, wife of William C. M'Dougall, esq. her Majesty's Advocate-General of Jamaica.

Lately. In Tobago, Horatio Emery, surgeon, eldest son of the late John Emery, comedian.

ABROAD.—Dec. 16. At Van Diemen's Land, Mary Ann, wife of Loftus Dickenson, esq. sister of Mr. Wm. Knowles, of Clifton.

Dec. 25. In Hobart Town, William Crowther, esq. for sixteen years senior surgeon of that place, and formerly resident in Stockport.

Jan. 14. At Port Lincoln, Australia, aged 22, Alfred, third son of S. W. White, esq. of Charlton Marshall, Dorset.

Jan. 18. At Adelaide, South Australia, aged 31, by a fall from his horse, Samuel Stephens, esq. son of the Rev. John Stephens, of London. He sailed from England in Feb. 1836, and in July landed on Kangaroo Island, the first colonist who trod the shore of South Australia.

Jan. 26. At Melbourne, Port Philip, New South Wales, aged 35, John Howard, esq. late of Aston Clinton, Bucks, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Howard, Rector of Hoggston in that county.

Feb. 13. At Norfolk Island, drowned by the upsetting of a boat, in his 30th year, the Hon. John Charles Best, Capt. 50th reg. 10th and youngest child of Lord Wynford. He was appointed Ensign 1827, Lieut. 1829, and Captain 1834.

March 20. At Paris, aged 53, the Rt. Hon. John William Henry Earl of Stair. He has been for the last eleven years confined to his bed speechless, and almost unconscious. He was the only son of William Dalrymple, esq. and succeeded his cousin-german the sixth Earl in 1821. He married in 1804, Johanna, eldest dau. of Chas. Gordon, esq. which marriage was annulled in 1820. Having died without issue, he is succeeded in the earldom by his cousin, Lieut.-General Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple, Bart. His lordship is married to the Hon. A. Duncan, sister to Lord Camperdown, but has no issue.

March 23. Aged 69, Professor Thibaut, of Heidelberg. He had filled the chair of Roman Law for many years with much distinction. He was also a profound musician.

April 15. At Rome, aged six months, Blanche, daughter of Hubert De Burgh, esq.

April 16. In Portugal, aged 54, Alexander Thomas de Moraes Sarmiento, Viscount de Banho, lately a peer of that kingdom, and Portuguese minister at Madrid. He was the eldest brother of Baron de Moncurvo, Portuguese minister at this court.

April 23. At Venice, aged 80, the Count Guiccioli, husband of Lord Byron's famous Contessa. He had had three wives, and has left one legitimate daughter, and one son and three daughters illegitimate. The latter are married.

April 25. In Upper Canada, Osmond Chas. Huntley, esq. sixth son of the late Rev. Richard Huntley, of Boxwell Court, Glouc.

April 30. At Caen, aged 68, George Brummell, esq. the celebrated "Beau Brummell," once the associate of George the Fourth, when Prince of Wales. He had been long in distressed circumstances, and, latterly, had been confined in a mad-

house; but through the kind assistance of relatives, especially of his sister, Mrs. Blackshaw, and of his brother, William Brumwell, esq. he had every convenience and attention that could tend to alleviate his sufferings.

At Montreal, John Lyster, esq. Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel of the 1st Grenadier Guards, and one of the Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters in ordinary to her Majesty. He had been twenty-five years in the guards, having entered as Ensign on the 7th April, 1815; Lieutenant and Captain, Nov. 20, 1823; and Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, July 27, 1832. He was in command of one of the divisions of the 2nd battalion on service in Canada.

May 8. At Béziers, in the south of France, Sir Robert Hugh Kennedy, K.C.H. second son of the late Hugh Alexander Kennedy, M.D. During almost the whole of the Peninsular war he was Commissary-general to the forces commanded by the Duke of Wellington.

May 10. At Nice, aged 32, Dr. John Badham, second son of Professor Badham, formerly of Pembroke College, Oxford.

At Xeres de la Frontera, Spain, the wife of John David Gordon, esq. of Wardhouse, Aberdeenshire.

May 27. At Florence, in her 19th year, Charlotte, second dau. of the Hon. Robert H. Clive, M.P.

Lately.—At Gibraltar, Ensign Sullivan, of the 46th, the nephew of Sir Charles Sullivan, Bart. R.N. He was thrown from his horse in a steeple-chase, and died a few hours afterwards from concussion of the brain.

May 28. On board the Christina, on the voyage from Java to England, Alexander Morgan, esq. of Batavia.

At Ferryland, Newfoundland, in his 89th year, Wm. Carter, esq. Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court of that island.

At Paris, aged 75, Sarah, relict of R. Price, esq. late of Old Change, Cheap-side, and Isleworth.

At Paris, Eliza, widow of Dr. O'Donnell, M.D. of Great Marlborough-st.

June 1. At Malta, Capt. Edward Dundee, 47th regt. He was the senior Captain of the corps, and had 25 years' full-pay service. He was with the army in the Peninsula in 1814, and he also served in the Persian Gulf in 1819 and 1820.

June 3. At the Baths of Lucca, Emily, wife of the Rev. W. S. W. Bowyer, youngest daughter of the late Henry Harford, esq. of Down-place, Berks.

June 12. At New York, aged 68, Daniel Wheeler, formerly of Sheffield,

and late of Petersburg, for many years a devoted minister of the religious body of Friends. During the interval of 1834 and 1838, he performed a religious mission to many of the islands in the South Pacific ocean, and he was about to close a visit of similar pious benevolence to some parts of the United States.

June 17. At Madeira, aged 35, Edward Gyles Howard, esq. eldest son of the late Edward-Charles Howard, esq. and nephew to the Duke of Norfolk. He married, in 1826, Frances-Anne, eldest daughter of the late George R. Hennege, esq. by whom he leaves a young family of four children.

June 18. At Rouen, at an advanced age, Sir Henry Protheroe. He had resided in France for many years, and was of an old Carmarthen family, and nearly related to the Hon. Member for Halifax. He received the honour of Knighthood, March 16, 1803.

June 21. At Heidelberg, Bernard Boland, esq. late of Bermuda.

June 26. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Josephine-Eugenie, wife of Capt. G. B. Sutherland, Paymaster 56th regt.

June . . . At Hanover, to which city he came, as our readers know, for the express purpose of performing an operation on the eyes of the Crown Prince, the celebrated Dr. Graefe, of Berlin, a Privy Councillor of the Kingdom of Prussia. He has left the enormous fortune of 3,600,000 Prussian dollars, equal to more than half a million sterling, which he amassed almost entirely by his honourable profession, having begun life with a fortune of between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* only.

July 1. At Hanover, aged nearly 80, John Heinrich Hamberg, the court painter. He was once deservedly celebrated as a caricaturist and humourist.

July 3. At Frankfort-sur-Maine, Col. David Campbell, late of the 9th Foot.

July 5. At Carlisle, R. Sewell, esq. of the Madras Civil service, eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Sewell, of Twyford Lodge, Sussex.

July 8. At London, Upper Canada, aged 30, Gideon Acland, esq.

July 12. At Pau, in France, aged 61, Sarah, wife of Alexander Bell, esq. late of Bombay, and Montagu-sq. London.

July 13. At Coire, in Switzerland, aged 30, George Bagot Gosset, esq. late 4th Dragoon Guards, youngest son of Matthew Gosset, esq. of Coomaught-sq.

At Hecke, near Brussels, Captain John Hunter, third son of the late Capt. Patrick Hunter, East India Company's service.

At Vouris, Capt. Bullock, R.M.

July 14. At Lichorn, Maria, wife of Captain George Chichester.

July 15. At the Baths of Lucca, in his 46th year, Plowman Young, M.D., late of Bry St. Edmund's.

July 19. At Paris, aged 40, Charlotte, daughter of the late Hon. Henry Colone Count Dillon, and sister to her late Highness the Duchess de Croy-Dulmen.

July 21. At Darmstadt, Charlotte, wife of Mons. Jules de Briedenbach, and daughter of Vice-Adm. Sir Charles Ogle, Bart. of Belgrave-square.

July 27. At Havre-de-Grace, aged 57, W. Charlton, esq. of Stockton.

July 30. At Avignon, France, on his return to England, aged 25, Thomas F. Craike, esq.

At Paris, aged 70, Monsieur Jacotot, the inventor of the celebrated system of instruction which bears his name.

Lately. At Stockholm, in his 43rd year, Mr. Raphael Angelo Browning.

In France, the wife of Thomas Wakeman, esq. of the Craig House, Monmouthshire, and late of Hereford.

Aug. 4. At Paris, aged 91, Peter Patrick Martin, esq. for many years a surgeon at Pulborough, Sussex.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from July 28 to Aug. 18, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5	104	50 and 60	94
Males	580	Males	518		5 and 10	63	60 and 70	97
Females	584	Females	473		10 and 20	26	70 and 80	79
					20 and 30	66	80 and 90	26
					30 and 40	73	90 and 100	4
Whereof have died under two years old ...275					40 and 50	84		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Aug. 21.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Pears.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
71 1	33 5	29 2	36 10	46 3	45 6

PRICE OF HOPS, Aug. 21.

Sussex Pockets, 6l. to 8l. 8s.—Kent Pockets, 6l. 6s. to 11l. 11s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24.

Hay, 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s. 6d.—Straw, 1l. 18s. to 2l. 2s.—Clover, 5l. 0s. to 6l. 6s.

SMITHFIELD, Aug. 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	4s.	2d. to 4s.	4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Aug. 24.		
Mutton.....	4s.	6d. to 4s.	10d.	Beasts..... 3177	Calves 160	
Veal.....	4s.	6d. to 5s.	4d.	Sheep and Lambs	23,930	Pigs 509
Pork.....	4s.	4d. to 5s.	4d.			
Lamb.....	5s.	0d. to 5s.	10d.			

COAL MARKET, Aug. 24.

Walls Ends, from 16s. to 23s. per ton. Other sorts from 17s. to 21s.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 53s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 53s. 6d.

CANDLES, 8s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 9s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 210.—Ellesmere and Chester, 82½.—Grand Junction, 132.—Kenset and Avon, 28.—Leeds and Liverpool, 700.—Regent's, 11.
Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 66.—St. Katharine's, 99½.—East and West India, 100.—London and Birmingham Railway, 90 prem.—Great Western, 29 prem.—London and Southwestern, 56½.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 101.—Globe Insurance, 121½.—Guardian, 39.—Hope, 54.—Chartered Gas, 58.—Imperial Gas, 55½.—Phoenix Gas, 35.—London and Westminster Bank, 24½.—Reversionary Interest, 194.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From July 26 to August 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit Therm.						Fahrenheit Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Wind.	Day of Month.	5 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Wind.	
July 26	58	66	55	29.70	cloudy, rain	Aug. 11	64	71	66	29.57	cloudy	
27	62	68	65	90	do. fair	12	67	70	64	90	do.	
28	63	72	70	30.06	do.	13	65	71	61	92	do.	
29	67	73	68	19	fair	14	57	65	59	92	do.	
30	67	73	70	08	do. cloudy	15	63	61	63	92	do.	
31	65	70	65	16	do.	16	66	70	66	92	do.	
A. 1.	65	72	71	19	do.	17	59	60	54	92	do. m. wdy.	
2	72	78	74	20	do.	18	60	62	54	90	do.	
3	70	81	75	15	do.	19	59	69	62	89	do. rain	
4	69	78	70	19	do.	20	67	78	64	90	do. fair	
5	69	73	69	10	do.	21	71	77	67	90	fair	
6	72	78	72	30.00	do.	22	64	70	57	88	do. cloudy	
7	74	76	71	29.99	do. cloudy	23	64	74	58	88	do.	
8	66	75	69	30.13	do.	24	64	71	58	88	do.	
9	68	75	70	23	do.	25	65	72	61	90	do.	
10	73	79	71	03	do.							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From July 29 to Aug. 26, 1840, both inclusive.

July & Aug.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 per Cent. 1818.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	New Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29	174	91½	91	99½	99½	99	13½	89½	—	255½	1 pm.	27 25 pm.
30	174½	91½	91	99½	99½	99	13½	—	—	—	3 pm. dis.	23 23 pm.
31	—	91	90½	99½	99½	96½	—	—	—	—	1 pm. dis.	25 23 pm.
1	174	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	99½	252	per 3 dis.	24 21 pm.
2	172½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	252½	1 4 dis.	25 20 pm.
3	173½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	252½	3 1 dis.	23 21 pm.
4	173½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	1 dis.	24 22 pm.
5	173½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	253½	par	22 24 pm.
6	173½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	22 24 pm.
7	173½	91½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	22 24 pm.
8	—	91½	91½	100½	100½	99½	13½	—	—	—	1 2 dis.	23 20 pm.
10	173	91½	91½	—	100½	99½	13½	—	—	—	1 dis. par.	24 20 pm.
11	—	91½	91½	—	100½	99½	13½	—	—	254	—	20 24 pm.
12	—	92	91½	—	100½	99½	13½	—	—	—	—	20 24 pm.
13	172	91½	91½	—	100½	99½	13½	89½	—	—	1 pm. dis.	25 23 pm.
14	169½	91½	90½	—	99½	98½	13½	89½	—	—	1 2 dis.	25 22 pm.
15	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	89½	—	—	2 dis. par.	22 24 pm.
16	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	21 24 pm.
17	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	2 dis.	21 24 pm.
18	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	22 20 pm.
19	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	22 20 pm.
20	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	89½	—	249½	par	25 22 pm.
21	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	89½	—	—	—	25 22 pm.
22	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	246½	2 dis. par.	23 24 pm.
23	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	2 dis.	24 20 pm.
24	168½	90½	90½	99½	99½	98½	13½	—	—	—	—	24 20 pm.
25	169½	91	90½	—	99½	99	13½	—	—	248½	—	24 20 pm.
26	169½	90½	90½	—	99½	99	13½	—	—	—	2 dis.	20 20 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,

Bank Buildings London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

OCTOBER, 1840.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of the MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, OXFORD;
and Views of the Church and Parsonage of WALFORD, Herefordshire.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

IN reference to the inquiry of H. (p. 114), as to the origin of the name of "Mock Beggar," C. mentions two instances in which that term is made use of,—in both which it has been applied to an object bearing the external appearance of a hospitable mansion, and to which travellers are supposed to be drawn out of their road, only to meet, on their arrival, with the disappointment of finding an empty house, or no house at all. Both places I refer to bear the name of *Mock-Beggar's Hall*. The one is an insulated rock near Bakewell, in Derbyshire, presenting from the road the semblance of a house, to which it is said *beggars* wend their way only to be *mocked* by a freak of nature: seeking for bread they find a stone. The other is a Tudor or Elizabethan mansion in the parish of Claydon, in Suffolk, standing in a conspicuous situation, a little distance from the road leading from Ipswich to Scole, to which mendicants would naturally be attracted, in expectation of finding inhabitants, but which, tradition says, remained so long unoccupied as to be the cause of numerous disappointments to those travellers who had never been taken in before. The name, as applied to this old mansion, may possibly be only a popular corruption of a family or manorial designation, for in the same county I have known *Vis-de-lou's* corrupted to *Fiddler's Hall*; but I give the only origin which I have ever heard attributed to it.

MR. G. G. FRANCIS has thought proper to remonstrate with us, upon what he considers a partiality shown towards Mr. MANSUEL TALBOT's interpretation of the Roman Inscription found at Port Talbot, when stated together with his, in our last number. As Mr. Francis does not charge us with misrepresenting his own theory, we will not deny our preference; nor would he, we should hope, think of so far converting a literary question into a personal matter as to require every third party to stand aloof from expressing an opinion upon the subject under discussion. We admit that Mr. Talbot's arguments appeared to us the more cogent, and as involving the fewest difficulties, for it is certainly highly improbable that the Emperor selected by Mr. Francis should have left any memorial in Britain, with which he never had any concern.

J. S. C. remarks,—"In one of the later volumes of the 'Retrospective Review,' in a note to some allusion to Hobbes, it is

stated, that, in a future number of the work, will be given an article upon that writer's works and philosophy. That article—at least, in the Retrospective Review,—never, that I am aware of, appeared. Has it appeared in any other publication, and when?"

CAN any of the readers of the *Gent. Mag.* inform an INQUIRER whence Berkenhout could have copied the letter from Peele to Marle, pronounced by a critic upon the New General Biographical Dictionary to be apocryphal? (See *Gent. Mag.* for May, p. 500, col. 2). Berkenhout acknowledges, "I do not recollect,—but (he adds) I remember that at the time of transcribing it I had no doubt of its authenticity."

CYDWELL says, "I observe that the statement mentioned by me from the Hereford Journal (in the Minor Correspondence of September) has been contradicted in the newspapers. However, I can undertake to say, that a sensation does exist on the subject of the Welsh Bishops being acquainted with the language. Indeed, it was earnestly contended for in the House of Commons, by Mr. Hall, the Member for the Monmouth district of boroughs. On this question, the Reformer who advocates the demands of the people, and the Conservative who wishes to promote the welfare of the Church, may be expected to coincide."

Gent. Mag. Sept. 1840, p. 252, col. 1.—"Noailles, one of whom, however, (the Bishop of Tarbes, so often quoted by Dr. Lingard,) was Amb. in England under Mary." François de Noailles, the person meant, was not Bishop of Tarbes (Tarba), but of Acqs or Dax (Aquæ Augustæ, Tarbela); he died 16th Sept. 1585, and was succeeded by his brother Gilles de Noailles (joined with him in the embassy to England in 1553—1559: there were three brothers), who abdicated in 1600. Gabriel de Grammont, Bishop of Tarbes (afterwards Archbishop of Bourdeaux, and Cardinal), was ambassador to England in 1525 and in 1527, and is also often quoted by Lingard, whence probably the mistake.

P. 254, col. 1.—*Anna Fabre* is Anne Lefèvre, daughter of Tanneguy Lefèvre (Tanaquilus Faber).

ERRATUM.—Page 18, note 4, for him read her. The reference is made to Boswell's character of Mrs. Hyett.

P. 335, col. 2, for Craig read Graig.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF THOMAS BURGESS, D.D. LATE LORD BISHOP OF SALISBURY.
BY JOHN S. HARFORD, ESQ. D.C.L.

WE are going to give an account of one who was not distinguished by any brilliancy of talent or any of the more strong and captivating graces which cast their light around intellects of the highest order; but we shall find enough to fix our attention and win our favour in the happy union of his moral and mental qualities, and in their peculiar fitness for the situation in which he was placed. "He had," said one of his friends, "everything that is single and unaffected in personal piety; humble and self-denying in life, simple and urbane in deportment, conscientious and independent in the exercise of episcopal patronage, and rigidly faithful and exact in all that he regarded as his duty, whether in reference to his public office, or private and social life. . his characteristic virtue, his prominent grace, which could not escape the observation of any who ever communicated with him, was *humility*: he had, through grace, obeyed the apostolic injunction in putting on kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness. I expected to find in him a profound scholar and a learned divine; but his conversational powers were also truly engaging on subjects of general literature and science, and whilst he appeared to listen with a suavity and humility to others, as though he was sitting at their feet obtaining knowledge, he himself opened the most varied stores of information. and proved that he had diligently inquired into such branches of science as chemistry, medicine, anatomy, botany," &c.

Thomas Burgess, late Lord Bishop of Salisbury, was born on the 16th of November, 1756, at Odiham, near Basingstoke, in Hampshire. His father was a respectable grocer of that place, a man of excellent understanding and sincere piety, whose memory was to the last warmly cherished and venerated by his son. His mother's maiden name was Harding, and her connexions were highly respectable. The family consisted of three sons and three daughters. The Bishop was the youngest brother: the eldest inherited a considerable property from his maternal grandmother; the second acquired a fortune in business in London. Of the three daughters, the eldest was married to the celebrated Mr. Pinkerton, of poetical, geographical and medallic fame, and, from one of his favourite theories, named "the Goth." Thomas, the little abridgment of the future Bishop, was sent to the Grammar School at Odiham, kept by a Dr. Webb, who, not being a very deep scholar, had English translations of the Classics on his desk, though we suspect a little pungency in his remark, when his old pupil presented him with his new edition of Burton's *Pentalogia*,—"You're got far beyond me."

In the year 1768 he was sent to Winchester School, and remained there till 1775. Dr. Joseph Warton was the master at that time, a man of taste, reading, and poetical genius, but not a profound or critical scholar.

"He frequently (says the biographer) encountered insurmountable difficulties in Greek authors, while the expedients to which he resorted in order to conceal the fact, were easy of detection, and excited much amusement among the elder boys. When, for example, he came to a passage of peculiar obscurity in the chorus of a Greek tragedy, he would allow the boy who was construing, to glide through it, in

the best way he could, while he raised his own voice to an unusual pitch, and complained of noises, which to every body else seemed no more than ordinary in other parts of the school. It was one of the late Bishop Huntingford's anecdotes that he so well knew what would happen on an approach to such passages, that he had often said to the boy next him, 'Now we shall have a noise.'"

Dr. Warton, however, wanted other qualities essential to the master of a school. He was inconsistent in his plans, defective in his discipline: consequently the school was at one time in such a state of rebellion that the interference of the magistrate was required, and upwards of thirty boys were expelled. Burgess had left before this event occurred, but he used to mention, as an instance of the great insubordination that prevailed, that a riotous boy had the audacity to throw his Latin dictionary at the master's head. He himself, however, participated in none of these fiery outbreaks; and, instead of throwing books at his master's head, endeavoured to force them into his own: one of his school-fellows wrote some lines on him and others, in which he is described:

"And what 's Tom Burgess made of?

Of pensive looks,

And ~~eyes~~ full of books,

And that 's Tom Burgess made of."

Tom Warton, the brother of the master, was much at Winchester during the Oxford vacation, and was a great favourite with the boys. Burgess admired his poetical talents and learning, and felt no little pride in being the only boy in the school who could furnish a volume of Johnson's *Shakspeare* when the laureate inquired for one. In 1775 he removed to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, upon a Winchester scholarship. Dr. Laurence, the friend of Burke, and author of much of that very amusing and clever satire, the *Rolliad*, entered at the same time. They were both good scholars; but the system of education at Oxford must have been at that time in a most unsatisfactory state, if what Mr. Harford says is true: "That their tutor, who soon discovered that their classical proficiency much exceeded his own, intimated to them that he dispensed with their future attendance at lectures." Dr. Randolph was, at that time, the head of the College.

It seems to have been Burgess's determination to make himself a good Greek scholar, believing with Ruhenken, "*Ad rerum intelligentiam nullus aditus patet nisi per exquisitissimam scientiam linguarum, Græcæ præsertim et Latinæ.*"* He therefore laid the foundation in books of verbal criticism, as Bos, Vigor, Hoogeveen, and committed to memory the whole of Nugent's *Greek Primitives*. During the four years he spent at Oxford, previous to taking his degrees, he steadily devoted himself to hard reading and learned researches. He read the Greek philosophers and poets, and, being fond of the philosophy of language, applied its principles to the investigation of the origin and formation of that of Greece, "with an acuteness (says his biographer) which contributed much in its consequences to his future eminence." In 1777 he published a poem called *Bagley Wood*,

* See *Elogium Hemsterhuisii*, p. 40. Auctore D. Ruhenkenio.

which was soon followed by another, the name of which is not known. Copies of these have been sought for, but *fortunately* not discovered. In 1778 he published an edition of Burton's *Pentalogia*, with an appendix of additional notes, and emendations.* This was a crude and juvenile work, before the fruit of his studies had become at all matured, and may serve as a caution to young scholars not to enter on the most difficult path of Greek learning without a much longer preparation, and more profound principles and acquirements. A very eminent scholar has observed on this point: "*Juvenile ingenium fere ad emendationem proclive est, ejusque audacia capitur. Interpretationes veluti lentum iter fastidit. Est sane emendatio mundi præcipuum criticis, ejusque tyrocinio apta in primis materiæ, cum exercitatu ingenii, tum illecebris excitandi retinendique studii; sed est eadem, nisi ratione et judicio regatur, prona ad temeritatem ac libidinem.*"† Such a publication by an undergraduate was then reckoned so remarkable an occurrence that Dr. Warton, when he received it, held it up in triumph to the boys, and, turning to William L. Bowles, exclaimed, "When will you produce such a work?" Mr. Bowles gave his answer a few years after, when he composed his beautiful and classical poem, "*Calpe Obsessa*," which gained the University‡ prize.

In 1778, Mr. Burgess took his Bachelor's degree, and prepared for the press a new edition of Dawes's *Miscellanea Critica*, § of which the following character, given in the *Bibliotheca Critica*, is both kind and just:— "*Burgessii animadversiones paginis constant circiter 180, et habent in juvenili redundantia magnam commendationem ingenii, eruditionis, et elegantiae: ut minime dubitemus, cum si progressu ætatis, ratio et delectus ad reliqua doctrinæ bona accesserint, aliquando in præcipuis harum literarum doctoribus numeratum iri,*" &c. Among the highest advantages which he derived from the reputation acquired by his work, was the friendship of Mr. T. Tyrwhitt, one of the most refined and accurate scholars of whom this country can boast, and possessing the true *ἀρχαία* and *εὐστροφία* of the critic; a faculty not to be acquired by laborious study, but the gift of

* Who is the author of the notes signed *Anon* in Burgess's *Observations*, of which he says, "*Observationes quasdam doctas mihi in manus tradidit utendas Bibliopola a viro profectas summa certe, quod ipsæ testantur, eruditione prædito: ea tamen modestia ut nomen suum, quod omnes procul dubio scire cupient, nec mihi cognitum esse vellet?*"

† See *Vita D. Ruhnkeni* a D. Wyttenbach, p. 234.

‡ We must quote the following lines:

"Te redeunte tamen, lætata est plurima mater
(Gallia, villorum per limina sparsa tuorum)
Et natum absentem revocat, 'quia præmiæ formæ
Jam tulit' exclamat, 'jam nunc sua tempora lauro
Victrici cingit, sociis spectandus;'—at ille
• Ille miser perit, nec rursus gaudia ruris
Nec domus, matrisve reducat cura senilis,
Nec deserta sonans vicina fistula valle."

The following lines will remind the reader of a similar piece of imagery in *Marmion*:

"Audiit insolitum solâ sub nocte fragorem
Adversum Libyæ litus, longæque tremiscit
Montanas inter latebras ex somnis hyæna.

§ This edition was reviewed in *Maty's Review*, vol. i. p. 100; a new edition of Dawes would be very desirable, in which the mass of critical matter introduced by the learned Mr. Kidd might be sifted and arranged in a better form.

nature herself.* He furnished various notes and observations on Dawes, and accepted the compliment of the dedication of the new edition. The intercourse thus commenced gradually led to a nearer acquaintance, and terminated in a firm and cordial friendship. A remarkable instance of his kindness, we are informed, occurred soon after the commencement of their personal acquaintance—

"Which produced so powerful an impression upon the heart of Mr. Burgess, that even in the latest periods of his life, he was wont to dwell upon it, with the freshness of almost youthful gratitude. His pecuniary resources were narrow; and finding his expenses at Oxford more considerable than his means warranted, he resolved, on principles of honourable independence, to tear himself from this seat

of the muses, rather than contract debts which might prove embarrassing. His plan was to take orders, and in the retirement of a curacy to prosecute his studies, in conjunction with the performance of clerical duties. This resolution he communicated to Mr. Tyrwhitt. Who replied 'No! you must on no account quit Oxford. You must be my curate there for the next two years.'

The assistance thus offered was gratefully accepted, and for about that space of time, he received from Mr. Tyrwhitt a pecuniary contribution amounting to the ordinary salary of a curate, for the express purpose of enabling him to retain his situation in the university, and of pursuing his studies undisturbed. Though the letters of verbal critics and "*such sort of scoundrels and cacodæmons*"† are not of general interest, we shall give one were it only for the honourable mention of a man of rare talents and accomplishments, independent of his poetical genius, which was all but of the first order; we mean Dr. Akenside, and the sentiments in which do honour to Mr. Tyrwhitt's discernment, &c.‡

"Dear Sir,—I have at length despatched to you the Greek folios of which I begged your acceptance. Hesychius, Suidas, T. Pollex, Eustathius, Photius, and Athenæus. I wished to have added Stobæus, but I could not find a complete copy. As you are so fresh from the conversation of Lord Monboddo, I shall make no apology for intruding a set of such rum gentry upon

you. I was happy to hear from yourself, that I had not been too credulous in the newspapers, when I congratulated you on your having obtained the Chancellor's prize. I shall be very glad to read your essay, when you do me the favour to send it to me. By your account of Dawes MS. I should imagine that you are not likely to make much use of it. I will venture to suggest my private wishes that

* "Critica vis maxime judicatur celeritate, quam Græci ἀγχινοῦσι, Latini sagacitatem, solertiam, ingenii felicitatem vocant. Hæc autem sagacitas non in hominis potestate est, non studio, labore, exercitatione comparatur, sed rarum et singulare munus est unius naturæ fausticis, licetque adeo, quod Democritus de poetâ dixit, ad criticum referre—'Criticus non fit, sed nascitur.' Tali ingenio præditi cum perarare exoriantur, non mirum sit, magnam excellentium criticorum et nunc esse et semper fuisse paucitatem."—Elog. T. Hemsterhusii, p. 12.

† "I remember to have met with a passage in a certain writer, which is not at all favourable to the grammarians. ἐμὴ πρὸς φιλοσόφους ἔστι φιλία. Πρὸς μὲν τοὺς σοφιστὰς ἢ γραμματιστὰς, ἢ τοιοῦτο γένος ἑτέρον ἀνθρώπων κακοδαμόνων, ὅτε οὐκ ἔστι φιλία, μᾶτε ὅσπερὸν ποτὲ γένοιτο. 'My friendship I bear upon philosophers. As to sophists, little grammarians, and such sort of scoundrels and cacodæmons, I neither have nor will have any regard for them.' The man abhors grammarians and grammars, I suppose; but who is the author of this bit of Greek? an extraordinary person I assure you. A projector, a visionnaire, a linguist by inspiration, a quack, a conjuror—in short, Apollonius Tyancensis. He is the man; and the grammarians account it no disgrace to be vilified by a mountebank. V. Apoll. Epit. i. p. 365. Philostrate. ed. Olearii." See Jortin's Life of Erasmus, note. p. 604.

‡ Tyrwhitt's Letters are entirely spoiled as literary curiosities, by the omission of all the learned disquisitions; and this in the biography of a scholar! Such is the effect of popular literature.

nothing may be produced which would be disagreeable to Dr. Akenside if he were now living. I had a considerable degree of intimacy with him* for the last ten years of his life, and I consider him as

"Ἀρδο, τὸν οὐδ' αἰεὶ ἐστὶ κακῶς θίψας. Much less should I like to see published a satire upon him, written by *Danes* in a passion, but I dare say he is very safe in your hands," &c.

In 1779, Mr. Burgess was the unsuccessful competitor for the Chancellor's prize, "On the affinity between Poetry and Painting;" but the next year he obtained it, for an essay on the Study of Antiquities, a second edition of which was speedily printed with additions.

"His general object (says his editor) in this essay was to give just ideas of the light reflected upon history and chronology, and upon ancient arts and manners by antiquarian researches, in particular by the study of architecture and marbles, of coins and inscriptions, of old poetry and

records. In the second part, he expatiated at considerable length upon the antiquities and philosophy of language, and on the utility of etymological researches in the illustration of physics, metaphysics, and other sciences."

At this time he appears to have ventured on original composition in Greek and Latin poetry: the Greek epigram seems to have been early stifled by Tyrwhitt's criticism; the Latin verses received the approbation of Lord Monboddo; but neither of them are printed in the Life. In the summer of 1782 Mr. Burgess was appointed tutor of Corpus, and held the office till 1791. He associated with the first scholars of the University, more especially with Dr. Routh,† the venerable President of Magdalene, and with another gentleman of a monosyllabic name, the Rev. Mr. Putt, who thus describes his friend:

"Mr. Burgess was of rather longer standing at College than myself. From my first acquaintance with him, I perceived that he was indefatigable in the pursuit of literature, more especially in the study of the Greek language. He had a pleasing person, simple, unaffected manners, was truly amiable and universally

beloved. He was as social as a life devoted to study could allow him to be. In short, he was in every respect among the most exemplary academics of his time. I cannot express how gratified I feel at having once again met him at your house and my own."

About this time, one of his favourite schemes was the publication of a Classical Journal, of which he was to undertake the editorial part. His friend Mr. Tyrwhitt, however, whom he consulted, alarmed him by presenting to his view the life of an editor of a periodical publication. We absolutely shudder as we read it.

"I believe (he says) any one who knows you, that it is as laborious as that of a gally slave, and as closely confined within

* In the work called the Secret History of James, &c. 2 vol. 1811, vol. ii. p. 318, the editor—alluding to a passage in Peyton's Catastrophe of the House of Stuart—the people rousing like lions, let loose out of a den, opposed this most wicked oppression, &c." says "This passage seems to have been in Akenside's recollection in his ode on the 30th of January

'Then like a lion from his den
Arose the multitude of men,
The injured people rose.'"

Quere, where is this ode to be found?

† Dr. Routh, in his Reliquiæ Sacræ, vol. i. p. 139, alludes to the Bishop in the following terms: "Thomas Burgessius, vir etiam apud exteras gentes eruditissimè laude insignis, nunc Episcopus Menevensis dignissimus."

a very narrow circle of labour. His trials are literally never ending, still beginning. While he is copying or extracting one piece of nonsense, he has the satisfaction

to see a long succession of new nonsense springing up, and demanding the same kind office."

How popular this production was likely to have been, if it had been suffered to see the light, may be estimated by knowing that it was intended to contain among its leading articles of amusement *Collations of Robert of Gloucester!* and other things, that

" Might hatch a new Saturnian reign of lead."

In the spring of 1783 Mr. Burgess became a fellow of Corpus, and made an unsuccessful canvas for the Greek professorship. By a letter of Lord Monboddo's which comes into this part of the biography, it appears that Mr. Burgess paid a visit to Peter the Wild Boy; for his lordship says, "I will venture to affirm, that by your visit to Peter you have enlarged your *ideas of our species*, and gained a truer knowledge of it than is to be acquired from all the modern books put together that have been written on the subject." His lordship goes on to say:

"I am sorry that you can hear no more of the gentleman from Africa, who knew something of the ourang-outang. He resembles very much what *Peter* was, only he is in a stage of human nature a little further advanced. For he walks upright, uses a stick for a weapon, builds huts, and lives in some kind of society; and being born of parents that have been wild since the beginning of the world, he is very much stronger and bigger than

Peter ever was, who certainly is come of parents such as we are, but being exposed very early, and leading a savage life till he was fifteen, I do not wonder at what you tell me of his being so much stronger and nimbler than the men of this country. I am glad to hear that Peter has not employed your thoughts so much, but that both your metaphysics and philology go on," &c.

In the year 1784, Burgess was ordained to deacon's and priest's orders by Dr. North, Bishop of Winchester, and devoted himself with much assiduity to the study of Hebrew. In 1785 he visited Holland, principally to consult the libraries, and for objects of classical research. He is honourably mentioned by Wytttenbach,† and Villoison calls him Clarissimus Burgess. Mr. Roberts‡, who was his pupil, says that at this time he attained the distinction of being considered the best Greek scholar in the University.

In 1785 he was appointed chaplain to Dr. S. Barrington, Bishop of Salisbury, under circumstances truly honourable to his character; and here we shall insert two letters which he received at this time from his friends, Mr. Windham and Mr. Tyrwhitt, as pleasing digressions in the path of biography. The former writes—

"Dear Sir,—I much fear that a letter of mine, directed to you at Oxford, ἐρώσιον ἐκφυγε χείρας, and must reckon, as a presumption, that you are no longer in

college. My concern, however, is not for the letter that is gone, but for that which I am now writing, which will be of no use if not received on the spot, and so

* In a subsequent letter (p. 79) his lordship says, "I shall add something further about the ourang-outang, whom I consider as a man of the same kind as Peter, but something more advanced in the arts of civility; therefore more docile and intelligent."

† See Vita Ruhenkenii, p. 232.

‡ Author of the Life of Mrs. H. More, &c.

which a value is attached—*οὐκ ἔτι τι*;—nothing less than the pleasure of an introduction to the celebrated Madame de Genlis. Mad. de Genlis leaves Mr. Burke this morning for Oxford, and as she will want some attendants capable of answering questions, not quite within the capacities of our ordinary ciceroni, there is no per-

son to whose care I would so much wish to consign her, as to yours. If you are not in the University my purpose is defeated, and my hopes of serving Madame de Genlis, and of gratifying you, are at an end. If you are, more, I know, need not be said to insure her every attention in your power," &c.

The following is from Mr. Tyrwhitt :

"Dear Sir,—Upon my return hither last Wednesday from a country visit, I was so lucky as to catch Mr. Porson, who had come from Oxford with the mail that morning. I am very glad that he has met with you, and you with him. He brought me the two books from you, for which I

am much obliged. Mr. Porson seems to be very well pleased with his expedition, and talks of making another visit to his friends at Oxford, particularly to a Mr. Suidas, of your college, with whom he was not able to converse near so much as he wished, &c.....T. T.*

The next publication that proceeded from Mr. Burgess was a selection of some of the Latin works of Gravina, with Fabroni's life prefixed.† This was dedicated to his old master, Dr. Warton. He soon after printed his *Initia Homericæ*; and an incident that occurred at the time showed that he not only studied Homer, but imbibed the spirit of the heroic times, and could face the wrath of a superior as well as a priest of Jupiter or Apollo. While he was residing with the Bishop of Salisbury, as his chaplain at Mongewell, his patron one day so far forgot his habitual courtesy as to reprove his chaplain in somewhat unmeasured terms, with respect to a trivial occurrence at which Mrs. Barrington had taken needless umbrage. Mr. Burgess received the reproof in perfect silence, but almost immediately quitted the room, and, ordering out his horse, proceeded to Oxford, leaving the Bishop to interpret, by what had passed, the cause of his departure. His Lordship quickly drew the inference; and, feeling that he had been betrayed into an act of injustice towards a most amiable and excellent man, addressed an apologetic letter to the offended party, expressed in such terms of candour and kindness as at once repaired this momentary breach of a harmony which appears never afterwards to have been in the slightest degree interrupted. In the society of the Bishop's palace he became acquainted with many celebrated persons, and won even the virgin heart of Hannah More, by his attentions to her during the paroxysms of a toothache.

"In the year 1785 (she says), during a music-meeting at Salisbury, in what they call St. Cecilia's week, I formed one of a large party who were staying at the palace with my old friend Bishop Barrington. We were all to have gone on one of the evenings to a concert, but I was prevented being of the party by a furious toothache. The Bishop's chaplain, Mr. Burgess, a tall, grave, and sensible young man, ra-

ther reserved and silent, begged to be allowed to bear me company. His reserve, when we were left alone, gradually wore away. Our conversation became various and animated. I was struck by his learning and good sense, and out of this interview sprung an intimate friendship, and a correspondence which has been carried on for upwards of forty years."

* Mr. Porson made another visit to Oxford about 1806, and remained some part of the summer, employed in collating the MS. of Suidas at C. C. College. The readings of this valuable MS. have been given by Professor Gaisford in his edition.

† See high praise of Gravina in Morhof, *Polyhist. Lit. tom. 1, p. 978*. There is an elegant account of him, under the title of I. A. Serrai de Vita et Scriptis J. V. Gravini Commentarius, Romæ 1758, 4to. In the well-known *Satires of G. Sæctanus* (L. Sordani), Gravina is vilified under the name of Philodamus.

Revolution," it was the wish of the Under-Graduates at Oxford to express their gratitude and approbation, by conferring on him the usual academical honours, which have always been justly esteemed by the eminent persons who have received them. Mr. Burgess was among the foremost in putting this proposition; but the Heads of Houses decided against the degree. The resident Graduates, therefore, drew up an address, which Mr. Burgess transmitted to Mr. Windham, with a request that he would present it to Mr. Burke; who returned the following answer:—

"To the Rt. Hon. W. Windham.

"My dear Sir.—The valuable tribute of approbation which has been received from so many distinguished Graduates in the University of Oxford, becomes doubly valuable by passing through your hands. Gentlemen so eminent for their erudition and virtue, and who possess the uncommon art of doing kind things in the kindest manner, would naturally select a person qualified like themselves to convey honours and distinctions to those whom they are inclined to favour. Be pleased to assure these learned gentlemen that I am beyond measure happy in finding my well-meant endeavours favourably received by them; and I think my satisfaction does not arise from motives merely selfish, because their declared approbation must be of the greatest assistance in giving an effect, (which, without that sanction, might well be deemed wanting,) to an humble attempt in favour of the cause

of freedom, virtue, and order united. This cause it is our common wish and our common interest to maintain; and it can hardly be maintained without securing in a stable perpetuity, and preserving in an uncorrupted purity, those invaluable establishments which the wisdom of our ancestors devised, and then of giving permanency to those blessings which they have bequeathed to us as our best inheritance. We have, each of us, a common interest in maintaining them all; but if all, excepting those who are more particularly engaged in the conduct of these establishments, and who have a peculiar trust in maintaining them, were wholly to decline all works of concurrence in opinion, it might give occasion to malicious people to suggest doubts, whether the representation I had given, was really expressive of the sentiments of the people on these subjects. I am obliged to these gentlemen for having removed the ground of these doubts, and am, &c."

When Dr. S. Barrington was in 1791 translated to the see of Durham, Mr. Burgess saw that his duties as chaplain would be quite incompatible with those of tutor at Corpus. He prepared, therefore, to leave Oxford; as, to use Mr. Harford's words, "The bright star of his patron's favour and friendship summoned him away." In 1794 he was rewarded for his attachment by a stall, and before the close of the same year, he exchanged it for one more valuable. He, however, wished for a situation in which he could actively discharge his parochial and pastoral duties; and asked the Bishop to let him exchange his stall and chaplaincy for the living of Houghton, then vacant. "You shall have it," said his Lordship; "but you must now, in your turn, do me a favour. You must give it me back again: you shall have a living, but it must be one which will not dissolve our connexion, nor sever you from Durham." "He accordingly gave me," says the grateful chaplain, "in 1795, the sweet and delightful living of Winton; so delightful, that the editor of the *Beauties of England and Wales* expresses his surprise that an incumbent once in possession should ever quit it for any situation under the sun. Arthur Young says it is worth going a thousand miles to see, and Mr. F. Vane, Lord Darlington's brother, called it the Northern Tivoli. The landscape, which it commands, is absolutely enchanting. You have Raby Castle, you have richly wooded acclivities, a fine bridge over the Tees, the hills of Cleveland. Such a combination of beauty is rarely found contained in any one place." Nearly in these words did Bishop Burgess, in his 80th year, recur, with

almost youthful enthusiasm; to these scenes, in which he had spent many of the happiest hours of his life. The income of the living was not more than two hundred pounds a year, but, unlike many parishes in other parts of the kingdom, "where there is great cry and little wool," in Winston there was no discontent, and a constant supply of blankets. Five years of his life thus glided away in the faithful discharge of his parochial duties; but though Winston was a paradise, he found that he was alone in it: so, to use the emphatic language of his biographer, "*he relieved the solitude of his situation effectually, by entering into the married state.*" The late Mr. Coleridge said, that all clergymen ought to be married, and indeed seemed to consider the "*placens uxor*" as part and parcel of the Church Establishment, as much as the surplice, or the footboy or one horse-chaise. The object of his choice was a Miss Bright, who lived with him forty years, and who survives him, having attained that longevity which seems to be long to those who have been fortunate enough to have married into the Church, and which is the natural result, as well as the well-deserved reward, of the peaceful and unambitious existence which they have been content to enjoy. It is unnecessary to say, that the marriage proved a very happy one; and we think that their patron, the Bishop, laid the basis of it in the following speech which he addressed to the bride, and which, indeed, might be applied with propriety and truth to all those ladies who are commencing a matrimonial life with gentlemen who have only known a collegiate one:—"Miss Bright, you are about to be united to one of the very best of men, but a perfect child in the concerns of this world. *You must manage the house, and govern not only your maids, but the men-servants also.*" On the day of this auspicious marriage, the Bishop drove into Durham, from Auckland Castle, to unite their hands; and it was arranged that they should go to Winston Parsonage immediately after the ceremony. Conjecturing that his chaplain was thinking of Dawes's Miscellanea, or some various readings of Robert of Gloucester, instead of the business before him, and might, probably, have forgotten to furnish his larder suitably to the occasion; and might say with Petruchio—

"Be patient: to-morrow 't shall be mended,
And for this night we'll fast for company.
Be merry, Kate," &c.

the kind and thoughtful private land-steward an ample supply of delicacies to await their arrival. Just as they were about to drive off, he amused himself by proving the fact:—"You have no doubt taken good care to provide everything in the best manner for Mrs. Burgess's reception at Winston?" The chaplain turned pale, and started at the question, and was obliged to own that really it had never occurred to him. He was at once relieved from his embarrassment, and had reason to recognise in his Diocesan his good genius, who had thus provided for all his conjugal necessities. Dr. Paley, who lived at Bishop Wearmouth, occasionally visited at Auckland Castle, and Mr. Burgess often amused himself with contrasting the open-heartedness and honest simplicity of his manners and conversation with the obsequious complaisance of some of the guests. Mrs. Barrington was one day very eloquent about the happiness of a certain married couple, whose days, she said, passed in perpetual harmony, so entirely did they think alike on all subjects. "How delightful! how enviable!" one and another exclaimed; but Paley was silent. At length

Mrs. Barrington addressed him thus : " But, Dr. Paley, what do you say to it ? " " Mighty flat, Madam," was his short but expressive comment on this description of connubial bliss.*

In 1803, the subject of our history took his Doctor's degree at Oxford, and while he was in town, Mr. Addington, the Premier, who had been with him both at Winchester and Oxford, appointed him to the Bishoprick of St. David's. The see of Exeter became vacant about ten days after the appointment of Dr. Burgess to St. David's, and Mr. Addington told him, that it would have been offered to him, had it first been at his disposal. The Bishop, however, preferred the country residence which he enjoyed in Wales, and Exeter was given to Dr. Fisher. In the autumn of 1803, he took possession of Abergwilly Palace, situated two miles from Caermarthen, in the Vale of Tavy ; its rural beauties and secluded character delighted him, and his love of the picturesque found ample scope in the scenery of the neighbourhood.

" His habits (says his friendly Biographer) at the age of 47 and 70 were perfectly similar : studious, self-denying, temperate, assiduous. The same simple tastes and pleasures also accompanied him from youth to age. The love of picturesque nature, of a meditative or social walk, or an agreeable drive, poetry, music, especially sacred music. Such also was the tenor of his mental qualities and feelings ; he was habitually amiable, gentle, humble, affectionate, but firm and inflexible in the maintenance of principle, and the discharge of duty ; equally immovable in these respects, whether pressed to relax from his persuasions by the first nobleman, or the humblest curate of his diocese. The revenue of the diocese, which was a large one, was only 1,200*l.* per annum, and its condition, as respected the education of the clergy, was lamentable. The poverty of the benefices precluded the majority of candidates for orders from obtaining an University education. The Bishop ascertained that a youth who proved peculiarly ignorant and incompetent, had occupied only a short time before the situation of a *livestock* *serpent*. The general custom was for young men to continue at the plough till the year before they attained the age of twenty-three, when, after spending a single

year at the seminary of Ystrad Meirig, they were competent for ordination. This was lamentable enough, and, as a remedy, the Bishop commenced a collection for an intended college, both for supernumerary curates, and for exhibitions for students. To this all the clergy of the diocese subscribed a tenth of one year's income. The Bishop published several small treatises on the Clerical Profession, and proposed some prize essays in 1810 on the same subject. On account of the great extent of his diocese, and the badness of the roads, he found it impossible to discharge satisfactorily his episcopal functions by a triennial visitation. He, therefore, made a division of his diocese into three districts, one of which he annually visited. The Welsh gentry were truly hospitable in their reception of him in his journeys, but it often happened that he was obliged to stop at small inns, and put up with sorry accommodations, when his coachman was sometimes put out a little out by the badness of the stabling. After he had been long enough in his place to identify himself with his master's duties and dignities, he would sometimes say, with an air of importance, " We are always confirming or ordaining."

He introduced into his diocese an excellent regulation, requiring that all persons presented to Welsh livings, or nominated to Welsh curacies, should give satisfactory proof of their proficiency in Welsh to Commis-

* We have heard somewhere another of this learned person's heterodox ideas of matrimonial life, as pithy and as profane as the former :—" *Who ever thinks of talking to his wife ?*" By the bye, we think Mrs. Opie must be mistaken, when she says,—" I heard the venerable Bishop (S. Barrington) say, that when he gave Paley some valuable preferments, he addressed him thus :—" I give you this, Dr. Paley, not for your Moral Philosophy, nor for your Natural Theology, but for your Evidences of Christianity, and your *Horæ Paulinæ*." See Opie's *Illustrations of Lying*, ii. p. 131. But see the dedication to the *Natural Theology* :—" The following work was undertaken at your Lordship's recommendation," &c.

sioners specially appointed by himself to examine them. He established also meetings of the clergy, for conference on subjects of professional and learned interest.

The Bishop was not gifted with any powers of oratory; as a preacher, his voice was too faint and low to produce the desired effect; and in Parliament he was seldom heard but on very important occasions, among the foremost of which was the Roman Catholic Emancipation. His eyesight, too, became so much impaired, that for the last twenty years of his life he was obliged to wear a shade over his eyes. He assisted in the establishment of the British and Foreign Bible Society; and supported the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews so cordially, that a box for the receipt of subscriptions and donations in aid of it usually lay on his library table.* Between the years 1814 and 1820, the Bishop published various Tracts against Unitarianism, which were republished in one volume in 1820. We have never read them, but are willing to take Mr. Harford's word, that they are marked by extensive scriptural and theological learning, and shew critical skill in developing the force and meaning of various important texts. Mr. Harford informs us, from the authority of the Bishop of Lincoln, that a friend once said to Professor Porson, "Is the Doctrine of the Trinity that of the New Testament?" His answer was to this effect. "If the New Testament is to decide, and language has any meaning, there can be no doubt that it is." This testimony, it is observed, on a point connected with the interpretation of Greek, is the more impartial, because Porson never manifested any zeal in the cause of orthodoxy.†

Occupied in these studies, and exerting himself for the improvement of his diocese, the life of the Bishop of St. David's glided on in peace and content. One of the objects dearest to him was the projected collegiate seminary for clerical education. He received large subscriptions from the clergy and others, and a place for the intended structure was procured. In the meanwhile, by way of interlude to his severer pursuits, he engaged in controversy with Professor Marsh, who, in his *Horæ Pelasgiæ*, had questioned the correctness of some of the Bishop's opinions on certain properties of the *Æolic Digamma*; he also attacked Mr. Payne Knight on the same subject, and for his animadversions on Bishop Cleaver's edition of the *Lacedæmonian Decree* against Timotheus.‡ We have never seen this latter treatise, but Mr. Harford says, "it is written in a vigorous and caustic style of criticism, and, though the subject is one of scholastic nicety, it contains a great deal that is both amusing and interesting."

In the meantime Mr. Harford, his present biographer, had made him a present of a spot of land at Launceston in Cardiganshire, for the site of his college. Mr. Cockerell, the architect, had given him a plan for the

* This Society has established a Mission at Jerusalem, and a chapel is erecting there, in which the service of our church is to be performed in Hebrew. Within the last twenty years, the Jews of Jerusalem have considerably increased in number, and there is a constant influx there from various parts of Europe. Hitherto the Jews in the Holy City have only known Christianity through the Greek, Romish, or Armenian Church, in connexion with much superstition, and many errors. They will now have access to the waters of Zion from a purer fount.

† This anecdote is also told in *Quarterly Rev.* vol. xxxiii. p. 99.

‡ See *Christian Observer*, March 1823, p. 136, speaking of the Bishop's *Vindication of Bishop Cleaver*, "a work small in bulk, but of great erudition." See also *Quarterly Review*, No. lxxviii. p. 409.

building; and on the 12th of August 1822, the foundation of it was laid, and thus an admirable provision was made for the education of the Welsh Clergy, and indeed for the permanence and stability of the Established Church, in a part of the Kingdom more than any other abounding in dissent.*

We must now pass more rapidly over the remaining incidents in the Bishop's life. He was President of the Royal Society of Literature founded in 1820, under the patronage of George the Fourth, and concerning which the following anecdote is told.

"It is a curious fact, which his Majesty George IV. himself mentioned with a smile, to the present Dean of Salisbury, that the Bishop, from a misconception of his meaning, at their first interview, committed the King as an annual subscriber of 1,000*l.* a sum which he had intended only as a donation to the Society at its outset, while his annual subscription was

to have been limited to 100*l.* As, however, his Lordship in his zeal had immediately proclaimed the King's munificence, and Fame, through the medium of the press, had almost as quickly trumpeted it with her hundred tongues throughout the country, there was no retreat, and the King not only cheerfully acquiesced but amused himself with the incident."

In 1829, he collected and added to some discourses which he published on the subject of the Posthumous Work of Milton de Doctrinâ Christianâ, which had been edited and translated by Dr. Sumner, in conjunction, we believe, with Mr. Walker of Trinity College, and which he did not consider to be authentic. When we perused the original work some few years since, we were inclined to think the objections of the Bishop were not such as would countervail the evidence on the other side, and we considered Mr. Todd's arguments to be forcible and sound; but we have been so much interested in the following letters from the late Lord Grenville to the Bishop, and have such high respect for the honesty and soundness of his judgment, and his capability of forming an accurate opinion on the subject in dispute, that we shall feel it our duty to reconsider it with the most careful inquiry, before we decide on a point which undoubtedly is of much importance to the character of a poet, highest in learning, and only second in genius, to any this "Land of Poets" has produced.

We shall now give the letters entire.

"*Charles-street, May 12, 1826.*

"My dear Lord,—I have read with much attention, and with the strong interest which I feel in all that relates to his great name, your note on the work recently ascribed to Milton, and I really think your reasoning is as nearly con-

clusive as can be expected on such a subject. The work de Doctrinâ Christianâ cannot have been the production of any short period in the life of any man, particularly of a blind man, though daily conversant, as we are told Milton was, and as every page of his great poems proves

* See on this subject Letters of a Conservative on the English-Church, by W. S. Landon, Esq. 1836, Lett. xxiii. p. 44. "The Welsh are almost as universally estranged from the Church of England, as the Scotch or Irish," &c. That may be true, and yet Landon's cause for this estrangement in the conduct of the clergy may not be the right one.

† On the *Arian* opinions, as appearing in *Paradise Lost*, the reader may examine with advantage some notes in Mr. Hawkins's Ed. of that poem; yet J. Trapp asserted that *Paradise Lost* was "Ex omni parte orthodoxum." Dr. Symonds also, holds that Milton's opinions were orthodox, and consistent with the creed of the Church of England.

‡ Pagnus was Milton's favourite annotator on the Bible. He used the *Modula Theologia* of W. Ames, a puritan, and the *Compendium Theologiae* of Wollæbius.

him to have been, in scripture reading. No one who knows anything of his character will suspect him of being capable, at any time, of publishing works, countenancing or support of opinions, while he was secretly convinced of the truth of contrary doctrines, and was labouring in private for the ultimate propagation of these last. You have clearly shewn that there is no considerable period between his 59th and 66th year, that of his death, during which he did not publicly express Trinitarian sentiments. The evidence resulting from the last of his theological works, that on true religion, I think particularly striking. I was indeed surprised when I read in the *Edinburgh Review* the passage to which your lordship adverts. *Paradise Lost* has long been as familiar to me as frequent reading and the highest admiration of it could make it, and the comparison which the reviewer describes had certainly never conveyed itself to my mind. The whole structure of that magnificent poem, to say nothing of particular expressions, seems to me to be undeniably in conformity with a belief in the Trinity; and no one acquainted with the character of the work, of its author, or the times in which he wrote, can doubt that his poetry is as much to be received for a confession of his faith, as if it had been delivered with all the solemnity of a religious creed. How far back then from the date of the publication of *Paradise Lost*, will not the time employed in its composition carry the evidence of his opinions? It can never be indifferent to us to ascertain that these opinions are really supported by the authority of so learned, so pious, and so sincere a man; a man of such deep research, and endowed with one of the most powerful minds that was ever exercised on such subjects. We may, I think, pronounce with much confidence, from the evidence which you have adduced, that Milton's tenets can at no period of his life have been those of an *Arian*. No presumption, therefore, nor anything short of the most positive and indisputable evidence, should incline us to attribute to him an elaborate treatise in favour of doctrines, which, to the very close of his life, he continued so openly to disavow, &c.

"P. S. I am not acquainted with the precise doctrines of the Churches of the Vaudois, those who, in the language of

Milton's exquisite sonnet, 'kept God's faith so pure of old.' Can any inference, as to his faith, on the points now in question, be drawn from this passage? or is the purity of which he there speaks, to be understood only as contrasted with the errors of the Church of Rome, which in the following lines are more particularly referred to?"

"*Dropmore, May 25, 1826.*

"My dear Lord,—I return you many thanks for your interesting communication of your translations of two very striking pieces of poetry. The latter of these was quite unknown to me, and I am much pleased with the turn of it, which is well preserved, and in some respects heightened, in your translation. It is very flattering to me to see the idleness with which I sometimes give myself to this fascinating amusement, countenanced by the example and authority of one who knows so well how to employ his time to the best advantage, and to use it for the highest of all purposes. Since I returned home, among my books, for with them only I consider myself at home, I have turned to some account of the Vaudois churches; and I think it quite indisputable that no *Arian* or *Socinian*, nor any person whose religious opinions had any such tendency, could possibly express himself as Milton has, not in verse only, but, as you observe, in prose also, respecting the purity and orthodoxy of these churches. This line of argument is, as I before took the liberty of observing to your Lordship, to be considered always in this case with a particular reference to the acknowledged piety and singular sincerity of Milton's character. This last quality, as far as I know, has never been denied to him, except by only one of the numerous adversaries whom his opinions have at different times raised up against him. And this one, I am sorry to say, was the late Bishop Watson, who, in a 30th of January sermon, referred to both by Todd and Symmons, has charged him with the grossest falsehood. It would not be difficult to show that this coarse invective is wholly groundless, and that the passage in Milton's works to which it refers, has been utterly misunderstood by every one of those three critics upon it—by Watson, Todd, and Symmons," &c. *

* See Todd's *Life of Milton*, 1st ed. p. 78-9; for the passage, and his own and Dr. Symmons's commentary on it. It appears to me that Lord Grenville is certainly right in his opinion, that the writers whom he mentions had mistaken the sense of the passage. *Salmasius* says,—“The Brownists introduced this doctrine among the Reformed,” on which Milton animadverted: “If so, then Luther, Calvin, Zuingli, and
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In 1825, the see of Salisbury becoming vacant by the death of Dr. Fisher, the Bishop of St. David's was appointed to it. Attached as he was to his Welsh diocese, having endowed his College and doubled the revenues of his bishoprick, yet his increasing age (very near 68), the duties of his stall at Durham requiring a long annual journey, and his extensive diocese, with Mrs. Burgess's ill-health, which she attributed to the dampness of Abergwilly, all made Salisbury a more desirable residence; though Mr. Harford says that "perhaps it would have been more entirely for his happiness had he steadfastly adhered to his ancient station." On the 25th March 1826, his old and beloved friend, the Bishop of Durham, died at the age of ninety-two, and with his faculties unimpaired. When the day arrived on which the body was to be removed to Mougswell for interment, the Bishop of Salisbury gave a proof of his respect and affection. Before seven in the morning, the hour appointed for the procession to leave Cavendish Square, he came thither on foot, from his own residence, and was recognised slowly pacing up and down the pavement, at a short distance from his old friend's mansion, until the hearse moved from the door, when he was seen earnestly watching its progress, as if to catch the last glimpse of that which contained all that was mortal of one whom he had so sincerely loved and revered.

In 1829 the Bishop took a strong and decided part against the Roman Catholic Emancipation, both in writing and in Parliament. The passing of this Act filled him with deep concern. He lamented that the nation should have been seduced by the great influence of the Duke of Wellington into a measure, as he thought, so fatal to its best interests and security. "We owe all this (he often said) to the battle of Waterloo."

The Bishop now employed all his leisure and learning in defending the authenticity of the disputed passage of 1st John, v. 7, in several tracts, which had been brought into prominent notice by Professor Porson's masterly Letters to Travis. The Bishop agreed with Bishops Horsley and Middleton, and some later critics, in his opinion on the subject, after much patient study and laborious investigation. Mr. Harford has drawn up, in a clear and convenient manner, the most forcible facts and arguments advanced by the Bishop in defence of the verse, omitting any notice of the theories by which he endeavoured to account for its absence from the Greek MSS., as none, he thinks, could be deemed satisfactory. We understand that Lord Grenville, after reading the Bishop's second letter to Miss Joanna Baillie, in which an unity of design between the Gospel of St. John and the Epistle is established, was strongly disposed to

Bucer, and the most celebrated orthodox theologians, were Brownists." The force of the reply is directed against the absurdity of presuming that the *Brownists* could have any influence or connection with the *orthodox theologians*, or had it in their power to introduce their doctrines among them; and he names Luther, Calvin, and the most celebrated among the theologians, to make Salmasius's reproach more absurd: then he adds, "The *English Reformers* will bear this more easily, when they know that the most celebrated *Foreign Divines* are included in the reproach." The words are,—"*Querere enim postremis hinc seculis disciplinæ vigorem laxatum, regulam corruptam, quod uni scilicet tyranno, cunctis legibus soluto, disciplinam omnem laxare, mores omnium corrumpere, impune non liceat. Hanc doctrinam Brunistas inter Reformatos introduxisse ais. Ita Lutherus, Calvinus, Bucerus, Zuingsius et orthodoxorum quotquot celeberrimi theologi fuerunt, tuo judicio Brunistæ sunt; quo sequiore animo, tam maledicta perferunt Angli, cum in ecclesiæ doctores præstantissimos, totamque adeo ecclesiam reformatam, iisdem prope contumeliis debacchire te audiant.*"

regard the verse as genuine. We should, and gladly, if we had room, make some extracts from the letters of the Bishop and his friends, which we meet with in this portion of the Biography.* We shall, however, only transcribe a portion of one to Archdeacon Chester, principally for the sake of the Verses, which we had not met with before.

— “ You have probably (the Bishop writes) seen the verses which Dr. Farr subjoined to his MS. Catalogue. They

are very good as far as they go, but they do not go far enough for a Christian.

“ Summe Deus ! grates a me tibi semper agendas
Quod bona librorum, et . . . frugis in aula est
Copia ; mente fruor quod sanè in corpore sano,
Natales lætè numerans, et carus amicus.
Discendi quod amor viget, atque instantè senectà,
Spes vitæ melioris inhæret pectore in imo.

“ This, I say, is very good as far as it goes, but a Christian should have said more. He should have said that the melior vita which he hoped for, was pur-

chased for him by the death of Christ. I therefore propose the following conclusion :—

“ Quam Christus mihi morte suâ meritisque redimit.”

We now pass from a man of erudition to one of genius, and transcribe a letter to the Bishop from our honoured Laureate ; and we must say, that there are very few letters from Mr. Southey that we ever read, that do not forcibly convey to our minds the influence of the high principles which have actuated him, and the sound and satisfactory reasoning on which they rested. He says,

“ My Lord,—I am obliged to you for your Charge, which I have read with profit as well as pleasure. The perusal has revived a wish that I felt (and I believe expressed) some years ago, that the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge would publish a select collection of such charges, chronologically arranged. It would be historically, and also, we might hope, practically useful ; and certainly such a selection might be made, as would do honour to the Church of England. These are not times in which we should let the arms of our forefathers rust upon the wall. I have materials for doing much, should it be God's will to grant me life and leisure for employing them. My plans are, to proceed, whenever I can, with the Vindication, of which one volume is before the public—repelling the attacks both

of Papist and Puritan, through the course of our Church history, and tracing the errors and practices of both to their causes and to their consequences. This I would follow up with historical sketches of the monastic orders, an arduous, but most important as well as most interesting undertaking—for which I am well prepared. Had all our prelates deserved their elevation as well, and used it as worthily, as the one I have the honour of addressing, the Church would at this time have been in peace and safety, and the State would have been in no danger from within. I do not doubt of an eventual triumph, but there may be much to suffer and much to overcome before it be gained. The more cause, therefore, as your Lordship well observes, is there for our best exertions,” &c.

We are now drawing to the Bishop's later days : the vigor of his intellect and the energy of his application still remained, while his temperate habits and placid and serene disposition contributed to preserve him from many of the infirmities of advanced age. Works on theology and biblical criticism were still the objects of his research. Poetry had lost none of

* They will be found at pp. 408—425 of the volume. Mr. Harford says that the authority of St. Augustin is an important link wanting in the chain of evidence, for he resorts to the eighth verse for an argument in support of the Trinity, and does not mention the seventh.

the charms that had delighted him in youth; and in his seventy-second year he committed to memory the finest sonnets of Milton, as well as whole chapters of the Bible. It was in June 1835, while in the course of the Confirmation Service, at Warminster, that the Bishop suddenly sunk down in a state of insensibility at the Communion-table. He amended, however, more rapidly than could have been expected; and thanks were publicly offered on the 28th of the month in the cathedral for his recovery. In the autumn of 1835 he spent some months at Lyme in Dorsetshire; and in the spring of 1836 addressed a printed letter to Lord Melbourne, on an assertion he had made in his speech on the Irish Church Bill, "that the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church are fundamentally the same with those of the Church of England." About the same time he also addressed three printed letters to Dr. Schultz, the editor of the Greek Testament, on certain passages in the prolegomena to that work, and in some manuscripts that had been discovered containing the disputed verse of St. John. In the autumn of 1836 he became much indisposed, and suffered from difficulty of respiration—a symptom of incipient dropsy. During the first two months of his residence at Southampton, whither he repaired for the mildness of the air, he was not seriously ill; but early in January 1837 the difficulty of respiration became much increased. In the beginning of February his danger was apparent; on the 13th he retired early to his room, never again to leave it. During the three ensuing days he lay in a state of great debility, but had strength enough to revise a proof sheet of his letter to Dr. Schultz. On Saturday the 18th his breathing grew shorter and shorter, till about two in the morning of Sunday, the 19th of February, he gently breathed his last. The Bishop's character has been portrayed in different parts of this volume, by the pen of those whose respect and attachment he had secured in life, but as most of them exceed the limit of the space we can allow, we shall conclude our Memoir with an extract from a charge of Archdeacon Berens.

"To those who knew the Bishop intimately, and saw him in the retirement of his own family, there was, in his demeanour, something singularly engaging. There was an unruffled calmness, a quiet cheerfulness, a gentle and unaffected courtesy and kindness of manner, which well befitted a Christian Bishop. Familiarly acquainted as he was with the classical and theological literature of all ages, possessed of a memory, even in advanced years, remarkably retentive, and well informed in the current literature of the day, his conversation was most instructive and interesting; and he was particularly pleased when

he could give to the intercourse of friendship anything of a religious character. The prayers which he used in his family were the prayers of the Liturgy; but those collects were especially selected which were the most strong and explicit in expressing reliance upon the atonement of Christ, and on the sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit. I never knew any one who appeared to live in more constant anticipation of the time when he should be summoned to his last account, or who was habitually sustained by a more lively faith in the merits and mediation of the Redeemer."

CHURCH OF GREAT YARMOUTH.

MR. URBAN, *College of Arms,*
Sept. 15.

FROM the perusal of H. D's communication in your last number relating to Yarmouth Church, I am induced to trouble you with the following memoranda.

There is still remaining in the chan-

cel of that church, over the north doorway, a shield of arms with the remains of the helmet and lambrequin, sculptured in stone; the arms being a chevron barry nebulee between three birds, but the crest is broken off. I find amongst the records of this college a confirmation of these arms dated in 1494, 9 Hen. VII. to "Robert Cro-

mer of Yermouthe, in the counts of Norfolk;” and in the list of bailiffs of the town, given in Swinden’s History, that *Robert Cromer* was several times one of those magistrates from 1470 to 1497. It is not improbable, from the style of architecture of the doorway to which I have alluded, that he contributed to its erection, or, at least, to some reparation of the chancel.*

Your correspondent justly deploras the act of spoliation perpetrated in 1551. Several matrices of the brasses are now existing in the church; the stones from which they were torn having been since devoted to modern inscriptions. Amongst them is one, on the floor of the south aisle of the chancel, appropriated to the memory of the Pulteney family in the last century; and has the matrix of a cross, of very elegant design, about four feet in length, probably to the memory of some ecclesiastic of about the period of our first Edwards.

There are now nearly 500 monuments and flat stones in this church; the earliest of which is to the memory of *John Coudham*, anno 1620, copied in *Swinden*, p. 864, and is the only one remaining prior to the reign of Charles I. It is much to be regretted that many monuments which formerly existed here have been removed. I have in my possession abstracts of those remaining, as well as of many of the principal ones in the spacious burial ground.

The galleries which obscure the noble arches of the tower and of the south transept were erected in the time of Charles I. as appears from the date of 1645 in one of four shields which record the names of the bailiffs, chamberlains, and churchwardens of the time. The carved panels are of a similar style as that of the previous reigns, but much inferior in design and execution.

Yours, &c.

THOS. WM. KING,
Rouge Dragon.



CHURCH OF WALFORD AND VICARAGE HOUSE, CO. HEREFORD.

IN Mr. Fosbroke’s Sketches of Ross, or *Aricomensia*, is given the ancient history of this Manor of Ross Forren (*forinsereus*), denominated in Domesday Book Waleford. There are no in-

dicia of ecclesiastical architecture before the time of Henry the Third (thirteenth century). Dugdale says, in his Warwickshire, that spires were substituted for towers in woody coun-

* The arms are thus blazoned in the confirmation to Robert Cromer:—“Gold, a chevron voided, silver and asur, betwixt thre crows (crows) sable; upon the helme the crest, a crow standing in a wreth, silver and gould, the mantell asur, lined silver.”

tries (as was this) by way of landmarks, and there is an ancient illumination of this King Henry asleep, and two priests rearing spires, alluding to some dream.* Alberti, who wrote in the sixteenth century, says,† "Sunt qui putent astro movente etiam hominum animos variari; ad annos abhinc occ. usque cccc. tantus viguit fervor religionis ut nati homines viderentur non aliam ad rem magis quam ad sacros aedes construendas." The Church of Walford, however, contains two aisles, of which one only has traces of the age of Henry in columns, and a lancet-arch window at the end. The other large windows are spoiled by horizontal cross-bars, with one graceful exception in the porch: this window has been modelled in facsimile, and the copy appears in the upper windows of the Vicarage house in the wood-cut. In fabricating these windows the whole arch-work was

formed out of one perforated slab, the upright being uncuspidated perpendiculars. The priest has only a single seat near the altar, and no locker or piscina appears. In the side-aisle annexed, the latter occurs, and, as this aisle forms a burial chapel, presumed to have belonged to a knightly family, de Walford, extinct for some centuries, it is presumptive that the piscina belonged to an adjacent altar. The font has the roses of York and Lancaster around the basin part. The flat arch of the reign of Henry the Seventh forming the large chimney-piece, now a library, heretofore a kitchen, and there being also in the chancel three narrow windows without mullions, of single ogee heads, it is likely that the parsonage and font, and side windows and priest's seat, are all synchronous and of the reign mentioned. The tower (being originally the base of a spire, destroyed in the year 1813,) has neither angular or other buttresses, and therefore has an ungraceful chimney character.

* In Strutt's Habits, &c. pl. lix.
† De re ædif. cxxiv. a. 1.



Passage of the Oxus, as related by Polybius.

MR. URSAN,
THE historian Polybius (b. 10, extract 8.) relates the manner in which the Aspasians pass the river Oxus. The chapter containing it is transcribed from Hampton's translation, which is considered sufficiently faithful; and some illustrations are added, corroborating, not only the account which

Polybius believed, but also that which he regarded as less probable.

"The manner in which the Aspasians pass the Oxus.

"The wandering tribes that are called Aspasians live between the Oxus and the Tanais. The first of these rivers discharges itself into the Hyrcanian sea, and the other into the Maeotis. It is difficult therefore

to conceive in what manner this barbarous people pass the Oxus without the aid of vessels, and come into Hyrcania, with their horses. Two different accounts are given of this fact: one of which is probable, and the other, though very extraordinary, not impossible. The Oxus takes its source from Mount Caucasus, and being increased by the addition of many large streams, as it flows through Bactrians, roll its waters over the plain with a full and impetuous course. From thence it passes through a desert to the top of a craggy precipice, whose height, together with the strength and rapidity of the waters, throws the stream forward with such violence, that it falls upon the ground below at the distance of more than a stadium from the rock. By this way, it is said, the Aspasians enter Hyrcania, passing close along the rock, and under the fall of the river. But there is another account, which appears much more probable. This account affirms, that at the bottom of the rock there are some large cavities in the ground; that the river, forcing its way downwards through these cavities, runs to a moderate distance under ground, and afterwards appears again, and that the barbarians, being well acquainted with the part that is left dry, pass over it with their horses into Hyrcania."

There are some geographical difficulties in this extract, which Hampton has pointed out, and which need not be discussed in this place, as they do not affect the main statement. The translator, while he notices them, bears his testimony to the general exactness and accuracy of Polybius, in which respects he excels even the professed writers on geography. They may easily be accounted for by the imperfect knowledge which the ancients had of that part of the world, even after Alexander's expedition, which threw so extensive a light upon the science.

The accounts which Polybius gives of the passage of the river are both probable, as similar cases exist in other countries, and in one instance the same neighbourhood offers a coincidence of them both.

1. The historian had no difficulty in admitting the probability of the latter mode of crossing, as he might have observed a similar occurrence in Europe. Lake Copais in Bœotia presents a phenomenon of the same nature, which is thus described by Dr. Wordsworth, in his elegant work on Greece:

"The formation of the mountain interval which divides the eastern end of the lake from the sea is calcareous. The fissures which gape in its strata admitted the water of the lake, which gradually wore itself a passage through the rock. It mined a subterranean passage through a mountain barrier of four miles in length. By this communication the streams of the Copaic lake discharge themselves into the sea.

"At the north-east corner of the lake are three of these channels: they are called KATABATHRA, or Subterranean Gorgea, in the language of the country. By these chasms the water passes from the lake, and pursues its course in a north-eastern direction, till at length it issues from the ground in the vale of LARMES, the LARYMNA of Strabo, and flows down into the bay which served as the harbour of that ancient city." (p. 190.)

The river Mole in Surrey is another instance of such a deviation from the regular course. It disappears in the neighbourhood of Box Hill, and the places through which it vanishes are called *The Swallows*, a term which answers to the *Katabathra* of Lake Copais. It is supposed to re-appear afterwards, and to flow into the Thames; a circumstance which is introduced by the poet Drayton into his *Polyolbion* with Ovidian ingenuity.

At Huelgoet, near Quimper, in Lower Brittany, is a chasm, into which a large stream of water is precipitated, with a fall of about forty feet. It winds underground, and re-appears at the distance of four hundred paces. M. Depping includes this chasm among his *Merveilles de la Nature*.*

The river Melitè, in Brecknockshire, is also remarkable for a subterraneous passage at Porth Ogof (i. e. the mouth of the cave), where it enters a cavern, and pursues its course through it underground for eight or nine hundred yards. The cavern itself is a great natural curiosity: when the water is low it may be entered easily, and with the aid of torches explored to a consi-

* Delaporte, *Récherches sur la Bretagne*, vol. i. p. 151. Quimper is the capital of that part of the country which formerly bore the name of *Cornouaille*. It may here be observed, that Huelgoet is a mining district, and that the word *Huel*, or *Wheel*, is prefixed to the names of many of the mines in English Cornwall.

derable distance. The interior spreads into a large apartment, the roof of which is adorned with stalactites, which have a pleasing effect when the light is introduced. Owing, however, to the masses of broken rock that impede the way, it has never been thoroughly explored, and popular imagination, enlarging upon its dimensions, attributes to it in one direction a length of several miles.*

2. Although Polybius thought the other account was improbable, he seems to have done so from never having seen anything of the kind, since he does not reject it as impossible. There is a similar passage, on a smaller scale, in Brecknockshire, at the river Hepste, not far from its junction with the Mellte (which stream has been already mentioned), called Cil (pron. Kil) Hepste waterfall. The following description is from the pen of Mr. Rhcees, who contributed that portion of the "Beauties of England and Wales :"

"CIL HEPSTE WATERFALL.

"A short distance from the confluence of the two streams, in a deep and almost inaccessible valley, this river is precipitated with great force in one wide unbroken sheet, from a level rock nearly fifty feet in height, into a deep stone basin, which, from the constant agitation of the waters, exhibits the appearance of an immense boiling cauldron. The most remarkable circumstance belonging to this fall is, that the only path from one side of the valley to the other, lies behind the cataract, and between it and the rock. Just above the level of the pool a step or natural ledge of about three feet in width, which constitutes the road, runs across the channel, and connects the opposite banks. Over this, the water throws itself in a curvilinear direction, presenting a natural roof, capable of affording to a traveller a temporary shelter from the rain."†

Mr. Warner, the Tourist, states that he and his companions were sheltered in a shower beneath this canopy; but Mr. Jones, the historian of Brecknockshire, considers the statement incorrect, observing that "the ledge of the rock above projects over part of this road, to which he and his friends

were principally indebted for the shelter from the rain. The fall (he adds) appears to me to be from fourteen to fifteen yards perpendicularly."‡

I do not find the meaning of the word explained, either by Mr. Jones or Mr. Rhcees. Mr. Warner calls it Eirw Hepste, or Hepste cascade. The meaning depends on the spelling, for if the word be Cil, as it is generally printed, then it will mean the *back* of the river, which is the direction of the path; or if Cyl, the *hollow*, or basin of the river; and if Cûl (pron. Ceel) the *narrow passage*. The spelling in Mr. Jones's work appears to favour the last.

The account which Polybius gives with hesitation concerning the passage of the Oxus is thus corroborated (so far as probability is concerned), by a similar phenomenon occurring in Wales. That both accounts should be illustrated in the same vicinity is very remarkable, and warrants the inference that the Oxus was passed in both ways at different places.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Sept. 10.*

ALLOW me to correct an error in the Memoir of Sir Richard Phillips, which appeared in your Magazine for August, where it is said that "Mr. Phillips's grand literary assistant was now the Rev. George Gregory, D.D. who arranged for him a Cyclopædia in two large volumes, quarto." Dr. Gregory, who then lived at West Ham, was no further concerned in that Cyclopædia than in writing the prospectus, and allowing his name to appear in the title-page as the Author, for which he received of Mr. Phillips the munificent sum of 400*l*. The work itself was compiled by the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, Minister of a Unitarian Congregation in London, and I believe I may say with the greatest truth, without any assistance, other than from books. Mr. Joyce was for some years engaged by Mr. Phillips as one of his principal authors, and compiled many of his school-books, and wrote several volumes of Mavor's Universal History.

Yours, &c. JAMES SAVAGE.

* Beauties of England and Wales, p. 174 of the volume containing South Wales. c

† Page 176.

‡ Hist. Brecon, vol. ii. p. 639.

ON FRENCH GENEALOGIES.

(Concluded, from p. 257.)

TO round this slight genealogical sketch, and impart some semblance, however remote from the reality, of completeness to my purpose, I shall briefly, with your wonted indulgence, Mr. Urban, give scope to a few analogous, and, more meo, excursive observations on other countries.

The Romans were by no means negligent of their pedigrees. Plutarch, in his Lives, frequently dwells on the nobility of birth, as may be seen in those of Paulus Æmilius, Fabius, Cæsar, and others. Cicero likewise (Epist. ad Famil. lib. iii.) constantly compliments Appius, the brother of his mortal enemy Clodius, on that advantage; as he does several of those to whom he addressed his Letters or Orations, whose favour he wished to conciliate; and his friend Pomponius Atticus, as we are informed by his biographer Cornelius Nepos, was an accurate genealogist. "Et quod difficultimum fuit, sic familiarum originem subtexuit, ut ex eo clarorum virorum propagines possimus cognoscere." (Cap. 18.) He thus deduced the pedigrees of the two Claudian branches, the Appii or patrician, and the Marcelli or plebeian—a division not unfrequent in the republic; of the widely extended Cornelii, including the Scipios, of the Fabii, &c. I need not add the testimony of the poets; but will refer generally to the labours of Sigonius, Nottius, Streinius and others, in elucidation of Roman families, among whom several of the most splendid were plebeian, such as the Licinii, of whom were Lucullus, Craesus, &c.—the Antonii—the Cæcili, of whom were the Metelli—the Pompeii—the Porcii or Catos—Brutus, Cassius—Augustus; with so many others of first traditional fame, whose exploits left no ground of superiority to the patricians, save in their genealogies. Gibbon is, as might be expected, interesting on the subject in chapter xxxi.

Nor were the Greeks less sedulous in recording their descent, which we find so many of the heroes of Homer, of Sophocles, Æschylus, and Euripides, anxiously deduce from the gods; and, in the contest of Ajax and Ulysses, (Ovid. Metam. xiii.) while the wiser

of the combatants appears solely to value personal merit, in the hackneyed sentence,

"Nam genus et generos, et quæ non faci-
mus ipsi,

Vix ea nostra voco."

he still adds,

"Nostri quoque sanguinis auctor
Jupiter est."

In Christian Rome, the Colonna, the Orsini, the Massimi, Conti, Savilli, Frangipani, were predominant in the twelfth and even anterior centuries. Saint Simon calls the Duke of Bracciano, (the chief of the Orsini, and husband of the famous Princesses des Ursins,) the first layman of the city. In the middle, however, of the seventeenth century, according to a document referred to by Ranke, (Die Römische Päpste, der achte Theil, §7) there were in Rome about one hundred and fifty families of three hundred years nobility, all of a remoter date being disallowed; thirty-five of two hundred; and sixteen of one hundred years; inversely to our own nobility, of whom the more modern are the more numerous. But, as the *fiara* was naturally the great goal of Italian ambition, the surest test of eminence is the number of cardinals and sovereign pontiffs of which, in the succession of ages, a house can boast. Thus, up to Urban VIII. or 1624, the Orsini reckoned twenty-three cardinals, the Colonna fourteen, and the Conti thirteen; but this last named family contributed eight popes to the Holy See, transcending in this high respect every other. I include, however, in the number Innocent XIII. of posterior date. The most celebrated of the name was doubtless Innocent the Third, whose history has been so impartially written by Frederick Harter, (1834, 3 vols. 8vo.) a work to which, as to the researches of Ranke, Leo, Voigt, and other laborious Germans, we may, with a slight variation of his words, apply the maxim of Bacon, "leviores haustus a veritate vocant; pleniores ad illam revocant." (De Augment. Scient.) which Pope amplified in the lines, "A little learning is a dangerous thing," &c. Of Innocent I will here only observe, that he is the reputed author of some of those homely but affecting hymns of the

Roman ritual, so much admired by Scott, the "Stabat Mater," the "Ave Mundi Spiritus," the "Veni Sancte Spiritus," &c.

According to Voigt, the historian of Hildebrand, (Hildebrand und sein Zeitalter,) that famed Pontiff (Gregory VII.) was believed by the great *Bollandist*, Papebroch, (Acta Sanctorum, ad 25 Maii,) to have been of the Aldobrandini family, who might well be proud of the affiliation. It would, likewise, have sufficiently attested their antique splendour, which must have been considerable even in the twelfth century, if we attend to Ariosto.

"Dove lascio il fratello Aldobrandino?
Che per dare al Pontefico soccorso
Contra Otton quarto, e 'l campo ghibellino."
Orlando, canto terzo, 35.

But the birth of Hildebrand is quite uncertain, and most probably, like that of Sixtus V. the ablest of his successors, (unless we except Innocent the Third,) very humble. It was by the *crutch* of Montalto that Sixtus ascended the pontifical throne; and our Chatham, it appears, knew well how to employ the same emblem of debility as an instrument of success.

The major part of the existing princely houses of Rome are the emanations of papal nepotism, such as the Barberini, who derive from Urban VIII.—the Borghese, from Paul V.—the Chigi, from Alexander VII.—the Aldobrandini, though of far remoter nobility, as we have seen, from Clement VIII. On the subject generally of nepotism, Ranke, book iv. is well worth consulting.

The field of discussion offered by a review, however slight, of Italian nobility would be interesting, were I permitted to engage in it, more especially the Venetian, certainly amongst the most authentic in Europe, but now, similarly to the Adriatic Queen herself, sunk in deep eclipse:

"Denique, non monumenta virum dilapsa
videmus?"

Querere, proporro, sibi quomque senes-
cort credas." *Lucr.* v. 312.

A few words, however—very few, truly, in comparison with the abundance of the matter—I may add. The number altogether of the Venetian nobles exceeded twelve hundred, nomi-

nally equal, but still divided into classes, graduated in power and influence, as derivatives of more ancient or more recent creations. The descendants of the twelve original families, who, in 697, elected the first Doge (Participatio), and thence nominated *Elletorali*, contrived, in a great measure, to retain that high dignity in their own circle. Other patricians, nevertheless, counted several Doges of their name, of whom the Cornaro were the most numerous, being four; while the Badervaro, the family name of the first Doge, Participatio, were seven; the Contarini (from whom maternally sprung our Goldsmith) eight; and the other *Elletorali*, from three to six, respectively. The last Doge, and for whom were reserved the extinction and surrender of the office to the French in 1797, after a duration exactly of one thousand years, was Luigi Manini, elected in 1788, though of a subordinate class, which, at an anterior period, would hardly have occurred. So conservative of their monopoly, and jealous of intruders, were the *Elletorali* in former days, that one of them, Michielli, during the Candian war (1643—1669) on hearing of some intention to open the Book of Gold on certain conditions, as on the creation of our baronets in 1611, necessary to recruit the exhausted coffers of the state, to twenty new members, exclaimed, "Vender i figli, ma non mai vender la nobiltà!" His order was dearer to him than his children. As to the Venetians generally, nothing was so sacred as their country—not even Christianity: "Siamo Venetiani—poi Christiani," was their device; and a senator, on observing the history of France in the hands of his son, snatched the volume from him, "Calorato, leggi le cose della tua Republica, e non altro," angrily cried the father, in the exclusive—the absorbent consideration of his republic. Many of the nobles claimed kindred with the ancient Patrician families of Rome—the Cornaro, one of whom has left us so attractive a picture of old age, with the Cornelli—the Queriani with the Sulpicii—the Venieri with the Valerii, &c.; pretty much, and with about the same truth, as the Lamoignon of France held that they

were of the kindred of the Virgin Mary. (See *De la Housaie*, and *Daru*, livre xixix.)

Amongst the sovereign rulers of Italian states, with the reserve, perhaps, of the Medici, none have shed a brighter lustre on their name than the D'Este, the patrons of Ariosto and Tasso, but of the latter, I much fear, the persecutors likewise. The first great poet, however, had no cause of complaint, and pleasurably dilates, in several successive stanzas of his third canto (16—25), which Mr. Hallam (*Literary History*, i. 425) arraigns of prosaic tediousness, on the genealogy of the princely house:

“O casta e nobilissima donzella!
Del cui ventre uscirà 'l seme secondo
Che onerâr deve Italia e tutto il mondo.”
Canto iii. 16.

a prophecy signally verified in numerous instances, and destined, I trust, to be still more conspicuously realized by our gracious Queen, a descendant of that illustrious stock; “for the venerable tree, which has since overshadowed Germany and Britain, was planted in the Italian soil;” to borrow the impressive diction of Gibbon. (*History of the House of Brunswick*, in *Miscellaneous Works*.)

The publication of the *Conde Pompeo Litta*, begun at Milan in 1819, and still pursued periodically under the title of “*Famiglie celebri Italiane*,” is a treasure of genealogical lore, and may be presented as a model of imitation for such works. It leaves little to be desired on this interesting theme.

In reference to Spanish Nobility of the higher classes, or *Grandees*, some general information will be found in *Burke's Commons*, under the head of *McCarthy* (vol. ii. p. 608). When it is there mentioned, however, that the Irish Lord Kingsale now alone enjoys the privilege of being covered in the presence of his Sovereign, like the *Grandees* of Spain, it should be added, that this distinction was formerly conceded to others, even to commons. Under Henry VIII. it appears to have been possessed, in virtue of a special license, by Thomas Browne, Esquire, of Rutlandshire, whose grandson communicated his name to a sect of some celebrity in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. “I had as lief be a Brownist as a politician,” says

Sir Andrew Agnesbeck, in *Twelfth Night*, Act iii. sc. 2. See *Neal's History of New England*, vol. i. p. 58, and *Grey's* note to the line in *Shakspere*, (vol. iv. p. 108, *Steevens's* edition of 1793.)

Saint Simon (tome xix.) is highly instructive on the subject of the Spanish *Grandees*, for which, independently of his personal inquiries while Ambassador from France, he acknowledges his chief obligations to the rare volume of Imhoff (*Jacobi Wilhelmi Imhoff Historia Genealogica Italie et Hispanie. Norimbergæ 1701, folio*.) He was, besides, a *Grande* himself of the first class. Among those of the present day, we still retrace the splendid names of Columbus, of Gonsalvo de Cordova, of Spinola, of Doria, of Cortes, &c. The Duke of Liria descends from the Duke of Berwick, son of our James II. and Arabella Churchill, sister of the great Duke of Marlborough, whose nephew (this Berwick) and Wellington are the only Englishmen ever raised to the rank of *Grandees*. The coincidence is remarkable; and not less so, that, to Berwick and Wellington, the family of Bourbon owe, at different periods, the possession of the Spanish throne—to the victory of Almanza, in 1707, by the nephew of Marlborough, when he, an Englishman, commanded the French troops, and Lord Galway, a Frenchman, (Ruvigni,) led the English to battle; and again, more signally in our own days, to the accumulated glories of my illustrious countryman, in the Peninsular war. Berwick, we are assured by *Saint Simon*, (tome viii. p. 378,) not only maintained the natural relations of blood with Marlborough, but obtained, on various occasions, his political (clandestine, of course,) co-operation in favour of the Pretender—thus confirming what we learn from Dalrymple, MacPherson, and others, of our great warrior's intriguing or disloyal spirit. Many, in truth the major part, of the *Grandes* having fallen, as they term it, into the distaff, are, similarly to the Scotch peerages and our old baronies, now possessed in right of female inheritance. Of the minor nobles of Spain, I need only say that they exceed two hundred thousand, steeped in pride and poverty.

According to a very recent census in Portugal there are eight dukes, thirty-one marquises, sixty-eight counts, and eighty-seven barons, forming an aggregate of two hundred and nineteen titled noblemen, to whose antiquity the reign of Henry of Burgundy, who died in 1112, is a definite limitation, as the Norman Conquest is, prescriptively, to ours. General Foy, in the first volume of his History of the Peninsular War, quotes the old Portuguese distinction of noble names, some requiring the emphatic prefix, the *Dom*, while others shine by its absence:—

"Meio, cou Dom, e Minezes, sim ella,
Nao fazei caso delle."

Numerous still are the collected pedigrees of other nations, of which the simple enunciation would fill many a page, and any further advertence to which I must renounce, though not unfamiliar to me in casual reading; except to state generally that they are quite as indifferent to truth, and equally cloud with doubt or discredit even what may be true, as the works already referred to. The vast compilations of Henninges and of Ritterhusius, extending each to seven folio volumes, and that of Hergott on the Habsburg genealogy, embracing three massive tomes, abound in fabulous assumptions, many as extravagant as the claims of Rudbeck or Goropius Becanus for their respective countries to be the cradle of mankind. But we need not overleap our own territorial boundaries in search or reproof of such visions; for Ireland, Scotland and Wales have long revelled in them. Rabelais only dates the genealogy of his hero, Gargantua, "*depuis l'arche de Noë*," a term modestly recommended again in Racine's *Plaideurs* (iii. 3); but our Celtic antiquaries stop not at this ancestral landmark, for they boldly ascend to the creation, and end with the *beginning* of time and man. "I am informed," says Gibbon, (chap. xrv.) "that some champions of the *Milesian colony* may still be found among the original natives of Ireland;" and adds—"A people dissatisfied with their present condition grasp at any visions of their past or future glory." That the Milesian fable still obtains extensive belief here is quite certain; but whether the cause assigned for it

by Gibbon continues unabated or not, I leave to others to determine. Many centuries ago an old poet addressing Ireland said (and the lines would not ill suit one of Mr. O'Connell's agitating allocutions),—

"Gentibus infidis si non vicina fuisset,
Non foret in toto fastior orbe locus."

But dismissing the fictitious or, uncertain, and arresting our view on what personal observation and history will authenticate, I hesitate not to affirm as a general conclusion that our own House of Peers, in the combined possession of the genuine elements of aristocracy, birth, property, and social consideration, have no superiors; and those acquainted with continental Europe will hardly gainsay the fact, or its almost universal acknowledgment. Until lately, however, few would have ventured to have claimed for Great Britain, which was considered and designated a nation of shopkeepers—*une nation boutiquier*—what Mr. Burke has established, the still more incontestable pre-eminence of her untitled gentry over any similar class on the Continent. He has raised a glorious monument to her greatness in concentrating the scattered rays of our national grandeur, and thus, in the lustre of the past, presenting the noblest incentives of emulation to future generations. The paintings or objects of art dispersed throughout England probably exceed what most other nations possess; but they fall not under the eye with condensed power and cumulative influence, as we experience in the Louvre or other continental galleries. It is for having collected under a similar focus, and displayed in single view, the spread genealogies of the empire, that our obligations are due to Mr. Burke. There is scarcely a name, I will confidently maintain, of celebrity in the cabinet or the field, in arts, in science, or in literature, in commerce or the bar, or in any other direction of human capacity, that will not be found, in prominence of figure or collateral association, exhibited in this great national panorama.

However the fancy of poets or reason of philosophers may ridicule or reprove the vanity of overstrained pretensions, or the substitution of accident for merit, in the appreciation of

birth, its influence is instinctively proclaimed in the homage universally rendered to the inheritor of a great name; and few are those who are not solicitous to connect their chain of descent with honourable forefathers.

"Cui sine luce nomen, surdumque paren-
Nomen?" [tam

Every biographer of himself or others may be cited in evidence, as an appeal to the lives of our own Shakspeare, Milton, or Newton, pursued with such laudable anxiety, through every source of attainable research, in minutest detail, will amply testify; and the example is consecrated by Holy Writ, of which the opening chapter of the first Gospel is devoted to the generation of our Saviour.

The preservation of family records is natural and commendable; for they often elucidate historical facts; and it will be a gratification to genealogists to

be assured, that among the pursuits and varied attainments of the illustrious Ouvier was the cultivation and knowledge of their science. We are only bound to condemn a departure from truth, for which the subject too often presents the powerful incitements of vanity or interest; and it is to draw this line of demarcation that I have, I trust not unwarrantably, thus occupied your columns.

But I must stop; not, I may safely repeat, from dearth of matter, but from prescription of limits; for on so rich a topic the difficulty, even to me, who have never made it a particular study, is to arrest, not to urge, the pregnant thought and flowing recollection—"Nam si quantum de hac re dici potest prosequamur, finis operis non reperietur." (Quintil. Proæmium, iv.)

Yours, &c. J. R.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ENGLISH GRAMMARIANS.

WE think that we can discern, and we hope we are right in so thinking, a growing disposition in our higher establishments for the education of English youth, to bestow upon English Grammar a more especial regard than it has hitherto possessed. We shall heartily rejoice in the success of every effort to secure an advantage of so decided a character; and we trust we shall be forgiven, if, in contributing our own exertions, we allow ourselves to enter rather more into detail, than, to readers who do not very greatly interest themselves in the subject, may be altogether agreeable.

It appears to us, nevertheless, that it may be possible to communicate a degree of interest to the dull forms of Grammar, by exhibiting them in alliance with the names of various eminent men, who, not only in more modern times, but in those long past, have devoted their serious labours to the composition of treatises on the grammatical arrangements of their native tongue.

Within the short space of thirty-five years, in the reigns of the first James and Charles, four writers, highly distinguished in their own day for abilities and learning commensurate and

appropriate to the task,—two of them, most remarkably so,—and one of these two—a poet, whose fame will be co-eternal with that of Shakspeare, and of the language,—presented themselves before their countrymen in the humble garb of Grammarians. These four were—Alexander Gill, Charles Butler, Benjamin Jonson, and John Wallis.

Before we proceed, however, to the main design of this article, we are induced to invite the attention of our readers to a topic,—connected with it, certainly, but not necessarily requiring to be embraced within it: we allude to the construction of "A Universal Character." An author, by name Cave Beck, published, in the year 1657, a small tract with this title: and in his preface he informs us, that the subject had been much discussed for the then last century, and that invitations had been circulated by learned persons to the investigation of it; among others, by Bacon and Wilkins.

His own scheme he boldly proposes—as one by which all nations may understand one another; and affirms it to be so very simple a contrivance, that it might be learned in the short space of two hours. The author and

his book are now, we believe, known only to the erudite in title-pages.

Beck was succeeded by one whose name was revived with much national affection, about five and forty years ago, by Professor Stewart,* and whose works have been deemed worthy of republication by two enterprising members of the Maitland Club;† we mean George Dalgarno: he was a native of Aberdeen; and for many years kept a Grammar-school at Oxford. In 1661, not more than four years after the appearance of Beck's tract, Dalgarno published, "*Ars Signorum, vulgo Character Universalis et Lingua Philosophica*," &c. It had previously been communicated to Dr. Wilkins; and Wood imputes to the learned and amiable Bishop, "that, taking a hint of greater matter, he carried it on." But it is quite clear that Wilkins had long had this greater matter under his own consideration, and equally so that he was in no great need of hints from Dalgarno; nor can it be pretended that any similarity subsists between the schemes of the two projectors. The cry, echoed by Wood, was repeated in the *Biographia Britannica*: and Mr. Stewart also thinks it remarkable, that the "*Ars Signorum*" should be nowhere mentioned by Wilkins; but it seems not improbable that Dalgarno is the person referred to by Wilkins in his address to the reader, for whom he (W.) drew up some "*Tables of Substance or Species of Natural Bodies*," and who rejected the use of them, "as being of two great compass."

The Scotch philosopher was also Author of "*The Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*;" and it is urged in the "*Biographia*," as matter of complaint against Wallis, that, in his *Epistle to Thomas Beverley, On the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb*, he makes no mention of this book; but to this it may be fairly replied, in excuse of the Savilian Professor, that he merely details in his Letter the method which he had himself pursued, as a practical teacher, fifteen or sixteen years before the publication of Dalgarno's work. The "*Ars Signorum*" was written

in Latin, and its merits were not unknown to, nor unacknowledged by Leibnitz, who had himself devoted some considerable share of attention to the subject upon which it treats. There is one grammatical dictum pronounced by Dalgarno to which we are not unwilling to give publicity in the pages of this Journal. Grammarians, he says, reckon eight parts of speech; Logicians (melius) two: He (the author) ONE, THE NOUN: "*Ceteras vero vulgatas sic habitas esse inter, ceteros casus hujus numerabo.*"

Dalgarno was as sanguine that his scheme was simple and infallible as his predecessor Beck; (of whom, by the by, he makes no mention:) he objects, he begs, he entreats, he beseeches men to read, and report their opinions. Alas! his prayers were fruitless; and we fear it will cast a damp upon the generous zeal of the members of the Maitland Club, to be informed—that the copy of their reprint of the learned and ingenious speculations of their countryman, which occupies a place upon the shelves of the British Museum, remained an uncut volume, until the writer of these pages performed the operation.

The "*Essay towards a Real Character and a Philosophical Language*," by John Wilkins, afterwards Bishop of Chester, was published in the year 1668, seven years after the "*Ars Signorum*" of Dalgarno, about four years before the death of its illustrious author, and in the fifty-fourth of his age.‡ Wilkins may with great justice be pronounced the most learned and able Englishman, who had ever applied his mind to the study of language. Leibnitz was of opinion, that in this "great work" the author had limited the purposes of a Real Character, which were—not merely to enable different nations to correspond easily together, but to assist the reason, the memory and the invention. A very competent judge in our own country has declared, that "the languages which are commonly used throughout the world are much more simple and easy, con-

* On the Human Mind, Note L.

† Henry Cockburn and Thomas Maitland.

‡ The printing of the "*Real Character*" was nearly finished, when, by the great fire in 1666, the whole of the printed copies (except two), and a great part of the unprinted MS. were destroyed.

venient and philosophical, than Wilkins's scheme for a Real Character; or than any other scheme that has been at any time imagined or proposed for the purpose.* A little reflection will convince us that such must be the fact.

"All the languages of the earth are the legitimate progeny of organic power—first exerted to manifest, in inarticulate cries, the wants of infant helplessness; they ever have been, and ever will be, consescent (if we may venture upon the Latinism) with these wants. Speech and thought may indeed be denominated mutual parasites: plants of equal vigour and of equal weakness, intertwining their earliest tendrils in an union so close and complicate, that, after a slight advance in their mutual rise, to separate them would be quite impossible, and to distinguish them almost equally so. And if, from the eminence upon which we now stand, we could, with a piercing and an accurate eye, retrace any one of these languages to its radical elements, and discriminate the efficient cause for each variety of combination, the fault would be our own if we did not, in our course, possess ourselves of very ample materials for the composition of an authentic history of the human understanding, in connection with the origin and progress of human speech. Though the fate of Beck, Dalgarno and Wilkins, affords no great encouragement to modern speculators, the hope of success remains still unextinguished. We have recently read, that "a universal language" is, in the opinion of Sir John Herschel, "one of the great desiderata at which mankind ought to aim by consent."*

This avowal is made in co-alliance with a proposal for the construction of an alphabet, so precise and so complete, that by it "every known language might probably be effectually reduced to writing, so as to preserve an exact correspondence between the writing and pronunciation." Sir John Herschel very justly complains of the

imperfection of our language in its "representation of our vowels and consonants." "We have (he observes) six letters, which we call vowels, each of which, however, represents a variety of sounds quite distinct from each other; and while each encroaches on the function of the rest, a great many very good simple vowels are represented by binary and even ternary combinations. On the other hand, some single vowel letters represent true diphthongs, consisting of two distinct simple vowels pronounced in rapid succession; while, again, most of what we call diphthongs are simple vowels." We cannot afford room for the synopsis* of English elementary sounds, proposed by Sir J. Herschel in relief of this long felt evil; but must content ourselves with calling the attention of English orthoëpists to it, and with expressing our own hopes, that the author will endeavour to spare from his other scientific pursuits some portion of time for the completion of his alphabetical characters, which he supposes would extend to about forty in number. The fulfilment of his design would now, perhaps, more than ever, teem with practical advantages. Our own enterprising countrymen, with enterprising and intelligent men of other countries, who are learning languages known only as spoken languages, require to be awakened to the difficulties, which they have to encounter in committing them correctly to writing, not only from the faultiness of our alphabet, but from the irregularities and varieties of pronunciation; some national, some provincial, some capricious; and we think it probable that the ingenuity and sound judgment of Sir John Herschel are quite equal to the task, hard as it is, of supplying them with a concise and simple manual, to which they might resort as a safe guide to the orthography of strange tongues.

We may be allowed to consider ourselves as fully warranted to speak of the imperfections of our alphabet, of its redundancies and deficiencies, and confusion, as a long felt evil, since it is something more than two centuries and a half, when the grievance was fully and distinctly urged in a little book, "*De recta et emendata*

* See an Essay on Sound, in the Encyclopædia Metropolitana: Mixed Sciences, No. 2. p. 819. Also, Richardson's New English Dictionary, 8vo. p. 18, where the synopsis is reprinted, with corrections by the author.

Linguae Anglicanae scriptio Dialogus," by Sir Thomas Smith,* well known to our legal friends by his "Commonwealth of England."

Smith was one of the principal Secretaries unto "two most worthy princes, King Edward and Queen Elizabeth." He writes in a style of Latinity worthy the friend of Ascham, Choke, and Haddon,† all of whom are supposed to have shared with Smith in his earnestness for reform.‡ He complains sorely to Quintius, the second person in the Dialogue, of some obstinate friend (one of a race not yet extinct, nor likely soon to become so) who persisted in maintaining that whatever had been once adopted was necessarily right, and whose irritability had proceeded to such extremities, that Smith had no desire to renew the discourse with him. From his friend Quintius he hopes and obtains a more patient hearing; but so great were the changes for which Smith contended, that the astonishment of poor Quintius seems scarcely to have been exceeded by that of Sir Charles Wetherell, while listening to the speech of Lord John Russell, when laying before the House of Commons the ministerial plan for a reform in that assembly of good men and true. He begs time to recover his breath, before he can venture to give an opinion upon the Bill of the learned and ingenious knight. We cannot enter into particulars, but will merely add, that, in furtherance of his projects of amending our spelling, he first amends the alphabet by the addition of a duplicate to each vowel; a third *e*; *c* as a compound letter representing *sh*, and an aspirated *th*; making an amount of thirty-four letters.

* Printed at Paris, 1568.

† Haddon was so greatly admired for the elegance of his Latin writings by Queen Elizabeth, that, when she was asked whether she preferred him or Buchanan? She replied, "Buchananum omnibus antepono, Haddonum nemini postpono."

‡ Louis Meigret endeavoured to reform (French) orthography by adapting it to pronunciation. His modified scheme appears in some grammatical treatises published by him in 1550. See Hallam, Lit. of Europe, I. 624, who quotes Biographie Universelle, Art. Meigret.

This battle against our A B C commenced by Smith, and revived by Sir John Herschel, was continued with great vigour by two of the learned Grammarians, of whose merits we are now about to speak, in more direct completion of the object proposed—the outset of this article.

Alexander Gill was born in Feb. 1564, about two months before William Shakespeare, three years after Francis Bacon, and when Edward Spenser, Walter Rawleigh, and Richard Hooker were (each) about twelve years of age.

In 1608 Gill became head master of Saint Paul's School, an elevation which he ascribes with gratitude to the grace and clemency of James the First. In 1619, he published his "Logonomia Anglica," with an epistle dedicatory to that King. In 1621, a second edition followed, a little more correct, and better adapted to common use; and here terminated its career of publication.§

Many of our readers may recollect that John Milton was born in Bread Street,—a street, notwithstanding all the City improvements, still remaining in the vicinity of St. Paul's. The Register of Christ's College, Cambridge, declares that Milton, who was admitted Pensioner of that College in 1624, at the commencement of the sixteenth year of his age, had been instructed in the elements of learning under Master Gill.

At Saint Paul's, Milton formed a friendship with the son of his master, then usher, and afterwards himself master of the school. And Milton's Epistolæ Familiares bear not only ample testimony of their friendship, but of the high opinion entertained by Milton, both of the acquirements and abilities of his correspondent; who was "accounted (says Wood) one of the best Latin poets in the nation." But we have it not in our power to produce any token of the feelings with which, in after life, Milton regarded his old preceptor. For it was under him (we

§ Mr. Bliss informs us that there is, in the Bodleian Library, a copy of this edition with MS. corrections by the author. Also a copy among the books bequeathed by Junius.

must not forget) that Milton laid the foundation of his great and varied learning: it was from him probably that he imbibed that partiality for his native tongue, which induced him very early to resolve "upon fixing all his industry upon adorning it." Warton, we think, has very undeservedly characterised the Logonomia, as "an ingenious but futile scheme to reform and fix the English Language." It proposes neither the one nor the other.*

Gill was, it is true, a very sturdy advocate for our old vernacular speech; such as it remained after the vain attempt of the Conqueror to induce the subject but refractory Saxon to babble the dialect of France;† and he is little less than scornfully indignant at the sweeping innovations to which (infausto omine) the author of the Canterbury Tales so proudly led the way. But if his condemnation of our reception and adoption of a spurious and deformed brood is bitter, his lamentations over the banishment of our own lawful and acknowledged progeny are still more so. So doleful and high-toned are his strains, that we might imagine ourselves listening to Milton himself, bewailing the ravages of tyranny upon the liberties of his country. "O vos Anglos, (he exclaims,) vos, inquam, appello, quibus sanguis ille patrius palpitavit in venis; retinete, retinete, quæ adhuc supersunt reliquæ sermonis nativi."

Gill was, however, undoubtedly a learned man: Tooke, who, notwithstanding his boast, "Neminem libenter nominem nisi ut laudem," was a very niggard of his praise, awards him that title. His indignation, it is clear, was directed against the exile of the native race,‡ rather than the ende-

nization of foreigners: he makes due allowance for those changes, which every language must sustain from the operations of time; he fully admits that different nations may with propriety enrich their respective languages by interchange, as in the instance of Rome from Greece, "et post captam Græciam," of Greece from Rome.§

Our mode of spelling comes within the scope of Gill's *Literaria*, or first part of *Grammar*; he refers our *cacography*, i. e. our practice of writing one thing and speaking another, or, as B. Jonson terms it, our *pseudo-graphy*, to the typographers; and he places at the head of delinquents no other than the redoubted Wynkyn de Word, a German invited by Henry VII. into this country to print English books. Hence, among other calamities, he recounts the loss of some Anglo-Saxon characters, which the German printer did not possess in his stock of type. These characters he restores in his "Entire and perfect Alphabet," in which he makes an addition of six characters to those of Smith, to represent *g* in badge, *gh* in bought, *ng* in dung; *u* in sure, and *wh* in what. His book is printed in his own characters.

The *Grammar* of Charles Butler was published at Oxford in 1633; the author was of Magdalen Hall, where he took a degree in Arts, and subsequently was for some years master of the Free School in Basingstoke. Wood reports of him that he was "an ingenious man, and skilled in various sorts of learning." He ascribes no small portion of our *cacography* to "a causeless affectation of the French dialect:" "that they (he remarks) speak otherwise than they write, is no reason that we should write otherwise than we

* See Warton's Note on the Elegy Ad Carolum Deodatum: a fellow scholar with Milton at St. Paul's. B. Jonson and Gill were at open war, and this may account for the silence with which the former has passed over the Logonomia in his own *Grammar*.

† "Etsi Wilhelmus primus omnibus modis tentaret, ut Angli Gallicè loquerentur, ita tamen irritus fuit ille conatus, ut post Wilhelmum totus refrigerit." *Præf. ad Lectorem*.

‡ Our readers will be surprised to see a few spurious supplanters of this native GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

race; e. g. *vices*, *envy*, *malice*, &c. Also *virtue*, *study*, *justice*, &c. Gill asks, "to what regions of the earth have you cast forth those words, which our ancestors used before the introduction of these adulterine novelties?" We propose it as philological recreation at University College,—What were those words?

§ He adds: "Et si Latine lingue origines libet altius inquirere, multa a nostris esse desumptis invenies." This remark had probably its soothing effect upon Tooke.

speak; considering what an ease and certainty it would be, both to readers and to writers, that every letter were content with its own sound, and none did intrude upon the right of another." To accomplish an object so desirable, he proposes his alphabet; it consists of thirty-six letters; the common alphabet of twenty-six letters, a long *e* and *o*, and eight aspirated consonants, *dh*, *th*, *ch*, *kh*, *gh*, *ph*, *sh*, and *wh*. His grammar is also printed in his own characters.* Both his book and Gill's are frequently cited by the very learned Somner. He himself speaks with respect of Smith, but makes no mention of his cotemporary Gill.

It is very clear that neither the cause assigned by Gill, nor that by Butler, nor the two combined, will be sufficient to account for the evils of which they complain.

Gill and Butler were content to describe the power of each letter, assisted by examples of common words. B. Jonson, whose grammar made its first appearance in the collection of his works published in the year 1640, about three years after the death of the author, proceeds a step further. He very carefully collects from writers, ancient and modern, directions for the use of the appropriate organs of speech in the utterance of the articulate sound, which each letter is intended to represent.

Wallis, the celebrated Savilian professor of geometry in the University of Oxford, who died in the year 1703, at the very advanced age of eighty-seven, and the first edition of whose *Grammatica Linguae Anglicanae* was published in 1653, enters still more fully and elaborately into the formation and genuine sound of these letters, and discriminates with more minuteness and precision the organs of articulation.†

To the three new and complete al-

* So also are his works, "The Feminine Monarchie, or the Historie of Bees," and "The Principles of Musik;" thus affording, as Gill had previously done, a fair opportunity to estimate the superiority of his system above the old.

† Dr. Crombie's Introduction embraces this topic, and is well worth perusal; it is a neat abridgment of Dr. Hunter's paper in the Edinburgh Transactions; or of the article *Consonant* in Rees' Cyclopaedia.

phabets of Smith, Butler, and Gill, Bishop Wilkins objects that "they do none of them give a just enumeration of the simple elements of speech; but what by the mixture of long and short vowels, which do not differ specifically, together with the insertion of double letters, they do too much increase the number of them. Besides that as no other letters are left and omitted." We must content ourselves with a slight sketch of the very refined and very recondite disquisition of this "last of our general reformers," as Dr. Johnson styled him.‡

He conceives the simple different species of vowels easily distinguishable to be eight, and of each of these he proposes a long and a short—in all, sixteen. He distributes the consonants into three kinds:—1. Spiritous, or breathed, requiring a strong emission of the breath; either, 1st, through the nose, or, 2nd, through the mouth. And these are, first, *m*, *n*, *ng*, sonorous; *hm*, *hn*, *hng*, correspondent mutes; and second, *v*, *dh*, *l*, *r*, *z*, *zh*, sonorous, and *f*, *th*, *hl*, *hr*, *s*, *sh*, correspondent mutes: the sonorous require some voice or vocal sound; the mutes a strong emission of the breath without vocal sound: to these he adds *gh*, used by the Irish, and perhaps intended in *right*, *light*, &c. and *ch*, used by the Welsh: perhaps the Gr. *χ*, neither of them very easily imitable. 2. Semi-spiritous or half-breathed consonants, being accompanied with some kind of vocal murmur, *b*, *d*, *g*. 3. Non-spiritous or breathless; being wholly mute, *p*, *t*, *c*, (Gr. *κ*.) Wilkins prefixes, "A table of such simple sounds as can be formed by men," and subjoins a series of plates with the organs of speech exposed to view, and exhibited in the act of uttering the sounds represented by the literal characters of his alphabet. Our readers will still, we fear, be inclined to accede to the opinion of Lipsius, that pronunciation is a thing

‡ This Mr. Todd affirms to be a great mistake in Johnson, who knew not (he says) the "Ars Signorum," of Dalgarno. Now this same *Ars* was published, as Todd himself tells us, seven years before "The Real Character" of Wilkins. Besides, Dalgarno was no reformer of our spelling, which was the only kind, of reformation meant by Johnson.

"quæ nec scribitur, nec pingitur, nec hauriri eam fas est, nisi viva voce."

We apprehend that some degree of tedium must be experienced in these minutiae, but we have already endeavored to impress the importance of the subject at the present time, and we are anxious to lend our assistance towards a discussion that may be attended with some beneficial results. By exhibiting, as we have done, the failures of preceding attempts, we may assist in directing modern schemists not to despair, but rather to ensure to themselves a more successful issue than has hitherto been attained, by confining themselves to a definite and practicable object.

Before, however, we quit this branch of our subject, we solicit the attention of our readers to this remarkable fact, that not one of the ingenious men, whose plans we have described, has presented to us a single new consonant. Nor could they do it: our organs of speech are few; their simple powers are few; and the simple sounds producible by those powers were very early ascertained to their utmost extent. It is by the combination of these simple organic sounds that articulate speech is formed; they are the elements of all dead and living languages.

We must now return to Gill, and to his other distributions of the province of Grammar. From letters he proceeds to words, their derivation and composition; but it is evident that he had not settled any criterion of distinction; and we fear that many of his successors are much in the same predicament: he considers *brother-hood* to be a derivative, and *king-dom* to be a compound; and he classes *sale-able* among his nouns adjective formed by composition. Greenwood, unauthorised by his master, Wallis, extends the mistake.*

Our grammarians differ in their enumeration of the parts of speech.

* Dr. Russell knew better; but we must denounce Dr. Crombie as deficient on this head. Wallis's Section on the formation of words by regular inflexion (or by analogy) forms the groundwork of Dr. Johnson's chapter on derivation, and is still, we believe, the fund upon which modern grammarians continue to draw.

Gill distinguishes them into noun, verb, and consignificative, including the adjective and pronoun within the noun. And the consignificatives,—“a more comprehensive term than particle though not more explanatory,” and intended, perhaps, as an improvement upon the connexives of antiquity,—comprehend the article, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection.

Butler, forgetting to class the article, distinguishes into noun and verb, preposition and adverb, including (as Gill does) the adjective and pronoun within the noun, and the conjunction he considers to be a sort of adverb.

B. Jonson classes the article with the pronoun, the adjective with the noun, and the preposition with the adverb. Wallis follows the common Latin grammars.

Gill claims the merit of having cleared away the difficulties attending the declension of English nouns, and the conjugations of English verbs: this task he asserts that he, “*primus mortalium*,” has so effectually performed as to render any additional light or facilities impossible. It is but fair that we should state what he has done to warrant a claim to so high a praise.

He distinguishes nouns into three declensions. In the first, the vowel of the singular number is changed in the plural, as *tooth*, *teeth*.† In the second, the letter *s* or *x* is added, as *ship*, *ships*. In the third, the plural is singular by a syllable, as *kiss*, *kisses*. Gill's knowledge of the old writers should have taught him that the second was merely a contraction of the third; and his scheme is encumbered with cases and genders; the former depending either upon their place or the addition of—*of*, *to*, &c.

He distinguishes verbs into three conjugations—by the form of the present, imperfect and perfect indicative: the present indicative being uniformly the same as the present infinitive, which, indeed, Gill remarks, is deservedly concluded to be the theme and root of all, because it signifies without respect to time or person, as, *to love*. B. Jonson teaches

† This change we have from the A.-S. who wrote *tolh*, *telh*; *fol*, *fet*.

that "this sign *to*, set before an infinite not governed of a verb, changeth it into the nature of a noun; as, *to win* is the benefit of fortune." This is very inaccurately expressed; for there is no infinite, or infinitive, until *to* is set before the N. *Win*.

A future tense, a perfect and indefinite, are respectively formed by the signs *shall* or *will*, *have*, *had*.

Gill's first conjugation has no change of the characteristic vowel, as *love*, *loved*. It also comprizes such irregulars, (i. e. contractions,) as, 1. Bite, bit; 2. Leave, left; 3. Cast, cast. In the second, the characteristic is changed in the imperfect, as *come*, *came*, *have come*. In the third, the characteristic is changed both in the imperfect and preterperfect; as *speak*, *spoke*, *have spoken*. Our participles in *ing* and *ed* are termed "adjectiva verbalia activa et passiva." Tooke, it will be recollected, adopted the name of verb adjective in distinction from noun adjective.

According to Butler the cases of nouns in English are but two—rect and oblique: the latter formed by adding *s* or *es* to the rect. It is remarkable that Gill omits this Teutonic termination of the genitive, "which some refined wit (Butler sarcastically remarks) hath turned to *his*, persuading himself that *s* is but a corruption of *his*."* B. Jonson joins in condemning "the monstrous syntax of the pronoun *his*, joining with a noun, betokening a possessor."†

Butler, without the formality of (Gill's) declensions, classes his nouns according to the formation of the plural from the singular. He (as Gill before him) describes it to be a characteristic of a noun substantive, that it may have the article before it; and of a noun adjective that it cannot have the article before it, unless united with

a noun substantive. A pronoun he consequently denominates a noun imperfect, because it cannot have an article before it. The oblique case of the verb is made of the rect by adding *ed* or *en*; and this oblique has many anomalies; in which are included the irregulars of Gill, and also his second and third conjugation.‡

Butler divides his prepositions into those in apposition, and those in composition. A preposition in apposition is very obviously another name for a noun in apposition. The other oblique cases of the Latins, (i. e. other than the genitive,) he properly observes, are supplied by the rect, either with or without prepositions, as the sense shall require; and of the two "cases of the verb, and the suppletive verbs," (i. e. those commonly called auxiliary) "are made the voices, moods, tenses, &c."

Butler's Grammar is entirely destitute of syntax. Gill's is overburdened with a syntax of adjectives and verbs, in concord and government; in which the author very laboriously applies himself to conform our uninflected speech, with the aid of prepositions, to the variously inflected model of the Latin. A portion of this syntax treats of the figures, the tropes, of speech, very agreeably illustrated by quotations from the Faëry Queen.

B. Jonson stands the next in our squadron of English grammarians; whom we are so accustomed to rank among the higher class of our poets, that we can scarcely consent to place him in the same dull line with Gill and Butler, learned and ingenious men though they undoubtedly were. Jonson himself gives us reason to suspect that his grammar, if not an unpleasant, was at least not a voluntary task: "Since I am assigned to this province, that it is the lot of my age, after thirty years conversation with men, to be *elementarius senex*." Such are his words; which, at the same time that they intimate the temper with which the work was engaged in, do also bear testimony that it was composed at an advanced period of his life.§ It has

* Bp. Lowth has justly censured Addison for being misled by this refined wit. It is to the general adoption of the error into which Addison was misled, that such expressions have become common as these: Walton and Cotton's Complete Angler—Hume and Smollet's History—A School for Noblemen and Gentlemen's Sons.

† And yet we find in his works: Horace *his* Art of Poetry; Christmas *his* Masque, &c.

‡ Mr. Todd says, Butler speaks of Gill with pleasure. Qy. where?

§ Yet, before his journey to Scotland in 1622; for the *Execration upon Vulcan* names this "journey, with all the ad-

been called the *first* as well as *best* English Grammar. The *first* it certainly is not. We have already stated in what it excels its predecessors upon the subject of the letters.

Gill gives to words joined together by hyphen, as the sea-water, &c. the name of "substantiva sterilia;" because sea, &c. produce no adjective. Ben Jonson denominates this kind of composition as a peculiarity in which "our English is above all other *hardy* and happy; joining together after a most eloquent manner sundry words of every kind of speech." Hardy enough it most unquestionably is; and we, for our own parts, have sometimes felt a curiosity to know what a foreigner in search of a dinner, with but a smattering of English to help him, could possibly imagine to be meant by "an eating-house." B. Jonson ascribes to the noun the accidents of gender, case, and declension. Of the first he reckons six, adding to the five genders of the old Latin grammars—the *common* of three, and by this he divides his noun into substantive and adjective; a substantive being a noun of one only gender, or at least of two; and an adjective of three genders—being always infinite. Declensions (varying a noun substantive into divers terminations) are two: the first forms the plural by adding *s* to the singular, the second by adding *n*; and in each declension some anomalies occur: *men* and *women* are contractions of *manen*, *womanen*. And so Wallis.

Gill gives no definition of the verb. Butler calls it "a word of number and case, with difference of time." B. Jonson "a word of number, which hath both time and person." Gill, it

will be remembered, considers the infinitive to be the theme and root of the verb, because it signifies "without respect to time or person."†

"The English verbs (says Dr. Samuel Johnson) were divided by Ben Jonson into four conjugations, without any reason arising from the nature of the language." The peremptory Doctor read or scanned the old grammarian carelessly and inaccurately. Ben Jonson says of conjugations, "there be two sorts." The first fetcheth the time past from the present by adding *ed*; this, he adds, "is the most usual forming of a verb, and thereby also the common inn to lodge every strange and foreign guest." This is also Gill's first conjugation.

The second conjugation "entertaineth none but natural and home born words," not many in number, (about one hundred and twenty,) yet so divers and uncertain in their variation as to require "much painful churning to beat them into proportion." The result of Jonson's labours is, that "the second conjugation turneth the present into the time past by the only change of his letters, namely, of vowels alone, or consonants also." The change of vowels is, 1. of simple vowels; 2. of diphthongs. This second conjugation, it will be seen, includes the second and third of Gill: for Gill's second conjugation comprizes those verbs which change both vowels and consonants, as *buy*, *bought*, &c.

We must not omit to mention that B. Jonson does not once name either Gill or Butler; his own grammar, indeed, was probably composed about the time when Butler's was first published. It seems rather doubtful whether Jonson made any advance beyond the plan of Gill.

The syntax of Jonson is concise and comprehensive, but deficient in detail. It is divided into the syntax: 1. Of one noun with another; 2. Of a pronoun with a noun; 3. Of adjectives; 4. Of a verb with a noun; 5. Of a verb with a verb; 6. Of adverbs including prepositions; and 7. Of conjunctions.

(To be continued.)

ventures," and "the Grammar to teach the purity of Language," among the victims to the fire, which is said to have happened shortly after his return. The Grammar now existing was probably a rearrangement of the old materials; it bears strong marks of imperfectness.

* It has descended to us from our progenitors the Anglo-Saxons: "Et ut linguarum nulla, ne ipsa quidem Græca, in componendis nominibus frequentior est, ita nec fetior, quam A. Saxonica, utpote quæ res omniægenas rerumque affectiones et respectus abque omni ambage suis vocibus clare et eleganter solet exprimere." Hickes, Gram. A.-Sax. Cap. 3.

† "Verbum est pars orationis attributum de subjecto affirmans." Hickes, Gram. Theoretica, p. 62.

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MR. URBAN,

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for May last (p. 492), I stated that, in order to avoid the undue occupation of your columns, I withheld some further observations suggested by Mr. Hallam's late work. Among the subjects, of which the consciousness of having already transgressed my fair limitation of space had arrested the pursuit, was that distinguished writer's article on the origin and authorship of the *Turkish Spy*, in his fourth volume (pp. 554—8); but, as it has been brought under consideration from another quarter, I may now less diffidently interpose my view of the question.

Your correspondent F. R. A. (p. 142) declares his general dissatisfaction with Mr. Hallam's arguments and conclusions, of which, however, I think it only necessary to discuss his claim for the English composition of the greatest portion of the work, on the special grounds of *internal evidence*. In truth, scarcely any other tenable pretence in support of his hypothesis can be urged; for Mrs. Manley's assertion of the performance for her father, or Dunton's for a Mr. Bradshaw, can deserve no credit in point of fact or authority, as Mr. Hallam acknowledges, nor has he produced any proof of the prior publication of the English impression. It is, he says, granted, that the first sixty letters, or about half the first volume, were by Marana, and the remainder of that volume he considers originally French; but for the subsequent volumes (five or seven, according to the edition), containing five hundred and eight letters, in the edition of six volumes, he maintains an English birth, chiefly, as I have said, on their internal evidence, which to him appears "exceedingly strong, though he is not unconscious of the difficulty of arguing from it to convince the reader." He certainly, I am bound to own, has failed to convince me; and, as a dissent from so high an authority demands vindication, I shall, permissively, advance my justifying reasons of disagreement.

Having perused these Letters at different periods of my life, I feel warranted in affirming that I never could discover in them the slightest trace of English feeling or national

feature, from their commencement in 1637 (a date inadvertently converted into 1635 by Mr. Hallam) to their close in 1682. The edition now under my view, and to which my observations exclusively apply, bears the impress of Cologne 1710, though really printed at Rouen, according to M. Barbier, in his "*Dictionnaire des Livres Anonymes*," &c. (Paris, 1822, 4 vols. 8vo.) as Mr. Hallam indicates. It comprises six duodecimo volumes, and six hundred and thirty-two letters, of which, until we reach the one hundred and twenty-sixth, and in the fifth year, not one contains an allusion to England. This omission, during so eventful an interval, (1637—1642.) may still be accounted for by the admitted foreign origin of this early portion; but here we should naturally expect some distinguishing symptom of the transfer into British hands, if Mr. Hallam's supposition be correct; for we are arrived at the second volume. But the contrary inference must flow from this first advertence to English concerns; for it betrays the grossest ignorance of persons and facts, albeit scanty in space and brief in exposition, to such a degree, indeed, as to place the composition by a native, in my apprehension, beyond belief; while, in the recital of continental transactions, considerable knowledge is evinced.

The English parliament, it is there asserted, consisted of more than seven hundred members, meaning, of course, the aggregate of both houses; but this number certainly exceeds the truth by at least one hundred; for we know that, at the accession of Charles to the throne, the peers amounted to ninety-seven, and the commoners to four hundred and ninety-four. (See Hume, vol. vi.) The latter received no increase; and not above ten, I believe, could have been added to the peerage as compared to its state on the death of James, making the whole, consequently, about six, instead of over seven, hundred. Charles, too, is said to have been left by his father heavily encumbered with debt, and charged with the provision of several princes of the blood, which latter statement is untrue, for not one existed, in our definition of that title; and, if we extend it in the continental sense, it will afford an argu-

ment against the English authorship of the book which could so misapply it. Again, the Duke of Buckingham, acting in concert with the Queen *Henrietta Maria*, is stated to have been the pensioned creature of a Richelieu; when it is perfectly ascertained that a mutual and most deadly hatred animated these two ministers, arising, it was thought, from their rival pretensions to the favour of the French Queen, Anne of Austria, who, we have good authority for believing, was not sensible to the personal attractions of the Duke, which were as superior to the Cardinal's as his powers of mind were inferior: "Buckingham," relates Madame de Motteville, (tome i. p. 15—28,) "était bien fait, et beau de visage . . . la reine n'a pas fait difficulté de me conter depuis, qu'étant jeune, (she was at the period here alluded to, 1625, twenty-three years old,) elle ne comprenait pas que l'honnête galanterie (such as Buckingham's) pût jamais être blâmable," &c. This passion of Buckingham is indeed generally understood to have been the real, though, of course, not avowed cause of the war in 1626 between England and France, (see Ranke, *Papste*, vii. 3;) and the arrogant favourite's hostile disposition to the English Queen is attested, not only by our own historians, but by Bassompierre, in energetic terms, in his *Mémoires*, tome ii. pp. 392-393; * so little

accordant with truth is the author's assertion of their co-operation. Nor is his further averment, that the English parliament was fraught with Scotchmen, more accurate; for Scotland had then a distinct legislature, and the number in that of England must have been inconsiderable—very few, I would say.† Is it, I may ask,

edition of his "Introduction to the Classics," (1804,) transformed the play of Aristophanes, *Θεομορφόεσσα*, or Festival of Ceres, into a commentator of that poet! The English translation of Bassompierre, to which he alludes, was no doubt, Mr. Wilson Croker's, for no other, I believe, exists; but it was confined to the narrative, with elucidations, of the Marshal's embassy to Charles the First, extending to little more than twenty pages, instead of embracing the entire work, which contains thirteen hundred and sixty, and would fill many an octavo of English impression.

† In a collection of Latin poems and tracts by David Hume of Wedderburn, printed at Paris 1639, there is a treatise entitled—*Unio Britannica*—addressed to James the First in 1605, and strongly recommending the Union of England and Scotland; which, however, was not effected for above a century after; and we see by some of Burns' poems, that the popular feeling was still unreconciled to it so late as 1797. But reason has assumed her empire, and experience has at length silenced the wailings of national vanity. And we similarly find in Hardy's biography of Lord Charlemont, page 36, ed. 1810, 4to.) a conversation between his Lordship and Montesquieu in 1754, in which the latter is reported by Lord Charlemont to have equally recommended the Union of Ireland with England. "Were I an Irishman, (said he,) I should certainly wish for it, and, as a general lover of liberty, I sincerely desire it, and for this plain reason, that an inferior country, connected with one much her superior in force, can never be certain of the permanent enjoyment of constitutional freedom, unless she has by her representatives a proportional share in the legislature of the superior kingdom." Mr. Spring Rice, now Lord Mountague, in his reply to Mr. O'Connell's speech for the *Repeal of the Union*, the 23rd of April 1834, availed himself of Montesquieu's authority; but I cannot discover that he introduced or gave full effect to Montesquieu's provision, or qualifying condition, that the inferior country should be duly represented; for

* Dr. Dibdin, in his *Library Companion*, page 543, (1824,) on enumerating the French *Mémoires* of this period, recommends Bassompierre's, D'Estrade's, and others, adding, "Of the first get the edition of Cologne by Pierre de Marleau, (not the copy by Jouxte.) Elze. 1656. 12mo. 2 volumes.—a pretty and rare book. These memoirs were recently translated, with additions, into our own language, and published by Mr. Murray, of Albemarle Street, in one volume, 8vo." These few lines present several inaccuracies; for the printer's (assumed) name was *Marleau*, not *Marleau*—a mere mask, or *nom de guerre*, however, as the impression really proceeded from the Elzevir press of Amsterdam; but the conversion of the adverb *jouxte* into a printer, is somewhat ludicrous. It is, of course, the Latin *juxta*, (according to,) and implying obviously a reimpression. It was thus that the learned Bibliographer, in the early

possible, that this series of blunders, in the compass of less than ten pages, could have proceeded from an English pen? Most applicable, truly, is here

the trite quotation, "At uno dice omnes," for this sample is no unfaithful index of the subsequent occasional allusions to England, nor of the am-

it is precisely for this that Mr. O'Connell had so long contended before he resumed his repeal agitation—"Oh! if we were one thousand miles removed!" said the honourable gentleman one day to me, on the subject. But, as we are not, I replied, we must abide our doom, on which nature has impressed her seal, which time will cement, and crown with the pregnant fruits of a true and cordial union, such as Scotland now presents, and Ireland may expect, because equally entitled, eventually to enjoy.

Lord Charlemont, it would appear, was in Paris when Montesquieu died there the following year (10 February, 1755). He repeats what D'Alembert then sedulously circulated, that "as usual, the priests tormented Montesquieu, who bore their exhortations with the greatest patience, good humour, and decency, till at length fatigued by their obstinate and tiresome pertinacity, he told them that he was much obliged for their comfort, but having now a very short time to live, he wished to have these few moments to himself, as he had lived long enough to know how to die." This last antithetical phrase sufficiently indicates its origin in the school of Voltaire, whose disciples were sure to ascribe to every eminent man that died, thoughts, words, and writings, in utter contradiction to the truth; and, that such was the case in this instance, I have reason to know. The great legist, who was always partial to Irishmen, (see *Gent. Mag.* for Nov. 1839, p. 473,) and who had one for his secretary, when thus visited by Lord Charlemont, was attended, at his decease, by an Irish servant. (or rather the daughter of an Irishman) named Clarke, then very young, but whom I had some opportunities of serving in her old age. She repeatedly assured me that her master constantly called, in his dying hour, for his director, Father Routh, an Irish Jesuit; but that the duchess of Aiguillon, at the instigation of D'Alembert, prevented, by every device, his ministration—repelling him from the door or stopping in the room; of which Montesquieu frequently complained in the hearing of the young woman; but he was then too weak in voice to command what his conscience required. Still he succeeded in obtaining all the sacramental rites of the church; and he emphatically declared to those who then surrounded him, "que la morale de l'Evangile est le

plus beau présent que Dieu pût faire aux hommes." My informant, simple and unsophisticated as she was, protested to me, however, that he was as anxious to declare his acquiescence in the faith as in the morality of the Gospel. His son and grandson, I can aver from direct knowledge, were strict Catholics.

Lord Charlemont, who only reported the rumours of the day, did not know how much the illustrious President, as he always continued to be named, regretted his attacks on Christianity in his *Persian Letters*, which, according to Voltaire, (*Siècle de Louis XV.*) would have excluded him from the *Académie Française*, the highest aim of literary ambition, had he not procured a rapid impression of the book, freed from all objectionable parts, which he presented to the Cardinal Fleury, then Prime Minister, and thus removed the sole impediment to his election, which occurred in 1728. This *trick*, however, has been discredited by his family, who maintained that he never avowed the work, and therefore was not made responsible for its principles. Lord Charlemont in 1754, represents him as seventy years old, but his age did not exceed sixty-five (1689—1754), and the *Life of Louis XI.* which Montesquieu may have contemplated, or commenced, but certainly never achieved, could not have been lost to the literary world by the accident narrated by his lordship. Here, again, I speak from personal communication with the family, to whom I was introduced, in my very early days, by Colonel Eastace, an American gentleman of no ordinary talents, but of rather irregular conduct, who had been *aide-de-camp* to General Green, in his own revolutionary war, and who, in 1792, served under Dumouriez, at Jemappe, &c. D'Alembert's "Eloge de Montesquieu," prefixed to the seventh volume of the *Encyclopédie*, is an elegant composition; and Lord Chesterfield paid him a short but just tribute in our newspapers on his death. Montesquieu's own "Eloge du Maréchal de Berwick," with whom, while governor of Guenec, he became intimately acquainted, shows his friendly feelings towards the Irish, and sympathy for the sufferings of the exiled Jacobites, who lived on the Marshal's generosity at Bordeaux, the victims of his father's folly, or worse, and their own misplaced loyalty.

English character of the book, in its continued course, embracing collectively near two thousand five hundred pages, of which, directly or incidentally, our islands scarcely occupy fifty, though, surely, from their relative weight in the European scale, entitled to a larger proportion. Not only the great monarchies of France, Spain and Germany are more comprehensively reviewed, but Sweden, Holland, and even Venice obtain more favour.

From 1642 to 1645, the British nation remains unnoticed during a succession of about fifty letters; and then, the history of Christina of Sweden naturally leads to the mention of our Elizabeth, one of whose subjects, it is observed, (Drake,) was the first circumnavigator of the globe. This, I need hardly remark, is an error, though not distinctively an English one, for Drake was preceded by F. Magelbaens nearly sixty years before (1521-1580,) in this then bold achievement, which, as to our Cook, cost him his life. In the eighth letter of the third volume, and year 1647, the Scotch are most pointedly and bitterly upbraided for having sold their King James to the English parliament, and the misnomer is repeated. The death of Charles—the elevation and death of Cromwell—the Restoration, and other memorable occurrences, are necessarily introduced, but quite in the most common-place way, with little detail and no special information or spirit, such as a native must be supposed to possess or feel. In a few words on the affairs of Ireland, Ormond, in 1649, is called a duke, which he did not become till 1661; and Dorislaus, the English Ambassador, assassinated in 1649 in Holland, is not known to have been Dutch by birth. Marana's countryman, the superficial Gregorio Leti's works could, and probably did, supply him, or his successors, with the whole of the English intelligence as to facts, though, in contradiction to Leti, the Protestant religion is generally more depreciated than that of Rome. "England, since Luther, or the Reformation, had changed her professed creed not less than twelve times," it is asserted, in volume the sixth, letter fifty-sixth—a series of variations far exceeding even

Bossuet's imputation of versatility. Luther, moreover, is there mentioned as flourishing two hundred years before—when, in fact, he was not born. In a subsequent epistle, the English nobility is favourably described, but the people are painted in the deepest anti-national colours, though by no means, I must say, in dissonance with the continental view of their character in that age, and the nation at large, as the contempt and laughing-stock of others, brutal, cruel, and detesting strangers—intolerant of prosperous, and abject in adverse fortune, so as to realise the old leonine, "*Anglica gens est optima flens, sed pessima ridens.*" The inhabitants of Ireland in the same century, I may add, are much more advantageously portrayed by the French traveller, Boullaye Le Gouz, in the extract published by my friend Mr. Crofton Croker in 1837.

The English superiority at sea is, however, granted; but the plague and burning of London in 1665 and 1666, are allowed less space than the most unimportant occurrences of the continent. The popish plot, too, of which the London monument, while "*it lifts its head and lies,*" so emphatically attests the truth! is here (tome vi. letter 51.) summarily dismissed in ten lines; an insignificance to which no Englishman, whatever might have been his religious or political doctrine, could possibly then have reduced it. It is there also quoted as an *English proverb*, that the English would as soon embrace Mahometanism as any other religion, if you come up to their price,—"*si l'on pouvait une fois gagner la longueur de leur pied*" (if one could only get the measure of their foot.) How far this imputed looseness of our national faith may have constituted an *English proverb*, I know not; but such at least we learn was Walpole's estimation of our political integrity: with him, every man had his price.

Mr. Hallam demands, in disproof of the English claim for the Turkish Spy, subsequently to the first volume, the production of an early French edition, prior to 1691. That this challenge can be met I have little doubt, from the uniform date assigned to the first volume of 1684; in the month of March of which year it was reviewed

by Bayle, and in which the intention of following it up with several additional ones, is distinctly announced. Marana's residence in Paris extended to 1689; and, as the first volume found immediate favour, why his promise should not have been fulfilled, at least to a certain degree, I cannot conceive. French writers, without exception, give us to understand that it was, though they do not specify the dates of the succeeding volumes as they appeared, only marking the original one

of 1684—quite a common practice in regard to such publications. As for the assertion in the French prefaces, that the direct translation was from the English, itself a version of the Italian, it is equivalent to Marana's pretence that *his* original was Arabic, or to the Persian extraction of Usbec's satirical exhibition of France in Montesquieu's book, and to so many subsequent copyists of Marana.

Yours, &c. Jt R.

THE OXFORD MEMORIAL OF CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATYMER.

(With a Plate.)

IT must be reckoned among the fairer features and better characteristics of the age we live in, that there should so extensively prevail a grateful remembrance of persons who have deserved well of their country, and that this thankful sense of their services should so frequently shew its warmth and sincerity in public meetings, held for the purpose of devising the best means of commemorating their good or glorious deeds, in resolutions passed at such meetings, in contributions to erect monuments, in calling upon taste to furnish designs, upon practical skill to undertake the workmanship, upon classical learning to prepare the inscriptions of such monuments. It was, therefore, well and truly observed, in the address published by the Martyrs' Memorial Committee, Nov. 17, 1838, "that at the present period there seems to be a general disposition to commemorate, by national monuments, the great achievements of our illustrious countrymen."

But, upon the occasion which gave rise to this observation, (and has furnished the subject of the present article, and the annexed engraving,) there was superadded to the common feeling of grateful recollection, which suggests these honorary tributes, a reminiscence of severe sufferings, as well as important services. In this case reference was also made to the great and holy cause to which the martyrs dedicated their lives and deaths:—a sense of religious thankfulness still further exalted the motives which

were generated by gratitude and admiration.

It was under such a combination of feelings, religious, personal, and patriotic, that a meeting was held at Oxford, Nov. 17, 1838, and a resolution passed, "that the best mode of testifying a grateful admiration of the pious Martyrs, would be the erection of a monumental structure, in which architecture and sculpture should combine to record the fact of their preferring the endurance of a most cruel death to a sacrifice of principle;" and all were invited to contribute to the work "who revered those devoted servants of God, who loved the cause for which they were content to die, and who were mindful of the blessings of that Protestant Reformed religion which, by the instrumentality of their lives and deaths, was at length, under God's good Providence, established by Law." But, though the motives and purposes of the undertaking had been so ably represented in this address, nothing was settled as to the nature of the intended memorial till the general meeting of subscribers, Jan. 31, 1839, when it was resolved (in substance) that a Church should be built near the place, where the Martyrs suffered, and that it should be made commemorative chiefly by external decorations of their faith and fortitude, and of the cause and occasion of their sufferings. Every effort was subsequently made by the Committee to carry this resolution into effect; but no site could be any where obtained within such a radius from their place



THE MARTYRS' MEMORIAL, OXFORD.

of martyrdom as could in any sense be called *near* it, *that place* being in the centre of the city, and densely covered and surrounded by houses to a very great distance on every side. Under this impossibility "of building a church any where near the spot," another general meeting was held March 5, 1840, when it was further resolved, "That (as the most appropriate method of carrying out the spirit of the resolution of the public meeting held Jan. 31, 1839) a monumental structure should be erected at the northern extremity of St. Mary Magdalen churchyard, in connexion with the rebuilding and enlarging the northern side of that church, so as to be capable of containing about the same number of persons as it was proposed to accommodate in a separate church or chapel, the aisle to be called the Martyrs' Aisle, and to be made commemorative of them, their acts and sufferings, chiefly by external decorations."

It is to be observed of this resolution, that it did no more than change the mode of accomplishing the great ends which were proposed to be effected by a *martyrium*, or martyrs'-memorial-church. It was intended from the first, that the monument to the memory of the Martyrs should be coupled and combined with another of a higher and holier nature, that is, a monument to the God of Martyrs—it was thus that the words of the inscription which had been originally agreed to were to receive their best illustration, and complete fulfilment. The monument, whatever might be its nature, was to be "to the glory of God, and in grateful commemoration of His servants." It was not to be a monument simply expressive of the veneration which the subscribers felt for the Martyrs themselves; nor of their admiration of those Christian graces which adorned their lives, and carried them through their fiery trial, and enabled them, from the midst of the burning fuel and ascending flames, to pour forth their aspirations after Heaven, and to declare, as long as their words were audible and intelligible, their trust in God's mercy and their Redeemer's love; it was not intended that this monument should merely commemorate their holy lives or their heroic deaths, or the energies

of that excellent spirit within them, which bade them make a good confession and bear witness to the truths which they had taught and defended, even to the last moments of exhausted and expiring nature. If these alone had been the subjects of the proposed memorial, it appeared to many that too much honour would have been paid to the creature and too little to the Creator, too much to the sufferers and too little to Him who supported them under their sufferings,—too much to the champions of the Reformation, and too little to the Heavenly Power which upheld them in their conflict, and ensured the triumph of their cause. In short, it was urged (and urged successfully) that the structure should be one which was to serve two purposes, that it should be a church as well as a monument; an edifice to the glory of God as a place of worship, and an edifice gratefully commemorative of His servants as an honorary and respectful testimonial; one in which congregations might bless and praise the God of their fathers for having restored sound scriptural doctrine and apostolical discipline to the Anglican part of the Church Catholic, and which should bring to mind, at the same time, by the aid of sculpture and inscription, the personal acts, sufferings and services of the holy men employed by the Almighty in bringing about this great restoration.

That which was finally and unanimously resolved upon, March 5, 1840, and is now in the course of execution, will effect these two great purposes by separate and distinct structures. The original resolution of Jan. 31, 1839, would have coupled and combined them both in one and the same building—the memorial-monument, as here represented, will be in honour of the Martyrs—the memorial-aisle, which may hereafter be engraved, will be to the glory of God: but, at the same time such a connexion and correspondence will be maintained between the aisle and the monument, by means of their close contiguity to each other, and their conformity in point of architectural character, and especially by their proximity to the spot where the Martyrs yielded their bodies to be burned (for St. Mary Magdalen church is nearly opposite to it), that it will be

at once perceived, that both aisle and monument are but parts of the same testimonial, both results of the same thankfulness to God and His servants, both evidences of one and the same spirit of religious gratitude for the mercy and blessing of the Reformation.

The beautiful design which forms the subject of our frontispiece is at once a proof of Messrs. Scott's and Moffat's clear conception of the sort of monument which the Memorial Committee proposed to erect to the Martyrs' memory; of their thorough knowledge of the architecture which prevailed at the close of the thirteenth and the beginning of the fourteenth century; and of their masterly manner of giving new combinations to the parts and appendages of the style belonging to that period. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* for last May will be found a copy "of the information and instructions forwarded to the architects who were invited to send in designs for this memorial." It will there be seen that the Committee, convinced that the Gothic was as extensively adopted and as fixedly established in this country (as a style or order of architecture,) as the Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, or Composite, and convinced, too, that it would be just as legitimate an exercise of taste to choose this style for their memorial as any prescribed by the Greek or Roman schools, referred the competing artists to those memorial or monumental crosses called "the Eleanor crosses," with an intimation that, without binding them to any servile imitation, the Committee wished them, in the construction of their plans and profiles, to observe the general principles, and even the special rules, upon which the Eleanor monument at Waltham had been erected. The designs of the distinguished competitors ably realized (and some of them admirably) the thoughts and suggestions of the Committee; but there were differences between them, and, without intending to disparage what all approved and many admired, it may be said, that, in the general judgment of the Committee, the unsuccessful designs erred either from the too great tenuity of the shaft, or from its too great width and heaviness, or from something which was thought to be

amiss in the proportions of the three stories, or in the general effect and appearance of the whole. It was for some one of these or other reasons that Messrs. Scott and Moffat's plan, specification, and drawing, were preferred to those of six other skilful artists, as more completely embodying the thoughts and feelings of the Committee.

Messrs. Scott and Moffat's design exhibits a monument of the Eleanor sort, hexagonal in its geometrical construction, and in its form and character bearing a general resemblance to that at Waltham. It is raised on an hexagonal platform of steps; its shaft, like all the monuments of this sort, consists of three stories, stages, or sets off, with a terminating member; its basement story is the least decorated, and the most substantial; the two stories above it the lightest, and the most adorned; there is, moreover, such an admirable grouping, and compages of buttresses, pediments, canopies, crockets, finials—such gracefulness in the form or mode of their ascent—such a beautiful convergency of all the three stories, and their several parts and appendages, to the apex or extreme point, that it appeared to the Committee to fulfil, and more than fulfil, their most sanguine hopes.

It may be considered essential to this sort of monument that there should be three stories, and that they should be distinctly marked; and that whatever may be the geometrical principle of the base and shaft, (triangular, hexagonal, or octagonal,) that the adopted form, be it of three, six, or eight sides, should be carefully maintained throughout the body or columnar portion of the monument. In both of these particulars Messrs. Scott and Moffat have been eminently successful; the sets-off of the three stories are clearly to be seen, but without any appearance of abruptness in the transition from story to story, and the hexagonal form or character of the monument (which was that resolved upon by the Committee) is so admirably managed and maintained by these able architects that it forces itself upon the observation of every careful inspector, from behind the rich and varied decorations of niches, pediments, and canopies, which stand prominently forward, and almost intercept the sight of the geometrical

form of the shaft itself. In short, the obvious, but not obtruded form of the hexagon—the excellent proportions of the three stories or stages of the structure—the solidity, without heaviness, which is given to the lowest story—the lightness, without tenuity, observable in the two upper—the faithful, but not servile, observance of the form, and character of the proposed model, Waltham Cross—the graceful ascent, and convergency of the Pointed parts—the skilful compression of the dressings and decorations of the shaft, so as to make them all fall within the *complexus* of a pyramid, which may be supposed to be raised to the same height, and upon the same base, as the monument—and, lastly, the strict adherence to dates and cotemporaneous authorities, which may be seen throughout, justly entitle Messrs. Scott and Moffatt not only to the thanks of the Committee, but of every lover of our national architecture.

The style of the monument belongs to the latter part of the reign of Edward I. and the commencement of Edward II.—a period which includes many of the most exquisite works remaining in the country, among which may be reckoned the Chapter House of York, a great portion of Exeter Cathedral, the tower and spire of Salisbury, the monuments to Aymer de Valence, and of Edward Crouchback and his lady in Westminster Abbey, the steeple of St. Mary's, Oxford, and the choir of Merton College; but the works most closely connected with the present monument, and supplying the most appropriate authorities for its construction, are the memorial monuments erected by Edward the First to Queen Eleanor, and those celebrated market-crosses, once the pride of Coventry and Abingdon, but now no longer existing, which were built upon the principles of the Eleanor crosses, and known to have been copied from them.

It is true that the Eleanor monument at Waltham has been followed by Messrs. Scott and Moffatt in its hexagonal principle, according to the instructions given by the Committee; but the design is very far from being a copy of that structure. In general proportion it must be said to be much

more harmonious, the lowest story of that at Waltham being too wide and heavy; it is also much more lofty, reaching the height of 70 feet, if its base of steps be included, whereas that at Waltham does not exceed 45; it is in detail more carefully worked out, although its decorations do not run into the florid style; in its basement story greater strength and boldness are given to the mouldings, more projection to the buttresses, and an increased depth to the receding pannels. It is also proposed to give to the lowest story, as nearest the spectator's eye, a more elaborate finish, so as to bring out with full effect the heraldic and commemorative devices with which it is to be charged. With respect to the enrichments of the second story, the three principal niches are increased in width, and more open on all sides, than those at Waltham, so as to let out the statues more freely and fully than the statues of Queen Eleanor; the triangular blank niches in the alternate sides are proportionably diminished. The three principal niches are to receive the statues of the martyred prelates, and the acknowledgements of all the subscribers are due to Sir Francis Chantrey for having most kindly consented to give the aid of his exact judgment and consummate skill in superintending the designs and workings of the statues.

The third stage or story (or that portion which is above the statue-story) is also superior to that at Waltham, by reason of the better convergency of the parts, and the happier termination of the whole.

This excellent specimen of our national architecture is to be placed at the north end of St. Mary Magdalen Churchyard. When seen at a distance by those who enter Oxford from the north and are descending the avenue of St. Giles's, it will present itself as an object graceful from its pyramidal form, its proportions and elevation; whilst on a nearer and still nearer approach, it will arrest the attention, not merely as a work of art, in which architecture and sculpture have combined their powers of expression, but rather as a work of mindful gratitude for God's mercies to our Church and Nation by the instru-

mentality of the lives and deaths of the Martyred Bishops, as a monument bearing witness to the sense entertained of those mercies and of the Martyrs' sufferings by those who have contributed to erect it. It must be added that the site chosen for its erection has the advantage of being near the area purchased by the University for the Taylor and Randolph buildings—when these works are completed, a new feature and a new interest will be given to the locality by the Martyrs' Memorial.

Such, then, is the design of these able architects for the accomplishment of what may be called *the monumental part* of the memorial; for it must be borne in mind that it consists of two parts, one dedicated to religious service, and one to historical commemoration. The large and populous parish of St. Mary Magdalen has long experienced the want of church room for its inhabitants. Its church stands close and nearly opposite to the spot on which the Martyrs suffered; and as soon as it was found to be impossible to procure the site for another church in that neighbourhood, the attention of the Memorial Committee was directed to the only other way which presented itself for the execution of the religious part of the undertaking, and that was to take down the small aisle on the north side of St. Mary Magdalen Church, and by enlargement and extension so to increase the number of its sittings, and so to improve the facilities of hearing and seeing the officiating minister, as to make it, in its provisions for the due performance of public worship, equal to what was originally meant to be provided by a separate place of worship. This substitution of a Martyrs' aisle for a Martyrs' church was approved of by the general meeting, March 5, 1840. This alteration has been placed in the hands of Messrs. Scott and Moffatt. It is intended that in the exterior works of the aisle, there should be a correspondence of style with that of the monument, but less elaborately finished; the side next the monument is to be divided into four compartments by buttresses, the upper stage of each is to be panelled and pinnacled—the compartment furthest to the west is to be advanced as to form a north Porch with a separate gable and richly mould-

ed doorway. There will be windows of three lights between the buttresses, which buttresses, in the panels of their second stages, will contain the arms of the bishops and of their sees respectively. The cornice of this aisle will be charged with devices commemorative and emblematic; its parapet will be pierced by trefoils like those on the monument—the pinnacles above the parapet will be panelled and crocketed.

These contributions were ample for the original design; that is, for the building of a Memorial Church, "which was to be commemorative of the three martyred prelates by external decoration." But to meet the largely increased expense of a memorial consisting of two parts, (a Martyrs' aisle, as well as a Martyrs' monument,) about one thousand pounds more will be required, of which two hundred and fifty pounds have been given by one who thankfully acknowledges the blessings of the Reformation, and is anxious to give the fullest effect to this testimony of his gratitude and admiration to the active and passive, the personal and corporate virtues of Cranmer, Ridley, and Latymer.

MR. URBAN,

Sept. 18.

WHEN I wrote the account of the parish of Hoo which appeared in your June number, I was not sufficiently well read in the history of Kent to be able to point out the site of *Dodes circe* mentioned in the *Textus Roffensis*.* I have since, however, found that it was in the parish of Luddesdon. Hasted (folio, vol. 1. p. 474) says, "The ruins of the walls of this chapel are still visible, in a field belonging to Buckland farm in this parish, about a quarter of a mile from the house." It is also particularly noticed, and a view of the ruins given, in Thorpe's "Antiquities in Kent," p. 124. That author says respecting it: "By reason of its obscure situation, it has hitherto escaped the eye of the curious observer, and is to this day known only to a few people in Luddesdowne, which is a very retired parish, distant from Rochester about seven miles. Mr. Hasted is the only historian who

* The site of "*Dereow*" now, (see p. 577,) is still unknown to me.

points out its situation, and that from my information. (Hist. vol. I. p. 474.)

It is now called *Dowd* and *Dowd-field*. Thorpe afterwards quotes a record of the 2d Eliz. describing "the peice of lande called Dowde Chappell Crofte." The rectory was annexed to the rectory of Padlesworth, by Bishop Trilleck, March 1, 1366; though the ruins are now stated to be in Luddesdon parish. The church of Padlesworth itself has met with the like fate, and that place is now considered part of the parish of Snodland.

On the Parliamentary survey of ecclesiastical benefices in 1650, it was reported that there was a chapel called Dowdes adjoining to the parish of Luddesdon, which was fit to be added to it; that the chapel was fallen down; and it was worth 20*l.* per ann. (Hasted, i. 474.)

Luddesdon and Padlesworth are both, as well as Hoo, surveyed in Domesday Book among the lands of Odo bishop of Baieux, a circumstance which will still support my former conjecture of Dodes circe being a corruption of "Odo's church."

I find also in Domesday Book another important statement, to which I ought to have adverted, and it would have altered in some degree the tenor of my remarks. It is under Hou: "Ibi vi. ecclesie;"—there were six churches in Hoo, founded before the compilation of the Survey, a number which will include all those in the *Textus Roffensis* which we can positively appropriate to this district, viz.

Halgesto. High Halstow.)

Sancta Werburgh de Hou.

Ordmanes circe de Hou. (St. Mary's.)

Deremannes circe de Hou.

Stokes.

Capella de Hou. (All Hallows.)

(*Textus Roffensis* p. 230.)

Since writing the above, I find this subject discussed in a book, in which I should not have expected to find it, the Beauties of England and Wales, (vol. vii. p. 503.) The writer supposes the six Domesday churches in Hoo may have been—

High Halstow.

St. Mary's.

All Hallows.

St. James the Isle of Graine.

St. Werburgh at Hoo.

Merston, now incorporated with Shorne.

In this list, Stoke is forgotten.—With regard to the Isle of Graine, that clearly from the earliest times was distinct from Hoo, being dependant on the archiepiscopal manor of Gillingham, and attached to the hundred so named. Merston, as well as Shorne, belonged to the hundred of Shamel.

The difficulty that remains is to ascertain what was Dereman's church, which I do not agree with Hasted (i. 568) in identifying with All Hallows, the latter being the capella de Hou, more immediately dependant on the head church of St. Werburgh (see June, p. 579.)

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

I am not aware whether any of your correspondents have taken up the subject of the *Rosiere*, an interesting festival held in some parts of France, where a young woman obtains a rose as the prize of good conduct during the past year. Its institution is attributed to Medard, bishop of Noyon, in the 6th century, who is said to have founded it at Salency in Picardy, his native place, with an endowment that produces twenty-five livres (frances), or about a pound English, besides defraying the expenses. As, however, its associations are rustic, it is not likely to have furnished many particulars, either for the historian or the antiquary. Even if a register of the successful candidates were preserved, the names would probably be obscure, and offer no affinity to those which are recorded in the grander annals of their country.

Similar foundations take place from time to time. M. Goube, in his *Histoire de Normandie*, incidentally mentions (vol. iii. p. 49) that such an one was made at Canon, a village in Normandy, by M. Elie de Beaumont and his lady, bearing date February 10, 1775. The deed of foundation provides that the lord and lady of Canon shall distribute yearly a prize of three hundred livres, in the shape of a medal of that value, alternately to a good daughter, a good old man, and a good

mother. When the young woman's turn comes, the medal is inscribed with this motto, *Hic pietatis honor*; when it is the mother's, *Maternum portentant** *gaudia pectus*; when the old man's, *Dignum laude senem vetat mori*.

M. Elie de Beaumont was a native of Carentan in Normandy; he was born in 1732, and died in 1786. He distinguished himself at the bar, but the delicacy of his health did not allow him to pursue the profession. Several of his pleadings have been printed, and bear a high reputation; the most remarkable was in behalf of the unfortunate family of Calas, and his reputation (observes M. Beauvais) is based upon it. Madame de Beaumont, whose maiden name was Morin-Dumenil, was born at Caen in 1729, and died in 1783. She is known as the authoress of the *Lettres du Marquis de Roselle*, and bore a part in the "Anecdotes of the Court and Reign of Edward II." 1776. Jean-Antoine, brother of M. de Beaumont, was first physician of the marine at Brest, and wrote remarks on Hippocrates.

It may surprise your readers to find the *Rosiere* decry'd by no less an authority than La Harpe, who has more than hinted his dislike to it. His remarks occur in a critical notice of a poem by Roucher, entitled *Les Mois*, in which, under the head of *June*, the author had introduced an episode on this subject.

"As for his *Festival of La Rosiere*, it contains no more of truth or of interest than what I have seen in the thing itself, which I avow I have never approved. The intention of the founders was doubtless excellent and pure; but it is not useless to observe at the present day that they were mistaken, and there is a contradiction between the design and the result. So erroneous an idea belonged to an age when everything was set in a false light, and in a deceptive form, and when all reality was destroyed; † when the spirit was so wrong, that it even spoiled the good it desired to do; in a word, when it was thought that virtue might be formed like talent, that is to say, the very opposite to genuine virtue and genuine talent. It is ridiculous

and absurd to crown virtue, which here below has no crown but itself. The Pagans were aware of this; it is Claudian who has said, *Ipsa quidem, virtus pretium sibi*. ‡ We crown talents, exploits, a. l. services; it is opinion that judges them, and gratitude that pays them, and still both are deceived, and must frequently be deceived. But there is no reward for virtue: it is in the heart, and God only sees it as it is. Man has not the right, or the means, to adjudge an adequate reward. He is too weak and too limited. Who will assure him, at the moment when he flatters himself that he is crowning the most virtuous female, that there are not other young women in the assembly still more so? Who will assure him that these will not reach their end without a crown and without blame, while the *Rosiere* will carry to it a crown and faults? See then virtue compromised like the crown, and the ridicule of the one will not fail to reflect on the other. But, above all, what an inconsistency to give a public prize, and a prize of ornament, to female virtue, and to modesty! This is uniting the greatest opposites. What is more opposite to wisdom, to modesty, to maidenly bashfulness, than to produce it in public, and to bring as it were on a stage that which is essentially the friend of retirement, silence, and privacy? You profess to honour the virtue of the sex, and you do violence to it. No enlightened mother would endure that an honour which is an outrage should be given to her daughter; and if her daughter is what she ought to be, she should not be aware for what they would crown her. In general, every sort of prize is a matter of vanity or interest, and both are too far below virtue. Oh, age of falsehood! But this digression, although perhaps a little more useful than that of *Les Mois*, has already led me far from the poem, and I return to it." (*Lycée*, vol. viii. p. 308—310, ed. 1829.)

These remarks of La Harpe are not introduced with any intention of grounding a discussion upon them, but merely to show how that eminent critic has treated a subject which is generally regarded as interesting. It is at least so in an antiquarian point of view, from the remoteness of its origin, and as such, Mr. Urban, it cannot be considered as foreign to your Miscellany. I am, &c.

CYDOWELL.

* Qu. portentant?

† I may not have verbally rendered the expression, *quand on détruisait tout en réalité*, but this appears to be the meaning.

‡ Hence, no doubt, is the saying, *Virtue is its own reward*.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Egerton Papers. A Collection of Public and Private Documents, chiefly Illustrative of the Times of Elizabeth and James I. from the Original Manuscripts, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. President of the Camden Society. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., F.S.A. pp. viii. and 509. (Printed for the Camden Society.)

THE judicious editor of this portly and handsome volume informs us, in his Introduction, that its contents have been transcribed by permission of Lord Francis Egerton, President of the Camden Society, "from a great body of miscellaneous original manuscripts preserved at Bridgewater House, accumulated by his Lordship's ancestor, who, while Sir Thomas Egerton, was Keeper of the Great Seal to Queen Elizabeth, and who, having been created in the first instance Baron Ellesmere, and subsequently Viscount Brackley, filled the office of Lord Chancellor of England during considerably more than half the reign of James I." Lord Francis Egerton, with a liberality which cannot be too highly commended, placed at Mr. Collier's disposal "every muniment deposited in his family archives," and has also, as we are informed, at his own expense contributed to the work before us "fac-similes of the writing of a considerable number of the distinguished personages who figure in the course of the volume." Such zeal in the cause of the Camden Society is highly honourable to his Lordship, and will no doubt be duly estimated by its members.

The contents of the volume range from 1499 to 1616, and comprise patents, licences, proclamations, commissions, warrants, and other formal documents, drafts of State

Papers, and many letters principally relating to official business—"personal and family matters, unless connected with some public event, having been generally rejected." Many of the latter, we are rejoiced to hear, "will hereafter be included in a separate Life of Lord Ellesmere, for which," remarks Mr. Collier, "with the sanction of Lord Francis Egerton, I have been allowed to collect abundant materials."

Books of this description are amongst the most difficult to be reviewed. Relating to almost "every subject under heaven," and every page transporting us from one subject to another, we are equally at a loss where to begin, and how to end. If we select one or two prominent points, we give no idea of the infinite variety of the volume; if we pass rapidly from subject to subject, we rather compile a table of contents than write a review. Within our space, we can neither do sufficient justice to the editor nor to our readers. Thus the volume before us contains, in the reign of Henry VII. an enumeration of the Chancery Records relating to the reign of Edward IV. about which a great deal might be written; in the reign of Henry VIII., we have a commission directing certain persons "to practise with all and singular our loving subjects, having in goods or land x^{li}. and above," so that they might be prevailed upon to pay before hand a subsidy voted by Parliament—a document which might well furnish a text for many pages of observation. In Edward VI's reign, we have a singular exemplification of the state of political science, in a paper entitled "Redress of the Commonwealth," p. 11; and an unsigned Letter, entitled, "Imprisonment of a Peer," p. 25, of

great interest, both politically and biographically. The next article is the "Proclamation of the accession of Queen Elizabeth," p. 28; and then the great events which agitated men's minds, during her glorious reign, and the long array of worthies who rendered it illustrious, pass rapidly before us; the intrigues of the French in Scotland (p. 30); the various proposals for the Queen's marriage (p. 34, 50, 74, 78,) the succession (p. 41,) the proceedings against the Popish Recusants (p. 83,) and against the Seminary Priests, (163,) the intercourse with Muscovy, (p. 289;) and, together with these and other public events, the actors in them, Burghley, Nicholas Bacon, Walsingham, Hatton, Leicester, Buckhurst, Essex. The next change brings us to James I. We listen to the inordinate flattery with which he was greeted on his accession, (pp. 361, 363;) we trace the irregularities, exactions, and crimes of his discreditable reign, and find Salisbury, Egerton, Bacon, Coke, Raleigh, all busy actors, and most of them place-hunting, plotting, caballing, intriguing—any thing and every thing, except studying to promote the welfare or maintain the glory of their country.

This outline of the contents of the volume will prove its importance, and indicate to historical inquirers the particular period of our history to which it relates; and, having done this, we shall string together a few of the most striking passages which come within our space, and then leave the volume to take its stand amongst our historical materials.

At p. 163 we find an article which might have been quoted in our last number in illustration of our plate of the ancient hall at Samlesbury. It appears that in the reign of Elizabeth that mansion was the residence of a Roman Catholic knight named Sir John Southworth; and on the 21st Nov. 1592, Richard Brereton, esq. Justice of the Peace, made a search upon the premises, and took the inventory here printed "of such superstitious things" as he there found:

"Imp. one canabie to hang over the alter, founde in a secrett vawite over the

dynage chamber and an other chamber.

Itm. two candlestickes of brasse, of the fashion used in the tyme of superstition, founde in the same place.

Itm. fourteene images, of divers fashions, founde in the same vawite.

All which thinges were delivered to the Constable of Samlesburie to deliver to my L. Honour.

Itm. eleven bookes of papistrie founde in a chamber, delivered to the said Constable to deliver to my L. Honour.

Itm. one head peece delivered to the said Constable to deliver to my L. Honour. All the rest of the tyme is in the custodie of James Cooke, of Preston, who hath a yearlie pension given him to scowre and keepe faire the same.

Itm. founde in an other chamber thirteene bookes of papistrie; that is to saye,

A Rhemes Testamente.

An apologie of the Engliabe Seminaryes.

A defence of the censure given upon two bookes written against Edmund Campyon, prieste.

A treatise of Schisme, shewing that all Catholickes must absent theymselfes from hereticall conventicles, to witt, prayer and sermons.

A discoverie of John Nichols. All the rest of the bookes are written.

Itm. founde in the same chamber one blew coat, with Sir John Sotheworthe his cognizaunce upon the same.

Itm. a dublett and paire of hose.

Itm. a frize gowne without a pocked, and yet devises secretlye to keepe letters in, and certeyne other ould apparell. All which bookes and apparell was reported to be the goodes of one Edward Sager."

In a subsequent portion of the same papers are recounted "the names of the persons dwellinge in Sir John Sothworthe his howse at Samlesburie:"

"Mrs. Standley, wydowe.

Mrs. Anne Sothworthe, daughter to Sir John Sothworthe.

Mr. Singleton, of Broxhall.

Ric. Lyvesley, servingman.

Waterwideweke, butler.

John Singleton, keeper of the park.

William Sothworthe, senior, brewer.

John Snape, cooke.

Lawrence Bownon, porter.

Ric. Alcor, brewer.

Robert Stanton, servingman.

John Eccleston, servingman.

William Sothworthe, junior, laborer."

&c. &c.

Then follow the names of twenty other labourers, and of the "spin-

sters," making the total number of the household thirty-six persons: besides whom there were five dwelling in the lodge.

There are several accounts relating to the visit paid by Elizabeth to Lord Ellesmere at Harefield, on 31st July 1602. She remained with him until the 3rd August following, and the papers here published enable us to form a notion of the expense and inconvenience to which these Royal Visits, or Visitations, as we believe some one called them, must have subjected the persons who were thus honoured. This is a point which has been often illustrated, but we do not remember to have before seen a paper like that at p. 350. It is "A note of all the presentes that were geven to my Lord at Harefild, from the 20th of July until the 2. of August 1602;" and affords, as Mr. Collier remarks, a singular feature of the times, and shows that, in some way or other, most of his friends contributed to supply his wants and share his expenses upon this great occasion. The extent to which he was indebted to his friends, and the enormous expenditure of provisions, may well be estimated from the following abstract, which we have prepared of this singular paper. There were eighty-eight donors, in all classes of society, from Goody Beckettton, who humbly presented her half-dozen chickens, (p. 353,) to my Lord Mayor, who transmitted a citizen like donation of a pipe of sack, a couple of firkins of pickled sturgeons, and others of the richest and rarest of God's good gifts, (p. 351.) John Evelyn sent a buck from Wotton, (p. 352;) the Warden of the Fleet, (p. 350,) the Registrar of the Court of Chancery, (p. 351,) and others in similar stations, contributed "sugar loaves;" Bowyer, (p. 353,) the Keeper of the Records, forwarded a salmon and three leash of birds; good house-wives, like Mistress Moore, (p. 356,) turned to account their peculiar talent for making "sweetmeates" and "preserves;" the lawyers, with correct feeling, sent "gulls," (p. 353,) and "crabbes," (p. 352,) and "plaice" (*ibid.*); the statesmen and nobles made lordly presents of "stagges," (p. 351.)

"bucks," (p. 352-3,) and "pheasants" (p. 353); and Mrs. Maister-son gathered a hundred "apricox," from the sunny side of her garden, and sent them as "a dainty dish to set before the Queen." (p. 355.) Amongst the donors is Sir Thomas Lucy, whose gift calls forth some observations from Mr. Collier, which we quote, with the respect which is due to the first Shakspeare scholar of the day:

"Sir Thomas Lucy (against whom Shakspeare is said to have written a ballad) sent a present of a buck. Malone discredits the whole story of the deer-stealing, because Sir Thomas Lucy had no park at Charlecote: 'I conceive,' he says, (Shakesp. by Boswell, ii. 145,) 'it will very readily be granted that Sir Thomas Lucy could not lose that of which he was never possessed.' We find, however, from what follows, that he was 'possessed' of deer, for he sent a present of a buck to Lord Ellesmere, in 1602, though that was fifteen or twenty years after Shakspeare (if it ever happened) had been punished for stealing his deer, and had revenged himself by writing his celebrated ballad." (p. 350)

Almost all the persons who brought presents received rewards, varying from twelve pence to fifty shillings, and proportioned to the value of the gifts. The bearer of a buck was generally rewarded with ten shillings. The total amount expended in rewards was 47*l.* 16*s.* 10*d.*

The gifts amounted in the whole to the following extraordinary quantities. For the *pièces de resistance*, as our neighbours call them, there were 11 Oxen, 65 Muttons, 2 Veales, 14 Stags, and 75 Bucks. The gifts of fish were equally liberal: 165 Lobsters, 300 Prawns, 31 Trouts, 5 Breams, 3000 Selsea Cockles, 5 firkins of pickled Sturgeon, and 8 pieces of fresh Sturgeon, 12 Salmons and 5 Semoundes, 300 Crabs, 14 Crabs, besides 1 especially designated as "great," 4 pair of Soles, 4 Plaice, 2 Mulletts, 14 firkins of Oysters, 2 Congers, 3 great Pikes, 15 Carps, of which three were great, 6 great Lings, and 4 Cods. But it was in the supply of birds that the donors principally shone: witness, 61 Pheasants, 184 Partridges, 79 Quails, 16 Swans, 156 Puettes, 18 Gulls, 24 Pullets, 48 Pigeons, 3 Moor Hens, 9

Herons, 54 Capons, 21 Turkeys, 78 Chickens, 4 Herneshowes, 7 Shovelers, 54 Ducklings, 2 Geese, 24 Plovers, 3 Brewes, 3 Godwits, 6 Signets, 2 Bns-tards, 2 Peacocks, and a Pheasant pie. Amongst commodities equally indispensable, we find 41 Sugar Loaves, 4 quarters of Wheat Flour, 20 bushels of Bay Salt, 2 quarters of White Salt, a rundlet of Capers, and 14 Cheeses. Of wines and liqueurs the supply was comparatively small: there was merely a pipe of Sack (my Lord Mayor's London particular), 3 gallons of Cherry-wine, 1 bottle of Rosewater, and 1 glass of *Synnamond* water. Of fruits and preserves, besides Mrs. Maisterson's hundred Apricots, there were 12 boxes of *Marmallet*, a pot of preserved Apricox, one of preserved Citrons, and one of preserved

Lemons, a rundlet of Olives, a box of Plums, 3 of Prunes de Caeello, one of Apricox, Plumbees, and preserved Oranges, two of Venis Plumbees and Apricox, 2 pots simply style. Preserves, and 19 boxes of Sweetmeats. To close the whole there was a box of biscuit bread, 36 Cakes, 36 fine Cakes, and also a box of them, a Banbury Cake, and what we dare say was by no means the least beautiful of the gifts, "a basket of Flowers."

But let us turn from these festivities to the men who were the actors in them. What can be more characteristic of the enthusiastic, wayward, gifted Essex than the following letter, addressed by him to Lord Ellesmere upon the death of his son Thomas, a gallant young soldier, who accompanied Essex into Ireland in 1599?

"To the right honorable my very good L., the L. Keeper of the greatt seale of England.

"Whatt can you receave from a cursed cuntry but unfortunate newces? whatt can be my stile (whom heaven and earth are agreed to make a stranger), butt a stile of mourning? nott for my self that I smart, for I wold I had in my hart the sorow of all my frends, butt I mourne thatt my destiny is to over live my dearest frendes. Of your losse, yt is nether good for me to write, nor you to reede; but I protest I fealt myself sensibly dismembred when I lost my frend. Shew your strength in lyfe. Lett me, yf yt be Gods will, shew it in taking leave of the world and hasting after my frends. Butt I will live and dy,

"*Arbrachan, this last of August.*"

There is another letter addressed to Lord Ellesmere upon the same melancholy occasion by Robert Cecyll, afterwards Lord Salisbury, which deserves notice: but we must hurry on.

Before the death of Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Chaloner was sent into Scotland by Sir Robert Cecyll, to attend upon the rising sun, and be ready to advise him as soon as the inevitable event, then so obviously at no great distance, should take place. Chaloner

performed his mission with address, gained James's good opinion, and accompanied him into England. His presence with the new sovereign was designed to smoothe the approach of Cecyll and his friends, amongst whom Lord Ellesmere is to be reckoned; but it would seem that, in spite of Chaloner's vigilance, some one whispered into James's ear that the Lord Keeper was a haughty, insolent person, of whom it would be well for him to be-

were. The following letters relate to this attempt to prejudice Lord Ellesmere, and are valuable in other respects, as evidences of the manner in which ~~came to pass~~ that, in the midst of intrigues, and contrary to general anticipation, the Crown passed to the Scottish monarch "so speedilye, so peaceably;" as Lord Ellesmere remarks in another letter, p. 361, "with such generall acclamation and applaus as precedent tymes can not exemplifye, and in all future ages will be admirable." The first letter, which is from Lord Ellesmere to Chaloner, after some preliminary thanks, runs thus,—

"Yf I have bene taxed of hautesse, insolencye, or pryde in my place (as I partlye hear relatyd, I knowe it is by theym that have not learned to speake well, and against this poysson I have two precious antidotes: 1. The religious wissdome, royall justice and princelye vertues of the King my soveraigne, which wyll soon disperse such forgynne mystes. 2. The innocencye and cleernes of myne owne conscience, which is more then *mille testes*."

"I must confesse that, in the place of justice which I have helde, I was never so servile as to regarde parasites, calumniators and sycophantes, but always contemned them, and therefore have often fealte the malice of theyr thoughtes and the venym of their tonges. I have learned no waye but the kingis hyghe waye, and travelling in that, the better to guyde me I have fastened myne eyes on this marke, *Judicem nec de obtinendo jure orari oportet, nec de injuria exorari*. Yf this have offended any, I will never excuse yt, for I take [it] to be incident to the place by severe examynyng of manie mens actions to offende many, and so to be hatefull to many, but those alwayes of the worst sorte, agaynst whom I wyll say no more but with *Ecclesiasticus*, *Beatus qui tectus est a lingua nequam* (*Eccles. ca. 28.*) You must never accompte me a babbler, that when I have begonne can not make an ende: beare with me; I handle this argument but seldome, and now wyll close uppe these lines with my prayers that his sacred Majesty and his royall offspring may raigne over these great kyngdomes in all prosperous felicity, untill the do'time* may resume all septers in his owne hande. And so, with my moost hartie commendations to your

self, I will ever rest your very assured, loving and honest frende.

"THO. E. C. S."

The answer of Chaloner (in p. 363) lays open the course of his conduct during his delicate mission, and is therefore an historical document of some little moment. But Lord Ellesmere—too good a politician to trust wholly to Chaloner—wrote about the same time to that able flatterer Lord Henry Howard, afterwards Earl of Northampton, and one of those who had flown off with all possible speed to swell the train of the advancing monarch. His letter, which is here inserted, is a fine specimen of the current flattery: surely it was enough to turn a stronger brain than that of James to be transplanted from the rude north into a climate in which he was greeted with such warmth of affection by all classes of his new subjects! "I condoled with you," says Lord Ellesmere, "in the sickenes and decesse of our late gracious Queene and Sovairigine, and wyll ever rejoyce with you in the greatest and most blessed happiness that ever any people enjoyed."....

"I have readde of *Haleyonis dies*," he afterwards proceeds, "and *Latus Introitus*, and *Sol obscuruit, non nulla secuta*: we see and feele the effectes of that which they fayned and imagined. Wee had heavynes in the night, but joy in the mornynge. Yt is the great work of God: to hym onely is due the glorye and prayse for it, and we are all bounden to yelde to hym our continuall prayers, prayse and thanks. When I toke penne in hande I meant onely to scribble a fewe commendatorye lynes unto you, but I am now transported I wott not whyther: beare with me I praye you, for, after attending serious services, I make these meditations my *soliloquia*, and place my recreation and comfort in them, and the fulnes therof maketh me thus familiarlye trouble you, if you accompte that trouble that commes from a true and honest frende."

He adds, "my sonne cometh now, lymping with lame Mephibosheth," (the King had already advanced to York,) "not to salute (yt becomes hym not) *but to see David*: and to joye in the sight which rejoiceth all true eyes and hartes." (*ibid.*)

These "sweet and honied sentences," which were no doubt written for the King's eye, were submitted to his

* We suspect here a misreading or omission: it may be the Deitie, or, God in the due time. [Ed.]

Majesty by Lord Henry Howard, and seem to have made the Lord Keeper's peace with the Royal Pedant, before Chalonier had time or opportunity to interfere.

"Your Lo. Letter," writes Lord H. Howard, "was so judiciously and sweetly written, as, although on two sondric tymes befor in private discourse I had performed the parte of an honest man, yet I could not forbear to present it to the sacred hand of his Majesty, who not onely redde it over twice with exceeding delight, witaessed by his owne mouth to all in his chambers, but besid commaunded me to give you verie great thanks for the stronge conceit you holde of him, and to let you knowe that he did hope that longer acquaintance would not make you like him worse, for he was pleased with persones of your partes and quality.

"This fortnightes experience, to one that conversith so neere to the person whom he wold most carefully and watchfully observe, may give some light of the persones enclination with whom he doth converse; and therefore I dare confidently assure your Lo. upon my sowle and without all flattery, that in the daies of my life I never mette with so sweet a disposition in subject nor souveraine, nor a person that deserved better to be chosen kinge, though right and nature had not raised him."

Three years afterwards Lord Ellesmere, who found that all his contemporaries were procuring good gifts from the easy monarch, whilst he himself was overlooked, began to seek for something on his own account, but with a modesty of which there were in that day but few examples. The following is his letter upon the subject to Lord Salisbury.

"My very good L. Now Christenmas is done, yt is tyme for those that durst not presume to the feast to seke some parte of the fragments. I found nothing in my selfe worth prising or valuing to be a groundes of a sute, saying love and fidelity only, which being the duty of all, ought not to be esteemed as singular in anye. This made me, being bashfull by nature and lame in lymmes, to lye styll, as the poore lame man by the poole of Bethesda, in hopes that after the Angelles moving of the water [St. John, v. 3.] some woulde helpe to put me in at one tyme or other. The water is oftens moved and almost exhausted, many are cūped, and some are overflowed, and some perperpes, surfayted, and yet I lye styll lame and Maples, but not hopeles. I see that Presidents of Provinces, and some

honest petie Chancellors, and many others, have bene bountiffully rewarded. *Non equidem iudeos, miror magis.* I detracte nothing from their worthynes, but commend their good fortunes. When I looke backe to my predecessors, I dare compare with none in desert, but with the last I would I might also compare with him in the frutes of my service. You may thynke me too ydle and folysh thus to trouble you with these foleryes: blame with me I praye you, and burne them, and let that be an expiatory sacrifice for this my faulte. Gifts gyven to owld men serve but as Mary Magdalen's oymment, to helpe to barye them; yet that comforts age, and in the ende serveth for good and necessary use. On Sundaye last, and upon an occasion unexpected, I cast out some few wordes to his Ma^{ty} as a preparative of my sute, which he did graciously accept, and therupon I have synce presumed to speake unto hym more at large by a fewe lynes in wrytinge. Yf it please ye to afforde furtherance unto yt, you shall gyve me great comfort, and make my debte and obligation unto you greater and stronger, which, in true and honest frendshipp: and affection, is alredeye seconde to none. Yf you mislyke yt, let this chylde dye in the cradelle, for I will never importune his Ma^{ty} in any thing that maye seme unto you inconvenient for me to aske, or for his gracious and princely wysedome to grante. And so I recommend my selfe to your good favour, and you to the Almighty, and, whylest I have being, will ever be your honest, true, and affectionate poore frende to command,
T. E. C."

Lord Ellesmere's character is agreeably illustrated by some familiar letters to his son, (393, 449, 479,) in which the little incidents in his family are detailed with an affectionate anxiety, which it is highly pleasing to remark. The "papers" carry us down to his creation as Viscount Brackley, on the 7th November 1616, and the birth of a grandson, the heir of his son and successor, Sir John Egerton, for whom the King stood godfather. A piece of merriment of the King's upon the birth of this little one, leads us to another legal worthy of that age of great men. The King remarked that he was sure the child would not be named James, but Edward, *after the Lord Chief Justice*; (p. 80.) a sly allusion to the feud between Lord Ellesmere and Sir Edward Coke, which, being aggravated by many personal and political considerations, raged at

that time with great violence. Coke's character, however, stands in this volume in a very honourable light. Archbishop Abbot, fired with a Calvinistic zeal for the burning of two heretics, writes to Lord Ellesmere to exclude Coke from the commission for their trial, and afterwards, when he had done so, to thank him for the choice he had made. Such an incident is "more than *mille testes*" to the uprightness of the Chief Justice, and in confirmation of the general impression as to the character of the Archbishop.

Of Bacon we have several new biographical details well worthy of consideration. His appointment in the Star Chamber may now be cleared from a good deal of mistake into which all his biographers have fallen, and Mr. Collier has adduced reasons for thinking he was at one time secretary to Sir Robert Cecyll. His pecuniary distresses scarcely needed confirmation, but every thing relating to him is valuable, and a melancholy interest attaches even to the following otherwise insignificant paper.

"I, Morgan Colman, have received from the right honourable the Baron of Ellesmere, Lord High Chancellor of England, by the hands of Mr. Arthur Manwayring, a Jewell of Susanna, made of gould, sett with diamonds and rubys, upon which I lent to Sir Francis Bacon, Knight, fiftie pounds; I saye received the said Jewell, the xxjst. August, 1604. MOR. COLMAN." (p. 395.)

The illustrations of the murder of Sir Thomas Overbury are very valuable, and singularly interesting as traits of the times; but we can only refer to them at pp. 470 and 473. Mills's case, for extortion in the Star Chamber, and Daniel's case, respecting Essex's letters, are two other *causes célèbres* which receive much new light (pp. 316, 327, 357, 358); but we must come to a close. English History is much indebted to Lord Francis Egerton, and Mr. Collier, and it must be a high gratification to the members of the Camden Society to find that their sovereigns can be made conducive to the production of volumes at once so ample, interesting, and valuable.

Stradling Correspondence: A Series of Letters written in the reign of Queen Elizabeth; with Notices of the family of Stradling of St. Donat's Castle, co. Cardigan. Edited by the Rev. John Montgomery Traherne, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. 8vo. pp. 356.

THE family of Stradling was of considerable importance and distinction during the sixteenth century. They had for many generations allied themselves to families of high rank; and Sir Edward Stradling, to whom the letters contained in this volume are addressed, was thus of kin to various personages of weight both in the country and at court.

The present letters appear to have been thought of sufficient importance by their receiver, to be copied into a book for their preservation; and the MS. having come into the possession of C. G. Young, esq. York Herald, it is to him, conjointly with the Editor, that the public is indebted for their publication.

Such ancient letters as have been preserved in the way we have mentioned, are not likely to contain, on the whole, so much interesting matter as those which owe their existence to accident. At the time, they were stored up on account of their importance with reference to private and personal business. Of this the interest has, generally speaking, passed away; whilst it is the news letter, referring to public events or rumours, or the mere tittle-tattle of old times, which at the time would be regarded as trifling and insignificant, that is now the most valuable as illustrating ancient manners, opinions, and sentiments. It is on this account that the Paston Letters, which were accidentally preserved in the originals, are more valuable than the Plumpton Correspondence, which, though of the same period, relates chiefly to business affairs, originally of importance to the parties, and was therefore, as the present series, copied into a book.

There can, however, be no doubt that it is desirable to preserve all documents proceeding from, or relating to, persons of such historical importance as many of those who occur in this volume. Some may illustrate the character of the writer where they do not unfold any new fact; and indeed

it is impossible for any one to foresee to what results they may, in combination with other documents, occasionally lead.

In the early part of the volume are several letters relating to the bestowal of a rich Welsh heiress, Barbara Gamage, afterwards Countess of Leicester, from which we have derived some entertainment in collecting the following particulars: her father John Gamage, esq. died on the 8th Sept. 1584, leaving her his sole heir, and of the age of twenty-two years and upwards. She was thus just out of the reach of the Queen's Court of Wards, and of her Majesty's hungry train of courtiers; but they still were ready to contend by their power and influence for that which they could not obtain by form of law. Not having any uncle, she naturally fell under the care of Sir Edward Stradling, who was her cousin-german, his mother having been Katharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Gamage, of Coity (by Margaret St. John of Bletsoe), whilst the Lord Admiral, Charles Lord Howard of Effingham (afterwards Earl of Nottingham,) stood in the same relationship, his mother being Margaret Gamage, another daughter of Sir Thomas. The jealousy of Lord Effingham was excited; whilst the Lord Chamberlain (Lord Hunsdon) and Sir Walter (then Mr.) Raleigh, who were both related to Mrs. Barbara through the Champernouns, also put in their claims to be consulted. Sir Edward Stradling was at the same time assailed by Sir James Croft, the Comptroller of the Queen's Household, who had been endeavouring to negotiate a marriage for his grandson with the heiress, previous to her father's decease; "and now, fyndinge that Mr. Gamage is dead, yo' wiffe hathe taken the gentlewoman forceblyc from Herbert Croft, and as a prisoner dothe soe detayne her as he cannot have accesse unto her; which injurye, consideringe how the case standeth betwixt them, is verey strange." But above all, the Secretary of State, Sir Francis Walsingham, signified to the young lady's protectors the pleasure of her Majesty and the Lords of the Council. The parties in power, however, aware that they were somewhat exceeding their just prerogatives, seem to have been at a loss how to act. At

first the Sheriff was ordered to take possession of the heiress, and deliver her to the Lords of the Council; and next Mr. Secretary communicated her Majesty's pleasure that she should be re-delivered to Sir Edward Stradling, and by him brought up to Court and placed in the custody of the Lord Chamberlain. This second order was given on the 20th of September, only twelve days after the father's death; but Sir Edward had made such good use of the interval that he had already not only arranged but accomplished the alliance with Robert Sydney, the younger brother of the renowned Sir Philip. It is evident that this match was formed in obedience to the wishes of his very powerful neighbour and ancient ally and kinsman, the Earl of Pembroke, whose Countess was Robert Sydney's sister. It was an alliance so undeniably honourable for the heiress, that it ultimately gave satisfaction to all parties, with the exception of the forlorn Maister Herbert Croft. Such, indeed, was Sir Edward's promptitude, that the important step was known to Sir Francis Walsingham on the 21st of September, the next day to the date of the letter we have already cited; and he now wrote again in a different strain. This latter despatch, with that of Sir Walter Raleigh on the subject, we shall here quote as remarkable specimens of the present collection:

"To the right worshipfull my very loyngre frend, S^r Edwarde Stradlinge, Knight.

S^r, Whereas I wrotte by my other l^{res} that her Ma^{ties} pleasure was that you should take an especiall care that the gentlewoman, younge Mrs. Gamadge, should not any waye intangle her selfe by promise for marriage, but should be safely conveyed up hither to the Lrd Chamberlayn: beinge nowe secretly given to

*—"for y^e the messinger affirmeth that he came to your howse two howers after the marriage sollemnisied, there is no fault layde upon you by her Ma^{ties}; the marriage beinge generallye well liked of, savinge by suche here as are parties to the cause." Letter of Sir F. Walsingham, dated the 27th Sept. (p. 30.) It is evident from this that Sir Edw. Stradling never relinquished possession of the lady to the Sheriff, but the marriage was hastened to avoid such an interference.

understande that for the good will you beare unto the Earle of Pembroke, you meanes to further what you may younge Mr. Robert Sydney, I can not but incorage you to proceed therein, for that I know her Ma^{ty} will noe way mislike therof: besyds the L. Chamberlayne, Mr. Rawley, and the rest of the younge Gentlewoman's kynfolkes doe greatly desyre yt. For my particular, in the respect of the good will I beare to the younge gentleman amongst the rest of his friends, I doe thinke my self greatly beholdinge to you for your friendship showed unto him therein, w^{ch} I shall be gladde anye waye to requite. And soe in hast I comitt you to Gode. At the Courte, the xxith of September, 1584.

Yo^r assured friend,
FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

It was four days after this, that both Lord Howard of Effingham and Mr. Raleigh wrote, each "from the Courte," and probably after communication, in great anger to Sir Edward Stradling. From Raleigh's letter, which we append, we think it is evident that Walsingham was not dealing truly in saying that "Mr. Rawley" knew and approved of the projected match with Robert Sydney.

"To the R. worshipfull S^r Edward Stradlinge, Knighte.

"SIR EDWARDE, Her Majestye hath nowe thrise caused letters to be written unto you, that you suffer not my kinswoman to be boughte and solde in Wales, without her Ma^{ty} pryvete, and the consent or advise of my L. Chamberlayne and my selfe, her father's cosen germayns: consideringe she hath not anie nior kyn nor better; her father and my selfe came of twoe systers, S^r Phillipp Champernowne daughters: I doubt not but, all other perswasion sett aparte, you will satisfie her Highnes; and withall do us that curtesie as to acquaint us with her matchinge. Yf you desire anie matche for her of youre owne kyn, yf you acquaynt us withall, you shall fynde us readye to yelde to anie reason. I hope, S^r, you will deale herein most advisiedlie; and herein you shall ever fynde us redye to requite you in all thinge in our power. And soe with my verie hartye comendac'ons I end. In haste. From the Courte, the xxviith of September 1584.

"Your moste willinge friend,
"W. RALEGH."

There are other letters from the Countess of Warwick, by marriage the bridegroom's aunt, and herself a
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cousin of the Stradlings; and from Sir Henry Sydney, K. G. his father, dated respectively the 28th and 29th of September, thanking Sir Edward for the part he had taken, and before the lapse of another month Sir Henry Sydney and the Earl of Pembroke both write to Sir Edward Stradling to procure the election of Robert Sydney to Parliament for the shire of Glamorgan, which was successfully accomplished.

The next matter we shall notice is one of more public concern. At p. 257 we find a letter from two magistrates of Somersetshire, complaining to those of Glamorgan, of persons coming from Wales, and making inconveniently large purchases of grain at Bridgewater and the neighbouring markets, "and some of them apparently known to be unlawfull engrossers, by whose doings of engrossinge, the price of all sortes of grain in the markettes with us are greatly enhaunced." This complaint received the following remarkable reply.

"To o^r verie good Lorde the Lorde Thomas Poulet, and o^r lovinge cosen Mr. Edward Popham, Esquier.

"After o^r verie hartie commendac'ons. For answer unto yo^r l^rres of the xiiijth of this instant, touching the number of badgers,* and greate concours out of this country into the parties of Somerset and ells where, for corne and graine, we can doe no lesse then wittnes unto you that the dearth and wante at this p^{nt}e (present) is suche as it greatlye urgethe the same. And if any were knowne unto us to make provision of any graine to be transported into any foraine parties, trulie we would not only sertifie yow therof, but use o^r endeavors by bindinge the parties to forbear that trade. And if any be unto yow suspected in that behalfe, we thincke it verie reasonable that suche be restrained until they bringe from us or some of o^r assocaytes a sertificat unto yow, w^{ch} we of o^r partes will forbere to graunt unto any wthout theire bondes and good assurance that the same shalbe unmployed and spent wthin this countie, and no where ells, and in the meane time in the behalfe of this com'onwealth, havinge considerac'on to this present time, we are to beseech yow that yo^r restraint extend no further then towards suche as carie some proof or stronge suspic'on

* "A badger or buyer of corn to sell it again. Dardanarius, frumentis revenditor." Littleton's Latin Dictionary.

or presume on of yereill disposition in this behalfe. And thus, forberinge yo^r farther troubles for this time, we moste hartely committ yow to God. St. Donatus, this xxth of Julii 1585.

"Yo^r lovinge fry^{ndes},

"EDW. STRADLINGE.

"WYLLIAM MATHEW."

With one more extract we must conclude. It is a letter from a fine hearty old fellow, Sir John Yonge of Bristol, the princely merchant who entertained Queen Elizabeth in that city for a whole week in 1574.

"To the right wor. S^r Edwards Stradlinge, Knight.

"After my harty comendac^ons. Havinge occasion to use some frende in Wales for a bucke, coulde not call to mynde anye there soe fyte for myselfe to be bolde wth all as wth you, and in noe other sorte then you shall commaunde me in Englande; and soe I prey you (uppon the receipte herof) to deliver this bearer a bucke, as I shall requyte you wth the like when you shall have occasion to sende unto mee. et c^osi resto al coman^o di v^{ra} s^{ma}. London, the 12 of June 1574.

"Yo^r lovinge friend, JOHN YONGE."

On the whole, it will be found that this series of letters reflects an important light upon the domestic history, and public as well as private connections, of several families of distinction, particularly in South Wales; and the very satisfactory biographical and genealogical notes, appended by the Editor and his assistant friends, will contribute materially to their utility.

The History of the Celtic Language.

By Lachlan MacLean, F.S.O. &c.
8vo. Glasgow. 1840.

TO attempt the solution of local and personal appellations without the qualification of a competent knowledge of the ancient tongues, is as if a lawyer should endeavour to defend a client without being in possession of the whole of the necessary evidence. Many etymological investigations are, however, undertaken by writers who have little or no acquaintance with the primitive dialects of the widespread Celtic, as spoken by our ancestors. It is undoubtedly in this most ancient language that the roots of many of our terms applied to natural objects are to be sought; and it is here

that they are likely to be found, retained perhaps in aboriginal purity, by the people who still use the ancient speech. Many antiquarian and philological writers have found the impossibility of doing justice to the subject of their inquiries without an acquaintance with the Gaelic, and our author gives the names of several who applied themselves successfully to remedy their deficiency; but the list might have been considerably extended. We recollect the late Godfrey Higgins, whose elaborate works our author appears not to have seen, remarking that much might be found among the Highlanders to prove their descent from the primordial people of Asia; yet it is surprising that he who so indefatigably pursued his object, and acquired various languages to facilitate his researches, should not have deemed the Celtic an indispensable acquisition.

This language has been considered not merely useless, but it has been assailed as a relic of barbarity, the continuance of which has a strong tendency to retard the civilization and mental expansion of those who use it. Mr. MacLean states, that his "highest object is to draw the attention of men to the condition of a language blindly condemned—to induce them to do common justice to the living language of millions, hitherto so wofully neglected that those who preach it are not examined in it; so condemned, that the very Bible, the Word of God, the guide to eternal life, wants nearly nine complete chapters of the Book of Revelation!" This is astounding, truly; and reflects much discredit on the clergymen of the Highlands, and on the General Assembly.

In the patriotic attempt to sustain the respect due to so venerable a language, the author labours with enthusiasm, and he treats the subject in a manner surprising for its boldness, and, in many points, its success; the design being to prove, from comparison with other languages, particularly the Hebrew and Chaldee, that the Gaelic is not only closely allied to these, but that it may be considered to retain in its vocables almost the identical terms used by the first created human beings! This is a startling announcement; but, although we can-

not agree in many of his deductions, we are struck with numerous very curious coincidences. Indeed, the close correspondence of so many terms in those languages could not be matter of chance, but evinces a decided connection.

"The simplicity of a language bespeaks its antiquity, and shows that the people who use it must have been long in a primitive state of society. Civilization is the great reformer of language; new terms must be invented with successive improvements; and writing, our author observes, is a chief cause of alteration and confusion, from the endeavours of various tribes to impart different sounds to the vowels, and hence introducing new letters. In point of numbers, the Gaelic alphabet ranks lowest in a list of twenty-one which he enumerates, having only eighteen characters.

The opinion of those who believe the Hebrew was the original language is held to be untenable, from the fact that on the confusion at Babel it must have undergone a change. "The Hebrew being called after Heber, and this Heber being the great-grand-son of Shem, the Shemitic must be three generations older than the Hebrew. Japhet, again, being two years older than Shem, does it not follow that the Japhetic is older? And Noah being the father of both, what is the natural inference?"

It seems peculiar in the Gael to have no standard of their language, for "the illiterate speak it with as much propriety as those who have received the advantage of education; and that, as far as regards language merely, the common herd (shepherd) will understand the best orator."

Mr. MacLean assures us of this remarkable fact, alluding to the Farnese celestial globe, a print of which embellishes his work, that "any Celt, however illiterate, will name the figures (constellations), and name them, too, as at their first-named institution!" His main point is to shew that his mother tongue is the language of Nature, and that Adam, in giving names to beasts of the field and fowls of the air, echoed their several voices or notes; and he adduces the appellations of many animals which both in Celtic and

Hebrew are singularly expressive of their peculiar cries. For example, *Baa* or *Bo*, a Cow, in imitation of its lowing; *Tarau*, a Bull; Hebrew, *Thora*, and *Tor*; *Goar*, a Goat, and *Goar-aur*, the Sky-goat, or Snipe, which utters a similar note; *Laò*, a Calf; *Orc*, a Sow; *Cuag*, the Cuckoo, &c. The Dove is called *Iunan*, from its plaintive note—"And he sent forth (וַיִּשְׁלַח, *Iune*), a dove." Genesis, viii. 8.*

Language must be analysed by taking its roots; to this plan Mr. M. has adhered. Many of his etymologies and remarks are very ingenious, and the fitness of the expressions to convey the proper idea is often very striking. Thunder, when near, has a short, abrupt sound, and is called *Tàrrùn*; when loud, with lengthened reverberations, it is *Tairnean*; and when distant and murmuring it is described as *Toraman*. *Uisg*, water, which appears throughout Britain as *usk*, *wisc*, *isc*, *esk*, is very probably from the gushing sound as it passes over a pebbly channel. *Snaoishin*, the Gaelic word for snuff, from which it is thought comes the word *sneeze*, is expressive of its audible inhalation; while *sreohart* is the proper term for sneeze, in English the cause being put for the effect. The Quern or handmill, worked by two women, strikingly coincides with the scriptural allusion to the operation of grinding, and the name is evidently expressive of the rotundity of form and circular motion. *Bra*, another term given to it, is supposed to arise from the sound while at work, but our author observes that it is an emblem of eternity, corresponding with the Hebrew בְּרָא, *Bra*, to create. May not its effect in producing meal, a substance necessary to *life*, give some propriety to the idea of creation, or the prolongation of human existence? *Braist*, a brooch, may be so called because it is round like a *Bra*; but does *Bra'at*, the thorax, receive its name because the place where

* We must dissent from some other of his deductions. The name of this emblem of inoffensiveness was not likely to furnish an appellation for a General; and we cannot believe that the Macleans of Glenco preserve the name. This clan, we imagine, would not rejoice in an epithet which might indicate "a pigeon heart."

the brooch is fixed? Did this part of the human body receive no name until the savage had learned to form a clasp for his sagum?

Our author is well qualified to compile an interesting comparative vocabulary; but he is so deeply imbued with the Cabalistic mania, that it enables him to solve, to his own satisfaction, the most complicated appellations. There is truth, no doubt, in much that he says about oracular terms; but surely he carries the subject too far when he instances Cwal, Conan, Ouran, and other Celtic heroes, as bearing names allusive to serpent worship, dog-star adoration, &c. The most profound seanachies could never dream of such mysterious origins as are given to the expressive names of clans and localities. Tribes may retain patronymics from remote ancestors who bore names applied to animals; but does it follow that the appellation had a mythological reference? Gaelic etymologists are quite at fault, if Lochaber is the lake of the solar priests, the various Pits in Scotland allusive to Python, or the serpent worship, and Argyile significant of the dog-star god!

There was, it is probable, a lingering veneration for serpent worship among the votaries of Druidism; and it is an original supposition that the expulsion of that sect gave rise to the tradition of St. Patrick's banishment of the serpents from Ireland, but were the Munros (Roich in the vernacular) Round-Tower worshippers?

The Taugairm, cry to or invocation of Tau, is a remarkable relic of paganism, which has not been abandoned more than 70 or 80 years. The worship of the Swan, or Hellenism, is noticed; and the Gaelic name for this bird, Eala, is said to be cabalistic. It is a poetical term; and we are inclined to think it is simply gheadh gheala, pronounced Yea'eala, the white goose; for gheadh is its generic name.

One accustomed to search for such solutions, will no doubt often satisfy himself he has found them. Kilconquhar, is explained as the place of sepulture of the dog worshippers, the anubis of Egypt. But we deem it unnecessary to go further, when it is plainly the Kil (Cell) of Conachar.

The natural origin of the Celtic, and its connexion with antient religious

rites, is believed to account for the tenacity with which the people adhere to their language. "It is a sacred language, the emanation from the Gods! and inseparably incorporated with their history and their worship. Its appellatives, as descriptive, regulate their gala days, and these days regulate their husbandry." A competent knowledge of the history of the language, Mr. MacLean believes would assist missionaries, "by enabling them more easily to convince the heathen of the superstitious structure of their religions. He gives a list of nearly 600 Welsh and Gaelic words, shewing their close affinity; a Highland friend of ours, now living in Carmarthen, has furnished us with a list of more than 1600, the similarity of which is obvious. The volume is on the whole an important accession to Celtic literature, and will interest the inquirer into lingual affinities.

A Topographical and Historical Guide to the Isle of Wight, comprising authentic accounts of its antiquities, natural productions, and romantic scenery. By Thomas Brettell. 8vo.

THE whole line of the Southampton Railway being now open, the impatient tourist may be set down among the romantic scenery of the Isle of Wight in four hours from the time of his quitting the smoky metropolis. To such an one we recommend this new Guide, which we have tested, and proved an agreeable and instructive companion. We may add that we have found it generally correct, and that it contains much new and useful matter. Books of this description, however, cannot be compiled wholly free from errors: and we shall point out a few matters which have fallen under our observation, in the hope of seeing them very shortly rectified in a new edition.

Speaking of the Well in the Court Yard at Carisbrook Castle, the author says, (p. 98,) "the well is 300 feet deep, and cut through the solid rock 200 feet;" while three pages afterwards he states, "The well is of a very unusual depth, being upwards of 200 feet," &c. This agrees with the account given in the Beauties of England and Wales, which, perhaps, Mr. Brettell consulted. The former statement,

however, we believe to be the more correct, as it tallies with that of the man who has the charge of the well, and with the depth as calculated from the time a substance takes in coming to the water.

The Castle guide, however, disagrees with the latter part of our quotation from Mr. Brettell, as he tells the visitor that there is only 25 feet of masonry, the rest of the depth being cut through the solid rock. There is 90 feet of water in the well. Another well, in the Keep, has been long since partially filled up; but that in the Castle Yard is still in daily use, and as there can be little difficulty in ascertaining its depth, it seems most probable that those on the spot are right in their account.

In p. 166, while on the subject of Niton Church, we read: "Near the church are the steps of the antient stone cross, supposed to have been used for the ceremony of baptism:" the latter part of this statement is an absurdity—the rain water now lies in the hollow made for the reception of the shaft of the cross. The four remaining steps are altogether six feet high.

Mr. Brettell's descriptions of the old churches and buildings are not very minute; but we have no doubt sufficiently so for the generality of tourists—antiquaries must see with their own eyes.

At Shalfeet we sought the arms mentioned in p. 110 as ornamenting some of the windows, but without success.

Ventnor, formerly celebrated for its romantic cove and picturesque mill, is now rapidly assuming the character of a modern watering place: the old mill, so celebrated by artists, is pulled down, and a new building erected on the cliff in its place. The shore, however, with its pretty waterfall, will still amply repay the visit of the tourist.

"On the most elevated point (of Appuldurcombe Park) there is an obelisk of Cornish granite, seventy feet high, erected in 1774 to the memory of Sir Robert Worsley, by his grandson, Sir Richard, the last Baronet." P. 191.

This obelisk was struck by lightning in 1831, and still more damaged by a storm in 1836, so that only

25 feet of it remains erect. The ruin called Cooke's Castle, we believe to be artificial. It was built by Sir Richard Worsley on an eminence about a mile from the mansion of Appuldurcombe, as an object in the landscape, and is said to have been suggested by a castle he saw during his travels in Italy. In his History, however, we suppose to favour the illusion, he describes it as "the ruin of an ancient castle, which serves as a point of view from the house." Col. Cooke, from whom we presume the castle was named, was one of King Charles the First's staunchest friends, and much with him during his confinement at Carisbrook Castle.

In p. 150, the tall spiral rock which gave name to the Needles, is stated to have been the furthest from the island, and to have disappeared about 60 years ago—it fell, being undermined by the waves, in 1764, now rather nearer to 80 than 60 years since—and its situation was between the second and third rock, reckoning from the outermost.

At p. 177, the new Hotel at Black Gang Chine, is said to be under the superintendence of Mrs. Reeves—Rose is the name.

Specifications for Practical Architecture, presented by a Essay on the decline of excellence in the structure and in the science of modern English Buildings. By Alfred Bartholomew, Architect, 8vo.

THE larger portion of this volume being entirely of a technical nature, must be allowed to rest on its own particular merits. It would not be interesting to any of our readers except those who are practically engaged in building, to convey, in a review, even if we were able to do so, anything of the nature of the various specifications for building which are given as precedents in the work.

It is a subject of deep interest to the employer, and one of much importance to the architect, to obtain a judicious specification of any work which may be requisite to be done. An ill drawn specification will inevitably involve the former in unexpected expenses, and as certainly injure the reputation of the architect: the only

person to whom it can be profitable would be a knavish contractor. The requisites of such an instrument should be periphrasy and candour: if the builder clearly understood what he had to perform, there would be little opportunity for dispute or complaint; whilst an ambiguously worded instrument can only operate either to draw the employer into a lawsuit with his contractor, if the latter is keen and knavish on the one hand, or to lead a more honest but less knowing tradesman and his sureties into ruin and bankruptcy.

The portion of the work with which we are most concerned is the introduction, in which matters of a scientific, critical, and descriptive character are touched upon. The author has adopted a novel style of writing, having deviated from the common road of connected language, to deliver his sentiments or set down his experience in the form of independent sentences, which, to many readers, may appear somewhat oracular.

There is, however, much truth and good sense in many of the original observations of the author, and a fund of useful information has been collected on the various branches of architecture and building, and on collateral matters connected with them.

We must content ourselves with extracting at random a few of the author's remarks, and we own that we are inclined to concur with the general scope of those he has made on that bane of science, competition.

"What every respectable architect who has any real professional business to perform does think of competition, may be gathered from the well-known fact, that none such is found to send in a competition design unless he possess or fancy that he possesses direct influence for obtaining the prize. I never heard of any one who did not behind the scenes avow this.

"If to be perpetually embroiled with committees and with the public, and to be sneering at the successful candidates;

"If to compete fifty times and gain nothing, or to succeed only with the humiliating feeling of direct influence and the outwitting of others;

"If after a life of professional drudgery and success, to die like Francis Goodwin, a pauper;

"If this suchristian, ungentlemanly, and unprofessional irritation—if this hu-

milating partiality—if this useless labour, this abject poverty, and this miserable death,—be 'certainly a benefit to the profession,' from such a profession I would wish to be spared." Pref. xl. xli.

It would be in vain, in the limits which we assign to a review, to go through the author's grand catalogue of errors, evils, and defects in our modern architecture, or to touch upon the causes which have led to the decline and the present low state of the science: our readers will find them fully detailed in the work, and we think there is great truth in the ensuing observations on our modern structures, and the flimsy nature of the materials of which they are constructed.

"What are the best of the major part of modern buildings? Is it of the sublime Doric order, he consorts his triglyphs alternately with vulgar glazed casements, which illuminate some vile mezzanine or lumber-room, some broom-store or pot-closet, which may be better placed in some other part of the premises.

"Is it a copy of a Christian cathedral or other church, its stone vaultings are made of plaster, its oaken beams are of the same composition, buffed over to appear intrinsic; no stone-work, no canopies, no pinnacles, no flying buttresses, no rich tracery, no scripture histories in stained glass make it appear a rich offering worthy of a people privately richer than most that ever existed before."

The injudicious use of Bath stone, and the evils to which its introduction lead, are very ably detailed in the following extract: the truth of the observations must be plain enough to every one who has inspected the structures alluded to.

"Of the churches which have been built within less than the last twenty years, wherever this material has been made use of, hardly one exists in which more or less dilapidation in the stone-work has not already taken place; the restorations of Henry 7th's Chapel at Westminster, only just finished, of the very choicest and of the most carefully selected specimens of this perishable and grim material, are, it is to be deplored, already crumbling away; parts of the colonnade of the park lodges near the Regent Circus have already fallen to dust; already are the columns of All Souls' Church, Langham Place, fretting away, and the stone casing of the tower of the same Church is flawed in many places. St. Bartholomew's Hos-

pital, built by James Gibbs, is also a memorable instance of the folly of using perishable and ill-coloured stone, the whole of the range of buildings around the court of this extensive establishment, although built only about two-thirds of the time of Wren's buildings, are in the most lamentable state of decomposition, while the stone-work of the two hospital gates next Smithfield, and that of the Church of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, built of Portland stone by the same architect, are scarcely affected by time, and remain of the most beautiful colour." 292, 294.

The author is an advocate for the good old method of building, in which solid materials and sound workmanship were deemed safer and stronger than flimsy imitations and adhesive cements. We confess ourselves rather startled by his following assertion:—

"A single pound of glue sold retail by the joiner, without the enormous expense of labour bestowed in the use of it, costs as much as two pounds of brass. Omit the glue from a modern house, and that saving alone will be sufficient to purchase a handrail and balusters of brass, and to stud the doors of the fabric with bosses of bronze."

The volume contains, in addition to the closely printed letter press, a number of woodcuts, amply illustrating the assertions of the author. Mr. Bartholomew has added a valuable hook to the present stock of architectural works, the great majority of which are no better than compilations of old works—new modelled, and we have little doubt its originality and information will render it a standard work.

Reliquiæ Antiquæ: Scraps from ancient manuscripts, illustrating chiefly English Literature and the English Language. Parts IV. and V.

THE curiosity and the variety of this Miscellany are maintained even better than we anticipated. The present numbers contain nearly fifty articles, long or short, most of them in old English, and each curious in its kind. We scarcely know which to point out as most remarkable; but we will give, by way of specimen, a brief extract from a Treatise of Venery, written by William Twety, huntsman to King Edward the Second, who informs us that the animals we now call

stags were formerly only so called for two years of their lives; for

"the fyrst yere he is a calfe, the secunde yere a broket, the .iiij. yere a spayer, the .iiij. yere a stagg, the .v. yere a greet stagge, the .vj. yere a hert at the first hed,"

and so on, a hart ever after, with various distinctions, according to the growth of his antlers.

"And when the hert is take, ye shal blowe .iiij. motys, and shal be defeted as of other bestes, and if your houndes be bold, and have slayn the hert with streynth of huntynge, ye shul have the skyn, and he that andoth him shal have the shuldre, be lawe of venery, and the houndes shal be rewardid with the nekke and with the bewillie, with the fee, and thei shal be styu undir the skyn, and therefore it is clepid the quarre, and the hed shal be brout hom to the lord, and the skyn; the nex, the gargilon, above the tayle, forched on the ryght honde. Than blow at the dore of the halle the pryse."

The "Proverbs of King Alfred," or, as they are termed in the body of the composition, "the sawen of kinc Alfred," are a series of poetical stanzas of very high antiquity, though obviously not the composition of King Alfred himself, as we observe the recent writer of his life in "The New General Biographical Dictionary" has imagined them to be, at the same time asserting that no copy was extant. They are here printed from two versions, the original of one of which is at Cambridge, and the other at Oxford. We take a stanza breathing sentiments very characteristic of our great national civiliser:

Thus quad Alfred,
Englene frovere,
May no riche king
ben onder Crist selves,
bote thif he be booc-lerid
& he writes well kenne
& bote he cunne letteris
lokin him selven
wu he sule his lond
laweliche holden.

The memoir of John Arderne, a leche, who "fro the first pestelence that was in the yere of our Lord 1349, duelled in Newerke in Nottinghamshire, unto the yere of our Lord 1370, and ther helid many men of Astuta in ano," is a very early and curious

specimen of surgical advertisement: among the patients whose cases he adduces, are Sir Adam Everington, of Laxton in the Clay, beside Tuxford; Reginald Lord Grey de Wilton; Sir Henry Blackburne, Treasurer to the Prince of Wales; &c. It is such a relic as we should scarcely have expected of that period. We may remark that "the Vale of Benare" (p. 192) is evidently Bevarre (Belvoir); and in p. 149 we believe the name Turner should be Fernor.

The following brief article on the stature of some of the most remarkable characters of the world, is an extraordinary production:—

"The longitude of men folowyng.

Moyses xiiij. fote and viij. ynches and half.

Cryste vj. fote and iij. ynches.

Our Lady vj. fote and viij. ynches.

Crystoforus xvij. fote and viij. ynches.

Kyng Alysander iij. fote and v. ynches.

Colbronde xvij. fote and ij. ynches and halfe.

Sir Ey. [Guy of Warwick?] x. fote ij. ynches and half.

Seynt Thomas of Caunturbery vij. fote save a ynche.

Long Morres, a man of Yrelonde borne, and servaunt to Kyng Edward the iijth vj. fote and x. ynches and half."

This last paragraph, whilst it furnishes the probable date of this composition, contains, perhaps, the only authentic information of the whole; as in the old chronicles and old genealogies we wade through a long apocrypha before we arrive at genuine history. The traditional tallness of Archbishop Becket is, however, probably well founded. It is remarkable that in another article, a few pages on, the legendary stature of our first progenitor is also related:

"The Clerkys question. Of whate state was Adam when he was made? The Maisters answer. A man of xxx. wynter of age. C. And of whate length was Adam? M. Of iij. score and vj. enchys [seven feet two.] C. How longe lived Adam in this worlde? M. ix. c. and xxxij. wynter, and afterwarde in hell tyll the Passon of our lord God." (Questions bitwene the Maister of Gainsford and his Scoler, temp. Hen. V. p. 230.)

There are several curious pieces of poetry, but none from which we can conveniently make a short extract,

unless it be one stanza of a song in praise of London, of the time of Henry V. each stanza of which has the same concluding line by way of burden.

Stronge be the wates aboute the stonde,
Wise be the people that within the dwelle,
Fresshe is thy river, with his lusty strandie,

Blithe be thy chirches, wele sowynge are thy belles,

Rich be thy marchauntis in substance that
Faire be thy wives, right lovesom, white and small,

Clere be thy virgins, lusty under kellys,
London! thowe arte the fowre of cities all.

The Merry Tales of the Wise Men of Gotham. Edited by James Orchard Halliwell, Esq. F.S.A. 12mo.

THIS is a new edition of what is called "a popular chap-book," and is reprinted from a copy printed at Hull in the present century. Such a text appears to us to have scarcely deserved the compliment thus paid it; and all that can be said in its favour is, that it is curious to know how long a work of this kind has maintained its popularity, and it may be worth while to compare its language with previous editions. The latter presumed use, however, appears to us very problematical; for, whilst every original composition of antiquity possesses some value as a monument of the language employed at the time and place where it was written, those versions which have been gradually corrupted, and yet, perhaps, imperfectly modernized, must be hazardous guides for a philological inquirer. We make these remarks as generally applicable to questions of the kind: and will now say that we think more thanks are due to the Editor for the interesting observations collected in his preface than for his text. We learn from it that these Tales were formed into a chap-book so early as the commencement of the 16th century, and some have attributed them to Dr. Andrew Borde, the well-known progenitor of Merry-Andrews. What MSS. there are we are not told; but it is shown that the reproach upon this devoted village of Nottinghamshire has been proverbial and popular for many centuries. The "foles of Gotham" are mentioned in the *Widdikirk Plays* (or "*Towneley Mysteries*," p. 88); they are frequently alluded to by writers of the reign of

Elizabeth; and the comedian Kemp, who was noticed in our May number, performed the "applauded merriments of the men of Gotham." They were enlisted into political warfare in the reign of Charles I.; and even so late as 1798 was published a pamphlet of that character, under the title of "*Libellus, or a Brief Sketch of the Kingdom of Gotham.*"

"Rejoice, ye happy Gothamites, rejoice!"

as Chitichill sung; your fame is perennial.* But there is a beginning to all things; and when your reputation was first acquired the antiquary would be glad to ascertain. It is attributed to an incident in the reign of John; but this, of course, is a tale like the rest, and, as far as appears, it is not related earlier than by Throsby, in the year 1797; for Mr. Halliwell is incorrect in stating that the subject is at all noticed by Thoroton, the old county historian. It is true that Throsby's work is in part a reprint of Thoroton, but in this matter it is original. The proverb is noticed by Fuller in his *Worthies*, and commented on with his usual good sense, seasoned with quaint humour:

"Here (he says) two things may be observed: 1. Men in all ages have made themselves merry with singling out some place, and fixing the *staple* of stupidity and stolidity therein. Thus the Phrygians were accounted the fools of all Asia, and the anvils for other men's wits to work upon. *Sero sapiunt Phryges. Phryx nisi ictus non sapit.* In Græcia take a single city, and then Abdera in Thracia carried it away for dull-heads.—*Abderitanæ pectora plebis habes.* (Martial, lib. 10.) But for a whole country, commend us to the Bœotians for block-heads, and *Bœoticum ingenium* is notoriously known. In Germany *auris Batava* is taken by the Poet (Martial) for a dull ear, which hath no skill in witty conceits. 2. These places, thus generally slighted and scoffed at, afforded some as witty and wise persons as the world produced. Thus Plutarch himself (saith Erasmus) was a Bœotian, and Erasmus a Batavian or Hollander; and therefore (his own copyhold being touch'd in the proverb) he expounded *auris Batava* 'a grave and severe ear.'"

Fuller then notices that Gotham produced a learned scholar, who was the fifth Master of Michael House in Cambridge in 1336, and twice Chancellor of the University.

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It may be remarked that Throsby gives no authority for his tale of King John, but he makes some observations of his own, which Mr. Halliwell has not quoted. As he passed over the common field of Gotham, Mr. Throsby "saw asses, women, and children loaded with water, taken from an eminence near a place called Cuckoo-bush, the place where the Gothamites of King John's reign 'were employed in hedging-in a cuckoo.' I have been told that they have no springs in the village, but upon inquiry I found it an error; they have water, but not fit for many purposes." We may add one further remark upon the antiquity of this satirical Joe-Miller, that an earlier composition of the same class, in Latin verse, printed by Mr. Wright in his *Collection of Mediæval Latin Poetry*, 8vo. 1838, is framed at the expense of the men of Norfolk. The second of the present Tales—

"There was a man of Gotham that rode to the market with two bushels of wheat, and because his horse should not be damaged by carrying too great a burden, he was determined to carry the corn himself upon his own neck, and still kept riding upon his horse till he arrived at the end of his journey. Now I will leave you to judge which was the wisest, his horse or himself."

—is identical, both in the story and its comment, with the following from the *Descriptio Norfolkensium*, written in the 12th century:—

*¶ I forum ambulans clibans singulis;
Sacrum de lecto portans in humeris,
Jumentis ne nocent: bene fatus,
Ut prolocutus anni, æquantur bestis.*

The Life of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. of Hartley Castle, co. Westmorland, and of Edenhall, co. Cumberland, Governor of the City of Carlisle, &c. Now first published from an original MS. by the Rev. Gilbert Burton, Vicar of Edenhall, 1669-1683. 8. Jefferson, Carlisle. 8vo.

SIR Philip Musgrave was one of the noble cavaliers whose devoted loyalty and disinterested patriotism embellishes the otherwise disastrous history of Charles the First. He was naturally of a grave and studious temperament. In his younger days, before the troubles,

"He had a melancholly disposition and
3 F

weak body, not much addicted to those pleasures which young gentlemen commonly accustom themselves to. His genius led him most to y^e repairing of his houses, and bringing his estate into some better order than he found it, for he paid many debts which his father left upon it, and endeavoured to stock his grounds, thereby to bring his revenue to y^e height from which, in the time of his Wardship, it was much fallen. About y^e space of seven years following, hee lived in this sort, suitable to his quality and fortune,"—at Hartley Castle, as "Justice of the Peace and Quorum in y^e Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland."

Subsequently he was made a Deputy Lieutenant, an office of far greater importance than at present, inasmuch as it was not devolved on many persons, and actually incurred the duties of the Lord Lieutenant, during his absence.

In 1644 Sir Philip Musgrave was, by the Marquess of Newcastle, made Commander-in-chief of the two counties of Cumberland and Westmorland. At the battle of Rowton-Moor (where the Earl of Lichfield was slain) he was among the prisoners taken by the victorious Parliamentarians. After a few months' imprisonment at York and Pontefract castles, he was again actively engaged in the royal cause, until all was lost.

Y^e next day after y^e King was put to death, hee left London, went to Dover, and staying a few hours, shipped himself to France and landed safely at Calice y^e next morning. There he found S^r Marmaduke Laugdale, and stayed with him six weeks; in which time y^e English Parliament voted him to be one of y^e eleven persons excepted for their lives and estates. Of this number y^e young King and his brother y^e Duke of York were named y^e two first."

In 1650 the King, then at Breda, signed a warrant for the title and dignity of a Baron, to be conferred on Sir Philip Musgrave, (which warrant is appended to this publication,) but this never passed the great seal. Shortly after, he accompanied the King to Scotland, and was present at his coronation at Scone. He was hardly ever at rest even during the Protectorate, being engaged in most of

the attempts made for the restoration of his sovereign. He suffered various imprisonments; but, on the whole, appears to have been fortunate in the leniency of his treatment from the regnant authorities, chiefly through the interference of his kinsman, Lord Wharton.

"Then came on y^e actions of y^e once great Lambert, who rebelled against the thing y^e called itself a Parliament, and wth he and his souldiers had owned by y^e title, yet turned y^m out of y^e honor, and did appoint a certain number of men which were stiled a Committee of Safety to do as he would have y^m, until, when he was at Newcastle, and upon his march toward Scotland, against Gen^l Monk, God put a hook in his nostrills, and turned him back by the way y^t he came, untill his men, without feeling y^e blow or seeing y^e face of an enemy, dropt away from him like snow melting wth y^e summer heat."

This is, we think, on the whole, the most eloquent passage with which the worthy family chaplain has favoured us. His composition cannot be termed exceedingly entertaining, for the writer is a very matter-of-fact person, detailing his events in a dry circumstantial style. But when we say that his narrative is full of exact particulars of the occurrences in the north of England, particularly during the eventful period of the civil war, and that great reliance may be placed on their authenticity and precision, it will be allowed that Mr. Jefferson has done good service in giving it to the world; only, to secure its utility, he should have added an Index of the persons and places which occur in such abundance.

Sometimes the names have not been carefully printed. The Earl of *Lanerrick* in p. 12 and Lord *Laurick* in p. 14, both mean one person; and who is he? The Earl of *Cleveland* in p. 18 should be *Cleveland*. *Barclif*, p. 27, is previously *Raclif*.

The narrative is continued to near the time of the good old cavalier's death, which occurred in 1678, at the age of seventy. A very beautiful letter is appended, written to his wife when under arrest at Carlisle in 1655, under imminent danger of his life.

New Eton Latin Grammar, rendered into English, with Notes. By C. Moody. 2nd Ed.—*New Eton Greek Grammar in English, with Notes, by the Same.*—We gave due praise to Mr. Moody's Latin Grammar when it first appeared; and we must not only repeat it, but add, that in this second edition it is much enlarged and improved. As a *practical* grammar, it contains a larger portion of *philosophical* explanation than any other; and the notes, which are numerous, abound in philological criticism and antiquarian information. The advantages common to the two Greek and Latin grammars are,—1. by translating the motto English the Eton grammars are made accessible not only to the youngest learner, but even to boys of the lowest capacity. Secondly, by retaining the rules of syntax and prosody in *Latin*, these grammars may very properly be used even by those masters who prefer the Eton Grammar without alteration. Thirdly, all deficiencies are supplied and errors rectified; and thus the want of complete accuracy in the Eton Grammar is removed. Further, Notes of such a *two-fold* character as are required by the learner in his progress, as well as by the advanced pupil after he knows his grammar. Lastly, the analogy of the two languages is explained; in the Greek, a feature possessed, probably, by no other grammar. We need say no more, we think, to persuade our readers of their excellence. All that a grammar ought to teach may be learned from them, and the student will be prepared to cope with the difficulties of the languages in the original authors, and to add to his stores of grammatical and critical knowledge, by a diligent perusal of the notes of the best commentators on their respective authors: thus will a knowledge of the refined elegancies of the first and best writers, be added to a solid acquaintance with the structure of the language which they used—and all the treasures of Greece and Rome will be at the command of the accurate and finished scholar.

Hints on Reading, addressed to a Young Lady, by M. A. Stodart. 12mo.—This little work is written in a serious spirit, and contains some useful "hints" as to method of study; but we think the authoress too sweeping in her censure of "everything in the shape of fiction," and cannot quite reconcile this dictum with the frequent allusions to works of imagination in her own letters. For instance, at the end of the third letter, the very one in which she entirely condemns every species of novel and romance, she refers to the Sultana Scherezade of story-

telling memory; she likewise commences the fifth by comparing herself to La Mancha's Knight, and ends it by a reference to Spenser's Faery Queen. So that without some knowledge of these forbidden flowers of literature, even Miss Stodart's own works would be unintelligible. Notwithstanding this little inconsistency, which arises from the best motives, there is much calculated to be of use to a young lady just escaped from the trammels of the school-room, and beginning to choose her reading and employments for herself.

Every Day Duties, by M. A. Stodart. 12mo. This is a companion volume to the preceding, and consists of another series of letters written in the same style. The authoress presses upon young ladies the necessity of bringing their religion to the due performance of the common duties of life. The letter on Active Benevolence pleases us much.

Scandinavia, vols. I. II. Edinb. Cabinet Library.—This compilation is executed with diligence and care. The historical department is sufficiently copious; and if the natural history is more abridged than we could have wished, we at the same time bear witness to its accuracy, as far as it extends.

What Fellenberg has done for Education.—If it is a pleasure of no common kind to follow in the pages of this volume the successful labours of this great benefactor of mankind in his system of education, it is also a duty to follow up our approval of his benevolent and careful system, by similar ones of our own. Experience, that is everyday unfolding a new page in the history of man, more and more clearly assures us that there is scarcely any ignorance so dark as cannot be enlightened, any corruption so great as cannot be removed by discipline, regulated by sound discretion and kindness and care, acting under the power of religious principle. This volume embraces alike the broader lines of the system and its useful and necessary details.

Oriental Outlines, &c. By William Knight.—This modest little volume is one of the most accurate and interesting that we have lately met with, and conveys more real information with regard to Greece and Turkey, than many of larger pretensions; we advise our readers, who love to dwell, at least in imagination, in such scenes of beauty and interest, to read its pages with the attention they deserve.

Flowers of my Spring. Poems.—The author of this volume possesses a good ear for poetry, and a command of poetical expression. He is sometimes not finished in his language, but he is seldom incorrect. We give a specimen:—

THE POET'S HOME.

Ye bustling towns are far from me,
I would not have ye for my home,
For I would live with Nature free,
O'er her dominions fearless roam.

The poet's home! O where the spot
Is meet to be his hiding place?
Oh seek not far! some little grot
Shall straight his ardent wish efface.

Near where some river's mirror breast
Is laid in stillness near the shore,
Where shades of trees in slumber rest,
And fear no mighty tempest's roar.

Or where the rocks are towering high,
In shapes fantastic as the wave;
While shadows fling a deeper dye
And sink to many a pearly cave.

Slow-sounding from the minster tower
I hear the sweeping solemn bell;
Invite all back at vesper hour,
While lengthen'd echos round me swell.

Then peeping from amidst the trees,
Are view'd the towers of castle grey,
Walls and high battlements the vision sees
All crumbling downward to decay.

How trimly upon banks of flowers,
The shepherds watch the sun's decline,
And praise him for the vintage bowers
That give them stores of goodly wine.

* * * *

Or I could dwell by lovely Dee,
Where rolls its wave, near Chester-wall:
Or where the Ouse, full flowing free,
Rolls past full many an ancient hall.

And that imperial city's towers,
Where Constantine in days of yore,
Had counter'd all his mighty powers;
And since far fam'd for holy lore.

A home like these, when Time hath shed
Bright honours from his hoary head,
Is where I wish to rest my head
Upon mine own dear native land.

In these lines some expressions, as "*hoary head*," are faulty, and some are prosaic, and the "*Time labor*" must be applied with diligence before the poetic image can come forth in its proper purity and splendour.

Religio Medici, Hydrintaphia, &c. by Sir T. Browne, by a Preliminary Discourse. By S. A. St. John, Esq.—Sir

and eloquent discourses are well known, and we believe, as much read as any writings of his contemporaries. The editor's discourse is well written, and contains very good criticism well expressed.

The Curate's Manual, from the Lat'n of Rev. John Strane. By the Rev. K. Trimmer, A.B.—A very excellent and well designed work. The poems at the conclusion are written with simplicity and correctness.

Faust, a Tragedy by Goethe, translated by John Hills, Esq.—We think that a new translation of this singular drama is scarcely wanting. Mr. Tubb's is distinguished for its fidelity and elegance; Mr. Austin's paraphrase for its spirit and animation; those who want more should read the original. Mr. Hills might render a more acceptable service to literature if he would give us a correct and poetical version of the best of Goethe's smaller pieces, especially his lyrical, with a critical account of his works.

A Dissertation on the Discourse of our Saviour touching the Destruction of the Temple, and the End of the World. By the Rev. J. Stomach, D.D.—This, as our author rightly observes, is the great prophecy of Christ:—the question is, to what does it refer? to events proximate to his time, and confined to the Jews, or to the more distant and general signs of an approaching dissolution of the moral and natural system of this World? Our author takes the latter view of it; and follows out his reasoning by a comparison of the different circumstances foretold, with those which have been since completed, or are in progress. We agree in the justness of many of his conclusions; though we can hardly agree with him in his opinion of Warburton's Dissertation on the Rebuilding of the Temple. But on this point we are aware what diversities of judgments exist. How melancholy it is to reflect that, among the signs of the times foretold, when "the powers of Heaven shall be shaken," a divine and critical expositor should have (alas! with too much truth) to assist their fulfilment in the following assertion. "*Morocco, the government of our country is unconstitutionally engaged against the religion of the people, is seen daily acting in favour of, and in concert with its enemies; affording them every desirable opportunity to strengthen and to spread themselves, and inflicting heavy blows and discouragements on the Church, in both its temporal and spiritual establishments.*" &c.

Our Sermons on the Church and her Ministry. By the Rev. I. Sheppard.—These are intended as popular discourses: their purpose to direct attention to the original institution of the Christian Ministry, and to the continuance of it by Apostolical succession. At p. 180, the author enumerates more distinctly the subjects of his discourses. We think that the execution of the whole is good, the arguments fair and forcible, the statements clear, and the information sound. In these days of self-opinion and license, such treatises are of great value. We observe at p. 62, that the author has occasion to animadvert on an opinion of the Bishop of Norwich. He says—"I cannot conclude this note without making a few observations on the opposite text in Matthew xii. 30. Luke xi. 23. 'He that is not with me, is against me.' Bishop Stanley finds our Lord, in these words, 'telling us clearly, that there may be a perfect unity of form, with the most utter division of spirit.' That such a meaning is either clearly or obscurely conveyed by these words, or deducible by them, I have not the sagacity to discern. Let his Lordship in his perspicuity point out the clearness," &c.

1. *A Treatise on Roads*, by Sir Henry Parnell. 2. *Practical Treatise on Railroads*. 3rd Edit. By N. Wood.—The first of these works is framed with such information and care as to leave little to be desired. The Introduction contains a good account of the Roman Roads, their extent, and manner of construction; while in the body of the work itself, all the principles of road-making are examined, the present system detailed, and the improvements shown. Of *Railroads* the author says,—"The experience gained from those already completed, and the enormous expense incurred on those that are in progress, has led to a general opinion that there is little probability of more than a few of these works affording any ultimate return for the money expended upon them. The heavy expense of keeping the railways and engines in repair, where *great speed is the object*, will in numerous cases soon make it evident that *no dividends can be paid to the shareholders*, and the cheaper mode of using horse-power will be adopted. What seems (he continues) to have been the great error on the part of those who have introduced the modern Railway system, was making '*excessive speed*' the great object of it. It is this which has led to the enormous expense, 1st. as to the gradations of the lines; 2nd. as to the strength of the construction; 3rd.

as to the engines. But the attaining the speed of 25 or 30 miles an hour, at such an enormous expense, cannot be justified on any principle of national utility. The usefulness of communication, in a national point of view, consists principally in rendering the conveyance of all the *productions of the soil and of industry as cheap as possible*. This keeps down the prices of food, of raw materials, of finished goods, and thus increases the consumption of all productions, and generally the national industry and wealth. But a speed of 10 miles an hour would have accomplished all this, which could have been attained at from half to one third of the expense which has been incurred on the system now acted on. * * *

The object in making railways ought from the beginning to have been the *reduction of cost of moving passengers and goods to the lowest possible limit, and not excessive speed*. This would have made the money applied to railways go much further in extending them over the face of the country. The risk of accidents would have been almost wholly avoided; the charges for travelling and transporting goods would have been much less. It is, however, right to admit, that if the raging passion for excessive speed* had not been gratified, subscribers possibly would not have been found for forming railway companies, and what was really useful and necessary in substituting railways for common roads would never have been accomplished. The public in fact are alone to blame for the unwise waste of money which has taken place in forcing an excessive rate of speed, and in producing that superfluity of embellishment and grandeur which is to be seen on all railways."

The second work, of Mr. N. Wood, who is a colliery viewer, and member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, is scientifically and admirably arranged. It contains all that can satisfy a rational curiosity on every part of the construction of a railroad,—the rails,—the construction of railways,—do. of carriages,—of different kinds of motive power used on railroads,—on turnpike roads—on canals,—with a comparison of the different modes of internal communication. We recommend this work, as uniting a philosophical

* The Great Western Railway is seven feet wide between the rails; and on which Mr. Brunel proposes travelling at a higher rate of speed. He has made his driving wheels of a larger diameter. Wheels of ten feet diameter are constructing, calculated for a speed of thirty miles an hour.

and practical view of many interesting subjects: nor do we know any other at once so full and correct.

Hexametrical Experiments; or, a Version of four of Virgil's Pastorals, done in a structure of verse similar to that of the original Latin, &c. 4to.—Notwithstanding the high authorities of Goldsmith and Mr. Southey, and we may add of the present anonymous author, we do not think that the metres of the ancient languages can be introduced successfully into modern versification. In the first place, we think the accentuation to be too strongly and sharply marked to the ear. There is a displeasing monotony, partly arising from the sense and metre closing at the end of every line in the same way. The struc-

ture of language and syntax, too, has a form that belongs to the ancient languages, and not to ours; as—

"Beautiful once by the stream led his flock, the all-lovely Adonis."

Does "beautiful" belong to Adonis, the stream, or the flock? Words quaint and unusual are introduced for the sake of the metre; and the construction of the sentences is such as, in our language, where the cases are not marked by the terminating syllable, will lead to confusion. Such are our objections to the adoption of these experiments; but a short poem, where the lines could be run one into another, and the pauses varied, might not be, as a specimen of ingenuity, unworthy of regard.

M. Tityre, you, by the whispering beech in the shadow reposing,
Warbling the woodland Musc. wind sweetly the slender recorder;
We from our own dear home, sweet fields, from the land of our fathers,
Scatter'd fly—Happy swain! while you, by the freshest reclining,
Caroling sound Amarillida bright to the wild and the woodland.

T. Oh! Melibœe, adored be the Power, for ever adored,
Hallowing the stillness around; to that Power betimes in a morning,
Redolencing the shrine, shall the lamb from my fold full frequent be burning.
He, as you behold, bid my pasturing herd still range, and the shepherd
Wanton at will on rebeck and reed, to the dirge and the ditty.

T. That huge town called Rome, silly I, Melibœe, believed,
Dolt that I was, like Mantua fair, whither went in a morning
Hinds wi' the lambs hie forth from the fold by forest and fountain;
Kidlings thus, and the goats I beheld, and the hound and the houndling,
Alike in the make: wonder were not the greater and small I compar'd,
Vainly, for Rome, magnificent Rome! by the cities around her,
Towers in the loft, o'er bramble and brake, as the cedar is towering.

We give one more extract from the conclusion of the last or tenth Pastoral—

"Vainly, oh! vainly, for Love, me mail'd, me, red with the slaughter,
There where the javelins are showering amain, and the falchions are flashing,
Stationing me, bids stand unrecall'd, confronting the battle.
While thou, cruel thought! far away from thine own dear land by the fountains
Pouring the Rhine, there froze, with the snow of the Alps and the iceberg,
Wanderest alone—Ye crags, ye ice-raggy paths of the mountains,
Ah me! empurpling her ivory feet, wound not my adored.
Away! whatever in happier numbers, Chalcidian numbers.
Caroling sounded, again will I breathe to the shepherds commending,
Fix'd 'mid the caverns and dens, in the woodland wilds, amid mountains
Savage, there to endure, on the frail fresh rind of the sapling
'Gearing my lines; ye will flourish, ye shades! ye loves! and together,
Meanwhile, mixt with the nymphs, o'er Mainalus' mount will I wander,
Or spear the boar; me the frost, me the ice-chilly blasts of the morning,
Thrill, but in vain. Hark! hark! the Parthenian forests are awaking.
Dream I? or sit 'mid the rocks and the woods to the echo resounding.
Hurry amain—'tis the sport when the Lyctian arrows are showering
Thick to the quarry. Ah, fool! as if arts like these might avail thee
Aught; or the fierce cruel Boy may relent for the hearts that are breaking.
No! the retreats of the grove, and the once-lov'd haunts of the Muses,
Ne'er may delight me more: farewell, bright scenes, and for ever!"

Michael Angelo considered as a Philosophic Poet, with Translations. By John Edward Taylor.—Notwithstanding some degree of vagueness, and perhaps over-refinement occasionally in the expressions, and some tendency to Platonic mysticism in the thoughts,—this is a very pleasing Essay, and shews that the author has been initiated in the ideal philosophy, is intimately acquainted with the Italian Poets, and as a person of an imaginative and poetical mind. We have often read, and much admired, the "poetry of that great genius whose character is here examined and praised." In many parts we thought him equal to Petrarch; in some, he possesses a depth and thought and feeling which we must consider superior. Italian poetry, however, is not popular in England. With the exception of Mr. Matthias, we never had a great Italian scholar among us: and none but the very studious and learned have ever heard of M. Angelo's poetic fame. We, therefore, think Mr. Taylor has done a service to literature in bringing forward in this Essay his claims to our attention, and in showing what are the predominant features of his school. The Poetical Translations are executed with great fidelity and spirit: we select two specimens.

ON DANTE.

"There is no tongue to speak his eulogy;
Too brightly burn'd his splendour for our eyes.
Far easier to condemn his injuries,
Than for the tongue to reach his smallest worth.

He to the realms of sinfulness came down
To teach mankind; ascending then to God,
Heaven unbar'd to him her lofty gates,
To whom his country has refused to open;
Ungrateful land! to its own injury,
Nurse of his fate. Well, too, does this instruct
That greatest ills fall to the perfectest,
And midst a thousand proofs let this suffice,
That, as his exile had no parallel,
So never was there man more great than he."

"How, Lady, can it be—which yet is shown
By long experience,—that the envy'd form
Lives in the mountain stone, and long survives

Its maker, whom the dart of death soon strikes.
The frail cause deth yield to the effect,
And Nature is in this by Art surpassed.
I know it well, whom Sculpture so befriends,
Whilst evermore Time breaketh faith with me,
Perchance to both of us. I may impart
A lasting life, in colour or in stone,
By copying the mind and face of each;
So that for ages after my decease
The world may see how beautiful thou wert,—
How much I lov'd thee, nor in loving err'd.

Bede's Ecclesiastical History, &c. By the Rev. J. A. Giles, LL.D.—There have been three translations of Bede, all of them both scarce and dear. The present is Stevens's, corrected and improved; but the Editor says, "that he considers himself responsible for the sense of the History as it now stands; and he has not hesitated to alter whole sentences, whenever, by so doing, he saw a possibility of rendering the meaning of the author more explicit, or the manner in which the meaning was conveyed less repulsive." The present edition is got up with elegance by the publisher, and we have no doubt is conducted by the Editor with correctness. A life of the Venerable author is given; a Map of the Heptarchy; with Notes and Index, and other useful assistance to the student. This work has much to recommend it, and it is published at the very moderate price of eight shillings.

M. Cicero's Orations on the Impeachment of C. Verres.—A second edition of the Orations of Verres, with the Commentary of Asconius Pedianus, has recently been published for the use of Rugby School. The text is that of Zumpt's edition. This work, which is comprised in an octavo of convenient size, deserves to be highly recommended as a valuable addition, not only to the satchel of the school-boy, but the library of the man of letters. For the purposes of instruction it is peculiarly adapted, because the extensive vocabulary, and the various and comprehensive information of the subject, is such as to convey more knowledge both of the customs and language of the Romans than any volume of the same bulk that has ever been published. The orator may be said to have made a voyage of discovery throughout almost all the Roman world, in quest of the traces which Verres had left of his violence, extortion, plunder and peculation. For, indeed, though he made not a personal investigation in the different provinces that had suffered by the corrupt practices of Verres, he may well be said "animo rotundum percurrasse populum." Of course the present generation has little interest in the immediate object that Cicero sought to establish; yet when we read the strong proofs and arguments to show forth the iniquity of the accused in his duties both civil and domestic in Rome, of his violation of every sacred tie, his corruption in the quaestorship, his peculation as praetor, the ruinous effects of his embassy into Asia, and how in Sicily nothing could restrain him in the gratification of every desire that lust, covetousness, and impiety could suggest; when, indeed, we have an account of the

most searching investigation into the innumerable means that irresponsible power in the hands of a man who knows no check, whether moral or prudential, never fails to invent for its gratification; we may well be said to possess the most accurate information of the secret history of the offices, courts and chambers of the Roman magistrates, both at home and in their colonies. If it is true that our lawyers know most of what is going on in the world, then an impeachment, founded on such a variety of charges of offences committed in provinces the most distant, and in violation of duties the most varied, must give the clearest insight into the sphere of the corrupt actions of Roman delinquents. If a man has leisure to read one volume of a Roman author, and one only, these speeches decidedly should be put into his hands.

For teaching the Latin language, the eligibility of these orations must be in proportion to the variety of the subjects which they discuss. They have also one other advantage: they contain more narrative and argument, and are therefore calculated to teach a style more concise and less declamatory, than the Catiline Oration, which usually supply their place in the studies of youth. A school-boy's Latin is generally too verbose; he rarely errs on the side of brevity.

To proceed from the author to the form in which Messrs. Coombe and Crossley have presented his work to the public, this is highly to be recommended, both for the notes and marginal epitome, as also for the type and general style of character. For the first 130 pages, to Act 2, Liber ii. the student is assisted by the notes of Asconius Pedianus. By these he is introduced into the sphere of action, and is taught the form and use of their "weapons of speech," and the nature of the legal customs and documents. These notes are presented in the same language in which their author wrote them, in Latin. The marginal epitome is in that language in which all of our countrymen can most clearly write and most easily read, in English. Here the editor shows his common sense, by ceasing to adopt the Latin language now it is no longer needed. Our language is now established: and, as a vehicle of thought, even to the best scholar in England, it is far more speedy, and far more readily transmits to the mind, than the Latin of Cicero himself. No man who thinks in one language can be thoroughly understood in another, be the translation never so perfect. As to perfect Latin, experience shows it is out of the question. If two of the best Latinists in Europe were to

translate five pages of the first book they took up, each would question the purity of more than five expressions in the summation of the other.

Poems, by Mrs. Henry Sandhush.
These Poems are worthy of a daughter of Mr. Roscoe. They are distinguished by the correctness and elegance of the composition, the sweetness and tenderness of the thoughts, and the grace and beauty of the images and descriptions. We are only able to find room for two short extracts.

THE VIOLET'S PETITION.

"Here let me rest—I love my home,
Its quiet shade, its balmy air;
And take me not to brighter spots,
For I should never flourish there."

"The wintry sky has on me lowered;
The feathery snow has on me laid;
But safe within my lowly home,
I neither die, nor droop, nor fade."

"Here let me rest—and seek for those
Who love to bloom in sunny bowers;
And when Spring comes, return to me,
And all my boarded sweets are
yours."

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

Autumn.

"Fair flowers! green verdure! o'er your
bright display
I come to breathe the spirit of decay."

Summer.

Not so! not so! stay yet awhile our doom;
Touch not our beauty, sigh not o'er our
bloom."

Autumn.

I will but blend it with a softer hue,
And sprinkle o'er thy leaves a silvery dew,
And throwing o'er thy vest a richer light,
I'll make thee still more beauteous to the
sight. [why

Thou can'st not live eternal;—then, oh!
Shouldst thou regret so sweet a death to
die.

Summer.

Away, deceiver! thro' thy smile I see
A lurking tear befitting such as thee;
Beneath thy chaplet rich, a glance so stern,
That from thy gaze most fearfully I turn.
Thy promise fair thou would'st ere long
betray;—

Soon should I perish by thy hand—away."

Autumn.

I will not leave thee: here I take my stand,
O'er thy domain I wave thy russet wand
Nought can avail thee—thou wert born to
die, [fore sigh?
Like all things, fair and earthly,—where—

Summer.

Thou hast not conquered yet,—before thy
rod [rod,
I bow not,—on this bright and verdant
Thousands attend my call—soon will I
"raise" [praise,
Velour to combat thee, and sound my
I will ye from your home, ye radiant
bowers [bowers.
And tuneful birds, I call you from your
All ye who love your guardian Summer
game, [home.
Unite your powers, and drive the usurper

Autumn.

In vain, in vain! mark on yon fading leaf
The token that thy closing reign is brief;
On yonder flower behold a sparkling tear
Autumnal dewdrops on its leaves appear;
They are my children now! fair Summer
yields;
She flies the forest and the verdant fields.

A Summer's Day at Greenwich, being a Guide to the Hospital and Park; with a select Catalogue of the Pictures in the Painted Hall; to which is added a History of the Ancient Palace from its foundation. By William Shoberl, Esq.—This is an imitation of Mr. Jesse's very pleasing Guide to the Palace of Hampton Court; but it is not equal to its prototype either in execution or embellishment. The woodcuts of Mr. Armstrong, notwithstanding the author's praise, are far inferior to those of the very skilful Williams, indeed as different as can be. Nor do we quite admire the author's style of literary embellishment. Why should people be taken to Greenwich by way of Regent Street and the Quadrant, any more than by Old Street Road and Moorfields? We could well excuse the absence of most of the fictitious characters in the steamer, and also the sentimental disquisition on "first love," and "matrimonial cares" in Chapter III. Then, for more serious matters, we should like to know who were the "Romans," that is, who are the Roman authors, by whom the place was called "Grenovicup" (p. 47)? The murder of Abp. Alphege (ibid.) was in 1012, not 1011. The exhibition of archery at Shooters' Hill before Henry VIII. and Queen Katharine (p. 130) was in 1516, not 1511. "In the extract from Pepys, p. 22, 'Pase's Wharf' is a sad misprint for the wharf which takes its name from the cathedral church. These, however, are errors which it will be easy to correct in a new edition; but the more serious amendment necessary is a new set of cuts. Most of them are bad; but those of several parts of the Hospital in pp. 70, 71, 82, are quite disgraceful. How little does one of our best structures, GART, M.A. Vol. XIV.

the Hospital at Greenwich, deserve to be so misrepresented. The view of the old Palace, in p. 36, is an unacknowledged copy from a recent plate in our Magazine; and that of the ill-drawn bow-windowed house in p. 38, is from a more ancient Magazine plate, though an original sketch might have been readily taken. We believe this house is very incorrectly called "Part of the Palace in which Mary and Elizabeth were born;" as we take it to be a curious specimen of the ornamental architecture of Charles the First's time. At all events, it is quite distinct from the old Palace.

A History and Description of Newark Priory, in the county of Surrey. By ANTIQUARIUS. Woking, pp. 24.—This is the production of a Railway antiquary, who has discovered that Newark Priory is near the station at Woking; and we therefore cannot expect any prolonged or minute research. We may remark that his style is somewhat too flowery, or rather weedy, as at p. 8: "At intervals, the showy but neglected dandelion is seen bowing its head in concert with the spiteful nettle, as though to perpetuate, on the ruins of a devotional temple, the imagery of the credulous mother of mankind imbibing the subtle insinuations of the serpent!" Regarding the valuation of monasteries, we have on former occasions remarked that we thought Speed and Dugdale had been superseded by the publication of the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*; but in p. 17, we find a still later authority quoted—no less than Lewis's *Topographical Dictionary*! The latter pages describe some recent excavations in the ruins of the abbey, made in the month of April last. It appears that the remains of a tessellated pavement were found, formed of glazed "bricks," inlaid with "animals, flowers, architectural devices, &c. One piece presented the portrait of an abbot, holding a pontifical staff, surmounted by a cross." There were also several small bricks, of a wedge form, about 1½ inc. long by 1 inc. wide on their faces, on each of which is "a Saxon letter" inlaid. We have seen some of this kind which were brought from Chertsey abbey. It seems that some one, having found three of these lettered bricks cemented together, fancied he read the date 991. This our author disputes, as "the Arabic numeration was not generally known in England until 991," and he would rather conclude that they form part of the date 1189, and marked the sepulchre of Rual de Calva, the founder! We can assure him that he is as much mistaken as the other: the tiles are probably not older than the reign of Edward I. Besides these fragments, numerous human bones were

found, which from their superficial interest, for we believe some were not deeper than a foot, we are inclined to believe were the remains of persons who met their death by the demolition of the building." This also is a mistake; ancient interments were generally not deep, the same stone frequently serving for the pavement as well as the lid of the coffin.

Christian Consolations: taught from Five Heads in Religion: Faith, Hope, the Holy Spirit, Prayer, the Sacraments. By John Hacket, D.D. Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. 12mo.—This is the same treatise which was included by Bishop Heber in his edition of the Works of Jeremy Taylor, in consequence of A. a Wood having inserted its title in his list of that author's writings. The late Mr. Knox, in his Correspondence with Bishop Jebb, has shown that this appropriation was incorrect, and preferred to assign it to Bishop Hacket; which conclusion appears to rest upon Wood having subsequently assigned it to a Dr. Robert Hacket, whilst the original editor says it was the work of "a late reverend Prelate." This was in 1671; and, if it was really the work of Bishop Hacket, is it not strange if his biographer Dr. Plume, the editor of his Sermons, published in folio 1676, only five years after, does not acknowledge it? We think the true authorship is still doubtful. However, it is now republished on account of its intrinsic merits. Mr. Knox, it seems, accused it of Calvinism; but for this charge the present Editor says there is no ground.

Clement Walton, by the Rev. W. Gresley, the first of a series of 12mo. volumes, entitled *The Englishman's Library*, is a tale opposed to the democracy and dissent so prevalent in large towns. Perhaps the author would have done well to have stopped there, as by not doing so he has ventured on points which may be expected to elicit antagonistic matter. His enumeration of Societies (p. 180) is rather too narrow. The Gospel Propagation Society (for instance) is only chartered to labour in our colonies, and, till some enlargement takes place in its charter, other societies claim support as tending to fulfil the injunction, *Teach all nations*. The Rev. T. Williams, of Lauvapley, in Monmouthshire,—who has so ably distinguished himself by his speeches, not to say orations, in behalf of the Church,—has justly remarked, that its missionary character must be sought in the Church Missionary Society, or else where will it be found? There is a good article on Church of England Missions in the Quarterly Review. No. 63. Of Clement Walton we

may add, that it contains some able sketches of character, and is illustrated by some spirited wood-engravings.

Scripture History (the Old Testament), by the Hon. and Very Rev. H. Howard, D.D. Dean of Lichfield, is the second publication of *The Englishman's Library*. It is written in the style of familiar lectures, and avoids the rocks on which some recent historians of that period have split. The late Bishop of Oxford, Dr. Lloyd, observed in his Theological Lectures, that to write the *History of the Jews* like that of other nations was impossible; nor does Dr. Howard's work offend against the rule. When he says, (p. 149) that God had commanded the people to worship at *Shiloh*, a reference should have been given to Jeremiah, vii. 12, where only the fact is mentioned, though the circumstance of their worshipping there is mentioned in various places. We wish we could speak more favourably of the engraved title, but it strikes us as inappropriate. A group of persons in monastic dresses, at the portal of a Gothic cathedral, has little reference to the history of the Old Testament, or of the New, but would better suit a work on some subject connected with the Middle Ages.

Historiæ Antiquæ Epitome, by the Rev. T. K. Arnold, is founded on the elementary Latin works of Professors Jacobs and Döring, with some omissions and substitutions. The chapters on early and Grecian history are taken from Justin, Nepos, Paternulus, and Turcellinus, and a few have no reference. Those on Roman history are taken, with alterations, from Eutropius. A more nearly chronological arrangement than that of the German Professors, has been adopted. As the chapters on Roman history are from an easier writer than the others, the editor suggests that they should be read first, and they have been so placed as to admit of its being done. Some notes, historical, grammatical, and explanatory, are added, and questions on the different chapters are subjoined. There are also some rules for construing, which will assist persons who are reviving their Latin in order to teach their children. Nor will the historical student find his time misemployed in perusing this Epitome, with a view to refresh his knowledge of ancient times. It is curious, that the work of Turcellinus (Torcellinus) *Epitome historiarum à mundo conditis ad a. n. 1598*, was condemned to be burned in 1761 by the Parliament of Paris, as containing pernicious maxims; we presume, in the modern part of it.

FINE ARTS.

BAS-RELIEFS AT HOLKHAM.

In the Egyptian Hall at Holkham were originally placed two tablets in *bas-reliefs*, the subjects of which were the Death of Germanicus and the Apotheosis of Cosmo de Medici. The present noble proprietor has completed the vacant spaces by two companion *bas-reliefs*—the one, *The Judgment of Socrates*, by WESTMACOTT, which has now been many years in its place—the other, *The Presentation of the Reform Bill*, by Sir FRANCIS CHANTREY, which has been very recently put up, having been eight years under the hand of the sculptor. The subject is thus treated. On the right hand of the tablet, which is something more than five feet by two feet ten, stand three soldiers, with their lances, at the back of the King, represented as an aged man, who is sitting with the unfolded parchment before him. On his left, and parallel with the King, stands Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich. The prominent figure is the Duke of Sussex, a whole-length, a little to the right of the centre, in a noble attitude, his right arm stretched forth and pointing to the Act. Intermediately placed are figures, in profile, of Lord Albemarle, E. Ellice, Esq., Lords Melbourne, Denman, Brougham, Grey, Spencer, and John Russell, the two last-named being at a different elevation from the former. At the side of the Duke of Sussex is placed the present Lord Coke, as a page, bearing his helmet and shield. Behind the Duke are heads of Lords Holland and Leicester, and figures of Lords Daer and Lynedoch, and lastly, a fine whole-length of Sir Ronald Ferguson. The heads of three horses fill the corner. The figures are in ancient armour, and there are emblems of a warlike nature in other parts of the design. Nothing can be more nobly conceived, or more simply and

beautifully executed. It will also carry down to posterity very correct likenesses of these, the chief parties to the restoration of the people's constitutional rights. Thus the series is completed, and the four subjects include events in Greek and Roman history, in the middle ages, and the great incident of modern English times.

THE DIORAMA.

A new view has been opened at the Diorama, the production of a new artist. M. Resoux has painted it from one of David Roberts's beautiful sketches. The subject is "The Shrine of the Nativity at Bethlehem"—and, as usual, the light and shade is so managed as to present several pictures in one. The lamps are burning on the shrine, and glimmer in the recess; the sun gleams through the chapel windows, the clouds now and then pass over it; the monks are seen at their devotions; the pictures of "The Virgin and Child," and "The Mother presenting the new-born Babe to the Wise Men" are beheld at times in exceeding brightness, and at times in solemn and imposing obscurity. The work is, perhaps, the most effective that has yet been exhibited, and will add essentially to the pleasure to be afforded to strangers in the metropolis. "The picture represents three changes or distinct views. The first the shrine as it exists at the present time; the second the celebration of evening mass by the Franciscan monks, in the church built over it; and the third shows the whole lighted up, with figures in the act of devotion before the holy shrine and altar. The lamps in the shrine and those in the recess under the altar, around the star, are kept burning day and night, as will be remarked in the picture, but the other lamps are only lighted on extraordinary occasions."

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

Narrative of the War in Afghanistan in 1839-40. By Capt. HENRY HAVELOCK, Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-General Sir W. Longley Cotton, G.C.B. 2 vols. post 8vo. 21s.

History of England under the Stuarts, 1603 to 1688. By the Rev. R. VAUGHAN,

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Remarks on the Sepulchral Memorials of past and present Times, with some suggestions for improving the condition of our Churches; in a letter addressed to the Rev. the President and the Members of the Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. By J. H. MARLAND, esq., F.R.S. and S.A.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Government has come to the determination that a civil architect's department shall be instituted at each of Her Majesty's dock-yards, and has confided the general superintendence to Captain Brandreth of the Royal Engineers. Lieut. William Dennison is to be at the head of the Woolwich department. A professorship of architecture and constructive science has been established at King's College, London, and William Hoaking, Esq. F.S.A. has been appointed to it, and we shall look eagerly for his first lectures. With regard to architecture at the Royal Academy, it is to be hoped that Mr. Cockerell will this season appear before the students as professor, and urge the importance of that art to which he is known to be devoted. Many a long day has elapsed since architecture found a tongue there.

SOUTHWARK LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

Aug. 28. The foundation-stone of a new building for the accommodation of this body was laid in the Borough-road. Mr. H. Kemble, M.P. for Surrey, performed the masonic office, and delivered a suitable address. Alderman Humphery, M.P., Dr. Southwood Smith, and the Rev. Mr. Horton, rector of the parish, also attended and took part in the proceedings.

NON-PAROCIAL REGISTERS.

An Act has passed both Houses of Parliament, for securing in safe custody, and for enabling courts of justice to admit, certain non-parochial registers and records. It will be recollected that a commission was appointed in 1837 for inquiring into the state, custody and authenticity of any registers or records of births, baptisms, deaths, burials and marriages, in England and Wales, taken previously to the passing of the Registration Bill. The result of this inquiry was, that 7000 registers, principally those of congregations of Protestant Dissenters, were reported upon as sufficiently authentic to be preserved and admitted as evidence in all courts of justice; and by this Bill it is provided that these registers shall be deposited in the custody of the Registrar General, and that the originals or certified extracts from them may be used in courts of law and sessions, and in courts of equity, upon due notice given. In order that the time for the still further inquiry may be extended, the commissioners are to continue in office for twelve months from the passing of the present Act, and they are authorised from time to time "to inquire into the state, custody, and authenticity of every register, or record of birth, baptism, naming, dedication, death, burial, and marriage, which shall be sent to them within three calendar months from the passing of the Act," in order to afford another opportunity to those who have hitherto neglected to send their registers to the commissioners. No register can therefore be entitled to the benefits conferred by the Act unless sent by the 9th of November next, to the commissioners' office in the Rolls' Yard.

FOREIGN LITERATURE.

A splendid work on the costume of the Middle Ages of Christianity is now in course of publication at Mannheim, by Von Hefner, assisted by Passavant, Count Pocci, &c. The plates will be taken from contemporary monuments, and the text will consist of the necessary explanations, and an Essay on the state of the Arts during the Middle Ages, with particular reference to costume, and the peculiar character of different periods.

A work on the Ballad-Literature of the nations of German descent has just been published by M. Talmi. The reflections shew good sense and a lively feeling for the beauties of popular poetry. The English and Scottish ballads and songs are discussed at great length. "The striking features of the English are their humour and love of external nature. They are also more frequently of a *professional* charac-

ter than the compositions of other nations, and very diffuse."

A Life of Thomas à Becket, in five-rhymed verse, partly written at his grave, two years after his murder, by a person who had been in his service, was published for the first time at Berlin, in 1838, by

Professor Bekker. It is in old French, and to all who are engaged in the study of the language, poetry and history of the middle ages, will prove extremely interesting and valuable. Another and more complete manuscript is said to be in the British Museum.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT WINCHESTER.

Some workmen engaged on 2nd Sept. in cutting a road into the parade field, west of the barracks, close to the Roman Way leading to Old Sarum (Sorbiadunum), found a bronze vase, but so injured by corrosion that it fell to pieces on being removed. It appeared to have been quite plain, of an oval shape, about 9 inches by 8 inches, and 3 inches deep, and was embedded at a considerable depth, with fragments of Samian and other pottery, in loam, mixed with very small pieces of chalk, burnt wood, and bones. Foundations of flints, chalk and hard mortar, a few denarii and large brass of Trajan, Hadrian and Antoninus, with many small brass of later Emperors, having been found near there, a short time since, afford very strong evidence, combined with the present discovery, that the site was that of a suburban building of some extent and importance during the Roman occupation of the country.

KENILWORTH PRIORY.

During the last month excavations of a very interesting nature have been made on the site of the Priory of Kenilworth. The churchyard having been found too small, it was determined to enlarge it by taking in a portion of the former site of the abbey, which adjoins it on the south. As the earth, for a great distance below the surface, was found to be full of the fragments of the ancient building, it was thought necessary to excavate it to the depth required for graves, to clear it of the stones. In the course of this work the Calvary, or burial-ground of the abbey, was uncovered nine feet from the surface, in which were a number of sepulchral slabs, several of which were distinguished by ornamental crosses, some plain, and one ridge-backed, but none with any inscription. The slabs are mostly about six feet long and two feet wide. The crosses are all of various design, some being rather rudely executed. Two slabs were taken up, one of them with a cross, and the other the plain ridge-backed one

abovementioned. Under the first, about three feet from the surface, was found a skeleton, which is believed by Mr. Bodington, surgeon, (who was present when it was taken up,) to be that of a person between sixty and seventy years old. The arms were crossed on the breast, and the fingers turned in under the arm-pits. The left arm had been broken during life, the place where it had united being distinctly marked. Several of the teeth were in good preservation, and every bone in its place, but they required to be carefully handled to prevent their falling to pieces. The earth surrounding the skeleton was of a redder colour than the rest, but no vestige of wood or iron could be found, which induces a belief that the body was buried without a coffin. The other skeleton was found in the same state, except that the arms were not crossed on the breast. In some parts of the same level were found portions of a flooring of enamelled tiles, of various designs, but from a great many the enamelled portion had separated, perhaps in consequence of the damp. Beyond this was discovered part of a basement, with buttresses at the angles, about six feet in height. This proved to be that of the Chapter House to the lhbey; octagonal in form, and the breadth inside twenty-five feet. The walls at the base are twelve feet thick, and the upper slope of the basement nine feet, an extraordinary thickness for so small a building, and far beyond what could be required to sustain the vaulting. In the centre is a strong foundation, which appears to have been that of the vaulting-pillar. Several walls have been found running between the Chapter House and the gateway, and in one was the remains of a fireplace. In every part of the ground fragments of building have been turned up, a great many consisting of portions of tracery of windows, which appear to have been of the character between the lancet, and what is called by Mr. Rickman the "Decorated Style," with circular tracery at the head of the lights, prevailing in the time of Edward the First and Second. A

square Norman capital, which had formed part of a doorway, is distinguished by much spirit and elegance of style. It is stated to be the intention of the Earl of Clarendon, the proprietor, to continue the excavations over the remaining portions of the site.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT MANCHESTER.

MR. URBAN.—As all traces of ancient Mancunium will shortly disappear, from the excavations and alterations that are daily taking place, I take the liberty of transmitting to you a short account of the discovery of a few remnants of antiquity that have been lately dug up in Castlefield. The articles are similar to those lately found in the neighbourhood of Huddersfield, mentioned in your numbers for April and May last, by your respected Correspondent Dr. J. K. Walker. They consist of numerous fragments of Samian ware, being portions of vases, urns, and very large circular bowls, the rims on which they stood measuring four and five inches in diameter. They are ornamented, in bold relief, with figures of the vine, dolphins, the hound, the stag, and lions. [Our Correspondent has inclosed a sketch of a broken patera; it has a rim ornamented with the ivy-leaf.] On one was stamped the word CUPPA. There was discovered at the same time a Roman brick, with fragments of others, and several tiles, 12 or 14 inches square and 1½ inch thick, one of which was stamped with this inscription:

C III BR

There was found a mill-stone at the same place, 16 inches in diameter, and 9 inches deep; weight 58 lbs.: this was the upper stone. Another was found in the same place a short time ago. Both are in my possession. Yours, &c.

WM. HOWARTH.

DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COINS.

On the 23d Aug. as some men were searching the river Thames for coal, opposite the City Gas Company's works, Blackfriars, after the tide had gone down, they discovered one or two ancient coins, which attracted the attention of the coal-porters in the neighbourhood, who have since, when the tide would admit of it, been digging under the surface of the shore, where, it seems, there was formerly a landing-place. They have found several gold and silver pieces of the reign of Edward VI., and about 200 silver coins of

the reign of Queen Elizabeth, bearing date 1564. A large parcel of pins, which are of gold, but of the same make as the common pin, have also been discovered. The coins are in very excellent preservation, and were found about two feet below the surface of the soil. The pins, which are very neatly manufactured, are probably of nearly the same date as the coins with which they were found.

On the 28th Aug. a man named Gibbs, and others, engaged in excavating a ditch on Wormwood Scrubbs, near Shepherd's Bush, for the purpose of draining the ground, found a quantity of ancient silver coins of the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Elizabeth, embedded in the earth, in a state of good preservation.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Mr. Stephens, U. S. Chargé to Guatemala, and Mr. Catherwood, of the Panorama, have met with most encouraging success almost at the outset of their researches for antiquities in Central America. At Quirigua they made the following discoveries: One statue, 10 feet high, lying upon the ground; one ditto, 10½ feet high, lying upon the ground, face looking towards the heavens; one ditto, 26 feet high, inclining similar to the steeple or tower at Pisa; a monument, 23 feet high, perpendicular, in the form of an obelisk, full of hieroglyphics, with a human statue cut upon its top, and has some figures in its hands; another statue, 9 feet high, representing a woman; one other statue, 19 feet high, representing on one side the figure of a woman, on the other a man, in good preservation; another, the head of a giant, 6 feet in diameter; two altars, most elegantly sculptured; one obelisk, 12 feet in height; four other monuments in distinct places, one of which is of a circular form, and upon a small eminence formed of stones, apparently brought from the river. In the centre between these four monuments there is a huge round stone which is wholly covered with hieroglyphics and inscriptions; beneath the stone are two human heads, covered nearly with vegetation, upon which the stone rests.

The above monuments are found about 3,000 feet from the river Montagua. The time of Messrs. Catherwood and Stephens being short, they were unable to make more discoveries in that place; but they are satisfied that these monuments, &c. can be removed and taken to the United States of America, which is their intention; while those of Palenque are so far in the interior, it would be impossible to

remove them. The human figures, and the ornaments which appear about them, are similar to those of Palenque.

GROTTO AT PAUSILIPPO.

A new grotto has been discovered in the southern side of the mountain of Pausilippo. It appears to be of great depth; the mouth is 16 feet wide, and 45 feet high, but is filled up to about three-fourths of its opening with earth, fine sand, and rubbish. The sides are partly formed of the native rock, and partly raised by the hand of man, and in places retain some traces of sculptured reticulated ornaments. At about 400 yards from the entrance are 19 colossal marble statues, buried to the shoulders in the accumulations of earth, and the heads so much mutilated that it is impossible to make out whom they represent. There have also been found some small Greek and Roman coins. The cave cannot be entered except when the wind blows from the sea, for at other times the air becomes so rarified that breathing is difficult, and sometimes the torches are extinguished. The Minister of the Interior intends to propose to the King to have the grotto cleared and explored, at the expense of the state.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES IN AFRICA.

The recent French expedition from Algiers against Cherchell or Scherschell, or Sersel, the ancient *Icosium*, has brought to light an immense quantity of Roman antiquities in the highest preservation. The town of Cherchell, like that of Rusicada, is one mass of Roman houses, temples, cisterns, &c. The following antiquities are more particularly worthy of remark. 1st. An aqueduct at half a league from the Oued Nador, at the foot of the Chenouan. 2nd. A magnificent aqueduct of three ranges of arches, over the ravine of the Beni Habid, which conducts to Churchell the waters of the Oued Hachem. 3rdly. A Roman arch in perfect preservation, about 45 minutes nearer to Churchell than the first of these aqueducts. 4thly. Some fine ruins of a bridge and aqueduct over the valley of the Oued Bella, of which 19 piers are still standing. South of the town there are most extensive ruins; outside the Arab wall is a temple; the great Mosque contains 19 Roman columns of granite; and by the side of the harbour are two mosaic pavements in a good state of preservation. We may observe here that the French seem utterly careless of the antiquarian riches of their new conquests: thus at Razisade they have built a modern town out of the ruins of the Roman one, and have even given the place the vulgar misnomer

of Philippeville. At Constantina no respect has been paid to the Roman remains, and the scientific commission has not yet done anything. Not a single recommendation has yet been sent to Government to preserve, from the rapacity of the ignorant adventurers that crowd thither, the buildings that still attest the majesty and power of Rome; and the colonists have lighted upon the soil, not only with the barbarism of the Vandals, but also with all the vices of a low standard of morality. There is no doubt that the French will do more harm to the Roman remains in Africa during 20 years, than the Arabs and Turks would during 20 centuries.

The following mutilated inscriptions have been lately found at Cherchell:—
 L. LICINIO . L. F. I. Q. VIR . SECUNDINO
 . DECVRIONI . CAESARIENSIVM . MAGO
 . PVBLICO . EXORNATO . SACRISQVE
 LVPERCALIBVS . FVNCTO . CONSOBRINO .

.....ENIO . C . F . FATALI . DECVRIONI
 . SPLENDIDISSIMÆ . COLONIE . CAESARI-
 ENSIS . RELIGIOSO . ANTISTITI . SANC-
 TISSIMI . NVMINIS . MATRIS . DEVM .
 DENDROPHORO . DIGNISSIMO .

It would appear from the above that Cherchell was the ancient *Julia Cæsarea*.

On an altar to the Dii Manes:—D . M .
 M . CERRINIUS . MILES . LEG . III . AVG
 . ET . VALERIA . SECUNDINA . V . S . M .

On a fragment of an alabaster cenotaph:—
 —OMNIS . DULCEDO . ET . PIETAS . NIC
 . FINITA . EST .

MARCIANUS . PRÆF . PRÆ . ET . CUM
 DUMNIS . INSTITVERUNT .

* *NOTE*.—An inedited MS. by a monk of the abbey of St. Sepulchre at Cambrai, is about to be published by Madame Hémiéry of that town. It relates to the domination of the Spaniards, and the siege of the city by the Count de Fuentes in 1595; and is said to contain much curious matter.

BELGIUM.—In the church of Ste. Croix at Liège some paintings, in fresco and some ornamental work in low relief have been discovered in scraping the inner walls.—In the faubourg of Hoespoorte of the same city the tomb of a nun, containing her skeleton, clothes, &c. has been found. The date of this monument is not mentioned. In the church of Chareng near Tournai a baptistery of high antiquity has been brought to light, and also a bell with an elaborate Dance of Death sculptured round the rim.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Louis Philippe is a man who lets no occasion pass by of improving the hold he has obtained of the Crown, and the present warlike fever which actuates his subjects, has enabled him to achieve an object which under ordinary circumstances would have been hopeless. The fortification of Paris has ever since the destruction of the Bastille been the prime object of every French Government. The monarchy, the convention, the directory, the consuls, even the Emperor, attempted it, but had always been met by the stern and watchful jealousy of the Parisians. They preferred to trust to their armies for defence against a foreign enemy, instead of allowing the erection of works within their own capital which, however useful in war, were equally formidable in domestic insurrections. The Napoleon of Peace, notwithstanding this long existent feeling, has succeeded by truckling to the war mania of his people in achieving this great victory over their prejudices. The vote for the expenses has been passed, 50,000 workmen are at once to be employed, and the Parisians now praise the design which they had so long and so fiercely opposed.

SPAIN.

On the 10th Aug. St. Sebastian was entirely evacuated by the force of British Royal Artillery, Sappers and Miners, so long employed in that quarter. The Ministry (named in p. 305) soon resigned in consequence of the refusal of the Queen to grant their request that the municipal law should not be enforced until taken into consideration by the new Cortes. A new Moderado cabinet was organized on the 26th Aug., but no sooner did the news of its formation transpire, than the municipality of Madrid declared itself permanent, and the national militia took up arms and occupied the principal posts. A junta was formed, which unanimously resolved "not to lay down arms until the Queen should have given the fullest satisfaction to the wishes of the nation, together with such guarantees as would render the recurrence of all further reaction impossible." On the 16th Sept. the Queen accepted the resignation of the ministry, and named General Espartero President of the Council, conferring on him the powers necessary to enable him to form a Cabinet himself. Espartero has

thus become Dictator of Spain. The two Queens, to preserve whose title to the throne so much blood and treasure have been wasted, and who are now alternately the puppets of either faction, are shut up in Valencia. Almost hourly conflicts ensue between one or other of the sanguinary parties into which the inhabitants are divided, while the Queens are surrounded by the partisans of each faction as it becomes in turn victorious.

PORTUGAL.

An insurrection broke out in Lisbon on the night of the 11th August. The movement was not directed against the Queen or the Constitution, but the ministry. All immediate danger was averted by the firmness of the troops, but the Government went the length of suspending the *habeas corpus* law, and the other laws protecting personal liberty, and established an extraordinary tribunal for the trial of state criminals, according to the summary process of martial law. All the extensive powers asked from the Cortes have since been ceded. The whole kingdom is to be divided into three military districts, to the great annoyance of the Septembrist party, who regard this measure as a rapid stride towards absolutism. The Chamber of Deputies have voted 24,000 men for the army, and 2,625 sailors for 1840—41.

EGYPT.

On the 14th Aug. Commodore Napier summoned the Egyptian authorities to evacuate Syria, issuing several proclamations, which he addressed to the Emir Bechir, who sent them to Mehemet Ali with new professions of his devotedness. Mehemet Ali declared that on the first appearance of hostility in the powers of Europe, Ibrahim would be commanded to march on Constantinople. However, letters from Malta, of the 7th Sept., contain the important intelligence, that Count Walewski has proposed to Mehemet Ali a project of arrangement which the Viceroy has decided on accepting. Among other clauses contained in this project there is one, it is asserted, which is likely to facilitate the almost desperate arrangement of the Eastern question—viz. Mehemet Ali consents to accede to the proposal of possessing Syria for his life only.

MEXICO.

General Urrea, who had been in prison, made his escape, placed himself at the head of the Federalists, and on the 15th of July attacked the city of Mexico. After hard fighting they obtained possession of the palace and other public buildings. Bustamente, the President, fell into their hands, but having made his

escape he rallied the Government party, and laid siege to the palace. The contest continued with great obstinacy until the 27th, when it concluded in the Federalists evacuating the city, under a general amnesty, their lives, rank, and property being guaranteed. Although many lives were lost during the conflict, property was respected.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW CHURCHES.

July 27. Two new churches were consecrated at *Dudley* by the Lord Bishop of Worcester. Like many other towns, the bulk of whose population is engaged in trade and manufactures, Dudley had outgrown its means of church accommodation to a lamentable extent. The new churches are respectively situated, St. James's, on the Wolverhampton-road, near Shaver's-end, and St. John's at Kate's-hill, near Dixon's-green, spots densely inhabited by the working classes, and at a considerable distance from the churches in the town. The new churches, built from one plan, are simple gothic structures, of the limestone of the district, given by Lord Ward, with the sites; the embattlements of the towers, the framing of the doors and pointed windows, and quoins, being of Gornal grit-stone. Each of the churches is adapted for a congregation of one thousand persons, and 750 of the sittings in each are free. The handsome communion service was presented to St. John's Church by T. W. Fletcher, esq., F.R.S., and to St. James's Church by the Rev. H. A. Cartwright, and Cornelius Cartwright esq.; and the altar and pulpit cloths are the gift of the ladies of Dudley.

July 28. Coates Chapel, *Whittlesey*, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ely. The cost of the building, which is defrayed by the Commissioners, is about 1,400*l.* The site for the chapel and burial ground, as also a small portion of land to increase the income of the incumbent, were given by the Hon. Mrs. Childers and J. W. Childers, esq.

Aug. 4. The Bishop of Peterborough consecrated Christ Church Chapel, *Coalville*, in the county of Leicester: it is a very neat stone building, calculated to accommodate between four and five hundred persons. His Lordship consecrated a Chapel at *Groby*, on the 7th.

Aug. 13. The consecration of Trinity Church, at *Ashby-de-la-Zouch*, was performed by the Lord Bishop of Peter-

borough. The Marquess of Hastings gave the land for the site. The cost of the building, upwards of 3000*l.*, together with a handsome sum towards an endowment fund, was raised by subscription, chiefly among the inhabitants, aided by a grant from the Church Building Society. The church contains upwards of 900 sittings, 600 of which are free and unappropriated.

Aug. 27. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln consecrated the newly-erected chapel of St. John, situated in *Holbeach Fen*, within the parish of Holbeach. In addition to the munificent sum of 800*l.*, which the Bishop has already contributed to this undertaking, his lordship has intimated his intention of giving the further sum of 50*l.* to the endowment, and is about to present a service of communion-plate.

Aug. 31. The ceremonial of laying the first stone of the new district church of the Holy Trinity, took place on ground, purchased for the purpose, on *Twickenham Common*. It is intended to present a beautiful specimen of a village church in the Gothic style, and to contain about 600 sittings, one-half of which will be free. The subscription was commenced by the munificent donation of 500*l.* from Henry Pownall, esq. of Spring Grove, Hounslow. Among the subscribers to the undertaking are also—Her Majesty the Queen Dowager, 100*l.*; the Duke of Northumberland, 500*l.*; Archdeacon Cambridge, 500*l.*; Mr. Wm. Clay, M.P., 500*l.*; Mr. T. Twining, 500*l.*; Mr. C. O. Cambridge, 150*l.*; Mr. H. Hawkins, 100*l.*; Miss F. Byng, 100*l.*; Mr. G. Goaling, 100*l.*; the Dean and Chapter of Windsor, 50*l.*; &c. On the trowel, which, with the hauld, was of massive silver, was the following inscription:—"This trowel was presented to the Venerable Archdeacon Cambridge, on his laying the first stone of the District Church at Twickenham, on the 31st of August, 1840, by Henry Pownall, esq., in the name of the committee, in testimony of their sincere

regard, and acknowledgment of his able, zealous, and valuable services, in enabling the committee to accomplish the important object of building an additional church in the parish."

Salisbury Diocesan Church-Building Society.—The annual meeting of this association was holden at Dorchester on the 4th Sept. It was thronged by the leading nobility, ecclesiastical dignitaries, gentry, and clergy of the counties of Dorset and Wilts, composing the diocese of Salisbury. The report stated that the aggregate amount of grants made during the past year was 11011. 5s., distributed among 11 parishes, which has been met by an additional outlay on the part of the inhabitants of the parishes of very little short of 10,000*l.* Since the first institution of this association, it has mainly contributed, by the erection of 13 new churches, and the enlargement of 20 others, to the extension of church accommodation in the diocese for nearly 10,000 persons.

Sept. 12. The Bishop of Salisbury consecrated the new church which has been erected at Fortune's Well, in the Isle of Portland, chiefly by the munificence of the incumbent. It was built and fitted up by Messrs. Hancock, of Weymouth, and contains 616 sittings, of which 396 are absolutely free, and 170 let at 2*s.* per annum. The cost of the building was 2115*l.*, exclusive of 200*l.* for the land. The font was presented by Capt. Manning, and the communion table and service by the Rev. H. J. Ward.

The parish church of *Church Honeybourne*, co. Worcester, has been entirely repewed, a new gallery erected, and a beautiful arch raised between the nave and the chancel. These improvements have been effected under the superintendence of Mr. Harvey Eginton, by order of the Ven. Archdeacon Onslow, who is sole trustee of a bequest left by Mrs. Ann Williams, of Bourton-on-the-Hill, whose husband was vicar of the parish 23 years ago. This charitable lady not only left 500*l.* for the purpose of repairing and ornamenting the Church, but also left 100 guineas per annum for ever to the vicar. Nearly 600*l.* has been expended, of which sum about 100*l.* will be raised by a rate, in that parish and Cow Honeybourne, which is annexed to it. The commissioners have come forward in a handsome manner, and it is proposed in addition, to erect a tablet to the memory of Mrs. Williams, and an altar-piece.

By an act of the legislature, which became law on the 11th of August, the title of "Warden and Fellows," heretofore borne by the Chapter of the

Collegiate Church of *Manchester*, is from henceforth to cease, and the Warden is to be styled "Dean," and the Fellows "Canons" of *Manchester*.

CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The alterations in the vicinity of the proposed site of the New Royal Exchange are proceeding very tardily. The steeple of the church of St. Bene't Fink, in Threadneedle-street, has been taken down, as have also the neighbouring houses in Sweeting's-rents, giving to that sacred edifice a very denuded appearance. No progress has yet been made in levelling the church of St. Bartholomew's, by the Bank, further than in the removal from it and the graveyard of some of the bodies, which have been re-interred, at the expense of the Bank of England, at the neighbouring church of St. Margaret, Lothbury, with which this parish is now combined. A large grave or vault has been excavated on the west side of the church of St. Margaret's, adjoining the burial-ground, capable of receiving 70 bodies, and intended for the reception of the bodies of those who are unclaimed by their friends. The remains of Miles Coverdale, Bishop of Exeter, and translator of the Bible, are said to have been discovered on the 22d Sept., and it is proposed to translate them to the church of St. Magnus, London Bridge, of which he was Rector, and where a monument was erected to his memory a short time ago. We are happy to find that St. Bartholomew's has found an historian determined to investigate and perpetuate the interesting memorials of its past annals (see our Literary Intelligence).

Aug. 15. The foundation-stone of the intended monument to Sir W. Scott, in *Edinburgh*, was laid in Prince's-street-gardens, opposite David-street. The day was observed throughout the city as a general holiday. Soon after two o'clock the masonic procession, consisting of upwards of 2,000 members, began to move from the College, along the South and North Bridges, preceded by the band of the 2d Dragoon Guards, and closed by a detachment of Dragoons. A civic procession had assembled in the buildings of the Royal Institution, consisting of the sub-committee of the Monument, the magistrates and council of *Edinburgh*, Canongate, *Portsburgh*, and *Leith*. There were also present the Earl of Rothes, the Earl of Stair, and several other distinguished individuals. The different processions having arrived on the ground, and taken up their positions, the band of the 29th Regiment played the *Queen's* anthem, which was followed by a royal salute of 21 guns from a battery stationed

on the opposite bank. The usual masonic ceremonies having been gone through, the Lord Provost, as Grand Master Mason, proceeded to lay the stone, using a silver trowel, presented to him by the members of St. Mary's Lodge. He then returned to his place, and addressed Sir William Rae and the other gentlemen of the committee in a very eloquent speech. The subscriptions at present amount to 9,500*l.* The building, when raised to 180 feet, will, when embracing all charges, cost 8,000*l.*; the foundation, from the increased size of the building, will cost 1,200*l.*; the statue and pedestal 2,100*l.* together 12,200*l.* The design is a spiral cross of pointed architecture forming a canopy or shrine for a statue; it is the production of Mr. G. M. Kemp.

The Derby Arboretum.—There has of late been a rapid increase in the trade and population of the town of Derby. Manufactures have been extending, new buildings have been erected on all sides, and a still further addition to the commercial importance to the town may be expected, in consequence of the completion of three new railways, which, by their junction at this place, will offer great facilities for intercourse with other parts of the kingdom, and render Derby an important centre of communication. Whilst these works have been in progress, the improvement of the town has not been neglected. An efficient police has been established, and almost unexampled success has attended the Mechanics' Institution. In order to supply a scarcely less urgent want of the inhabitants of a large and increasing town, the opportunity of enjoying with their families exercise and recreation in the fresh air, in public walks and grounds devoted to that purpose, Joseph Strutt, esq. has appropriated a piece of land containing nearly eleven acres. Being desirous of uniting, as much as possible, information with amusement, he has been anxious, not only that these walks should be laid out in the most advantageous manner, but that they should comprise a valuable collection of trees and shrubs, so arranged and described, as to offer the means of instruction to visitors. These objects have been most ably and successfully accomplished by that distinguished Landscape Gardener, Mr. Loudon, who entered largely and liberally into his views, and furnished the plan which has since been executed. The ground has been prepared in the best manner, so that in three years the plants will attain such a size as to develop the specific character of each of them, and in seven years many of the trees will attain the height of 30 to 40 feet. The soil might have been prepared and the trees planted at one-tenth of the

expense incurred, and they would have looked as well as they do now for several months, but in two or three years they would not have been larger than at the end of the first year. The grounds are furnished with fixed and moveable seats, sufficient for the accommodation of three hundred and fifty persons. The two Lodges and the Cottage have also been supplied with fixtures and furniture, and a stock of the necessary tools and implements. The Arboretum is vested in the Mayor and other trustees; and is to be managed by a Committee chosen annually, consisting of six persons and the Mayor of the borough for the time being, four of them to be Members of the Council, and two other persons who might, or might not be, Members of the Council, as they thought fit. It is to be open to all classes, without payment, on every Sunday, and also on at least one other day in every week, and to be kept in all seasons in such order as the funds obtained by subscription, and by the admission of visitors on the other days of the week, shall allow.

It was opened by a public meeting at which the Corporation attended, headed by a band of music, and accompanied by many of the gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood, the whole company amounting to upwards of fourteen hundred persons. At three o'clock dancing commenced in an adjoining field prepared for the purpose, which was kept up with spirit during the whole of the afternoon, and tea and other refreshments were provided. A printing-press, decorated with a flag, was stationed at the entrance to the garden, and continued printing the address delivered by Mr. Strutt at the Town Hall on the delivery of the Deed of Gift, inclosed in a splendid gold border containing the Derby Arms and the family motto.—It was well observed by Mr. H. M. J. Jan, one of the speakers, that the plan of presenting an Arboretum to the public, though an extremely noble one, is not quite new. He recollected but one instance of it, and he must go a long way back for that. Julius Cæsar left by his will a sort of Arboretum to the citizens of Rome, Shakspeare, alluding to this circumstance, makes Mark Antony, in stirring up the Roman citizens against Brutus and the conspirators who had killed Cæsar, close his address by referring to this will,—

"Moreover, he hath left you all his walks,
His private arbours, and new planted orchards,
On this side Tiber: he hath left them you
And to your heirs for ever: common pleasures,
To walk abroad, and recreate yourselves."
The object of that gift and of this seem similar, but the Roman Arboretum was left by its owner, the Derby one given.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Aug. 12. Leicestershire Yeomanry, Capt. C. W. Packe to be Major.

Aug. 25. The Right Hon. Charles Baron Sydenham to be Governor of the Province of Canada.

Aug. 28. Brevet, Capt. J. M. Wood, 14th Foot, to be Major in the Army.—Commissariat, to be Commissaries General, Deputy Commissaries Gen. E. F. Coffin and W. Filder.—Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Major G. Harney, to be Lieut.-Col.—Royal Cheshire Militia, the Hon. Hugh Cholmondeley to be Colonel.

Sept. 1. Third West India Regiment, Lieut.-Col. R. Deberry, Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Lieut.-Col.; Major F. Perry, Royal African Colonial Corps, brevet Major A. Maclean, from 88th Foot, to be Major.

Sept. 10. The Hon. Edward A. W. Keane, Lieut. 2d Foot, and late Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Lord Keane, Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the Indus, and Eldred Pottinger, esq. C.B. Lieut. Bombay Art., serving with the rank of Major in Afghanistan, to accept the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dourance empire, for services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the capture of Ghuznee.

Sept. 11. His Royal Highness Prince Albert was sworn of the Privy Council.—1st Foot Guards, Col. Turner Grant to be Lieut.-Col.; J. Home to be Major and Colonel; Capt. A. W. Torrens to be Capt. and Lieut.-Colonel.

Sept. 18. Major H. Walpole to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. J. Fitzgerald to be Major.—Unattached, Capt. F. Dunne, from 10th Foot, to be Major.

Sept. 23. Major Neil Campbell, Dep. Quarter-master-gen. of the Bombay army, to accept the second class of the order of the Dourance empire.

Sept. 22. Horatio Beckham, esq. Capt. h. p. 43d foot, and late Lieut.-Col. B.A.L. to accept the cross of St. Fernando of Spain, conferred for his services of the 31st May and 6th June 1836, on the heights of St. Sebastian.

Sept. 25. Major G. C. Du Plat, Roy. Eng. to have the local and temporary rank of Lieut.-Col. while employed on a particular service in Turkey in Europe.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders S. C. Dacres and Nicholas Corry, to be Captains.

Appointments.—Commander F. Warlen to the Medea; Captain Sir Samuel Roberts to the Calcutta; Commander W. Chassman to the Southampton.

The following Commanders have been appointed to Greenwich Hospital, in conformity to the recommendation of the late Naval and Military Commissioners' report:—Charles Robinson, 1794; Edw. Williams, 1803; W. C. C. Dalryell, 1814; Joseph Corbyn, 1814.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Colonel.—Lt. Hon. D. R. Pigot, re-elected. Waterford Co.—Hon. R. B. Carew.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. F. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. to be Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. G. Waddington, D.D. Dean of Durham.

Rev. W. H. Hale, to be Archdeacon of Middlesex.

Rev. J. Bartholomew, to be Canon of Exeter.

Rev. E. Crawley, to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. J. K. Greenham, to be Prebend. of Wells.

Rev. C. O. Mayne, to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. W. D. Willis, to be Prebendary of Wells.

Rev. Dr. W. Benn, Moylagh R. co. Meath.

Rev. W. Busfield, Neighley R. York.

Rev. J. Cox, Salcot Virley R. Essex.

Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, Marlborough St.

Mary V. Wilts.

Hon. and Rev. W. L. T. Harris, Wilton R. Wilts.

Rev. J. C. C. B. P. Hawkins, Rainsbury V. Wilts.

Rev. J. R. Hughes, Dorchester P. C. Oxon.

Rev. H. Mackenzie, Berrondsey St. James's

P. C. Surrey.

Rev. G. T. Marsh, Foxley R. Wilts.

Rev. L. M'Clintock, Monivea P. C. Galway.

Rev. T. P. Maurice, Michelmersh R. Hants.

Rev. J. Postlethwaite, Headon-cum-Upton V.

Notts.

Rev. T. St. George, Killybarrow V. Tipperary.

Rev. J. S. Stockwell, Wyly R. Wilts.

Rev. R. Wexx, Frenze R. Norf.

Rev. C. Yate, Holme V. York.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. H. Bradney, to Lord Keane.

Rev. H. N. Burrows, to the Duke of Sutherland.

Rev. J. Cottle, to Lord Ashburton.

Rev. Joseph Moore, to the Earl of Morley.

Rev. J. Nussey, to Lord Blandy.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Romilly, esq. to be a Master in Chancery.

Wm. Grove, esq. (of Worship-street office) to be magistrate of the New Police Court at Greenwich.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2. At Croxton Park, the wife of Samuel Newton, Jun. esq. a son.—4. At the Rocks, Gickfield, the wife of R. S. Stratfield, esq. a dau.—13. At Formosa Cottage, the lady of Sir George Young, Bart. a son.—The wife of J. L. W. Naper, esq. (daughter of Sir Gray Skipton, Bart.) a son.—16. At Bath, the wife of the Rev. R. V. Law, a son.—At Winchester, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Moberly, a son.

—19. The Hon. Emily, lady of the Rev. Henry Gray, Almondsbury, a son.—20. At Charle-rote Park, Warwickshire, the wife of George Lucy, esq. a son.—27. In Berkeley-sq. Lady Jane Walsh, a dau.—28. At the Charter House, the wife of Mr. Archdeacon Hale, a son.—29. At the Orchard, near Penzance, the wife of J. Trevelyan, esq. a son.—30. At Southampton, Viscountess Corry, a dau.

Deaths. At the Rectory, West Tytherly, the Lady Catharine Harrington, a son.—At Curzon-house, South Audley-st. the Hon. Mrs. G. T. O'Callaghan, a dau.—In Scotland, the wife of Major-General Cunningham, a dau.—In Dublin, the wife of Sir Rowan Hamilton, a dau.—At Ballynascreen, the Lady Elizabeth Brownlow, a dau.—At Monasterboice, Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Foster Delap, a dau.

Sept. 1. At Birt House, near Naas, the Countess of Clonmel, a son and heir.—2. In Grosvenor-crescent, the Countess of Clarendon, a dau.—3. In Gloucester-place, the Hon. Mrs. Brampton Gurdon, a son.—4. At Letterfourie-house, Banffshire, the wife of W. Shaw, esq. Serjeant-at-law, a son.—At the Provost's lodges, Elton-college, the Hon. Mrs. Hodgson, a dau.—At Stukeley, Camb. the wife of L. J. Turkington, esq. a son and heir.—At Knowle Hall, the wife of the Rev. Theodore Drury,

Rector of Westmill, Herts, a dau.—9. At Offley vicarage, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Thos. Salusbury, a son.—The wife of W. de Capell Brooke, esq. of Market Harborough, a dau.—The wife of J. St. George Burke, esq. of Parliament-st. a dau.—13. At Rugby, the wife of Col. Hardy, a dau.—16. At Cheltenham, the wife of T. G. Parry, esq. a son and heir.—18. The wife of R. M. O'Ferrall, esq. M.P. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 4. At Surat, J. W. Hoare, esq. 13th Bombay N. I. son of Sir Joseph Hoare, Bart. to Jane-Elis, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Charles Payne.

July 16. At Boulogne, Sebright Sheafe Coffin, esq. Madras Army, son of Ailm. Coffin, to Charlotte-Isabella-Grant, second dau. of Major Martin.—31. The Rev. J. S. Hodson, M.A., eldest son of the Archdeacon of Stafford, to Elizabeth-Dorrell, second dau. of the Rev. R. J. Vernon, late Senior Chaplain of St. Helena.—At Clifton, George, youngest son of James Lewis, esq. of Harley-st. to Elizabeth-Mary, eld. dau. of Jas. Cunningham, esq. of Clifton and Jamaica.—At St. James's, W. H. Penrose, esq. of Lahane, Cork, to the Hon. Miss Georgiana-Isabella Keane, second dau. of the Right Hon. Lord Keane, of Ghuznee and Cappoquin.—At Berne, Maitland Dashwood, esq. son of the late F. Dashwood, esq. to Matilda, widow of Col. E. Baker.—At Alverstoke, David R. B. Mapleton, esq. R. N. eldest son of Capt. David Mapleton, R.N., to Anne, dau. of David Compigne, esq. of Gosport.—At Mortlake, S. Beachcroft, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Elizabeth-Acworth, second dau. of Sir F. M. Osmanney, and widow of A. Prinsep, esq.—At Charlton, Kent, William, third son of the late John Carr, esq. of Ford, Northumberland, to Georgiana, only dau. of George Reed, esq.—At Castletown, Isle of Man, the Rev. W. Bell Christian, M.A. second son of the Hon. Deemster Christian, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Brine, esq.

22. At St. Mark's, Kennington, Henry Martyn Faulkner, esq. to Anne, youngest dau. of the late John Harding, esq. of St. James's-street.—John F. Vincent, esq. of Wrentham, to Sarah, dau. of James Hingston, esq. of Frostden Hall, Suffolk.

23. At Edinburgh, William Forsyce Blair, esq. eldest son of Col. Blair, of Blair, to Caroline-Isabella, youngest dau. of the late John Sprot, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.—At the British Embassy, Brussels, Capt. L. Wyatt, to Mona, youngest dau. of Capt. W. B. Rider, R.N.—At St. Pancras, Herbert Jacob, Capt. 19th regt. Bombay, to Mary, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. J. B. Dunsterville.

25. At Hurstmonceux, Gustavus-Edward, son of the late Francis Hare Naylor, esq. of Hurstmonceux Place, to Sarah-Anne, eldest dau. of S. P. Wright, esq. of Wood-green.—At Paris, Claudine Tarral, esq. M.D. to Vincenza, widow of Major-Gen. Harriott.

28. At Brixton, W. B. Hemming, esq. to Mary-Mace, and Lewis J. Wood, esq. to Maria, daughters of John Lawson, esq. of Lower Tolme Hill.—At Hastings, the Rev. H. G. Randall, Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, to Anne, eldest dau. of John Walker, esq. of Tonbridge Wells.

29. At Dover, (by his father, the Rev. Oliver Lodge, Rector of Emsworth, Cambs.) Charles Lodge, esq. of Peckham Rye, to Catharine, youngest dau. of Thomas Jones, esq. of Davish.

30. At St. George's, Hanover-square, James Hemming, esq. of Astwode House, Worc. to Louisa, only child of the late Richard Layll, esq.

31. At Mylor, Cornwall, William Heyrick Macaulay, Capt. 21st Madras regt. to Emma, dau. of Robert Shuttleworth Sutton, esq.—At St. James's, Westminster, the Rev. Charles Athly, Rector of Barrowden, Rutland, to Mary-Priscilla, second dau. of the late J. A. Balfour, esq. of Stamford.

Lastly. At Powerscourt, the Rev. John L. Moore, Fellow of Trin. Coll. Dublin, to Anne, dau. of H. J. Monck Mason, esq.—Rev. Wm. Cautfield, Rector of Mohafife, Ardfer, to Ellen, dau. of the late J. W. Smith, esq. of Silverhill, King's County, and niece of the late Thos. Lloyd, esq. M.P.—At Balbriggan, esq. Dublin, Hans Hamilton Woods, esq. of Milverton, to Louisa, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Edward Taylor, of Ardgillan Castle, Dublin.—At Kilfane, Hall P. Chamberlain, esq. Lieut. and Foot, to Amy, dau. of the Archdeacon of Croy.—At Cheltenham, Henry Pratt, esq. to Harriet-Agatha, eldest dau. of John Heath Litchbridge, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir Thomas B. Litchbridge, Bart.—At Brussels, General Langermann, of the Belgian Army, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Major Rice, Llynnybrain, co. Carmarthen.—At Dublin, the Rev. T. E. Dunkin, B.A. Chaplain to the East India Company, to Eliza, dau. of the Rev. R. Olipherts, Rector of Charlestown, co. Louth, and grand-dau. of Sir F. Macnaghten, Bart.—At Galway, Capt. Clune, 5th Fusiliers, to Sibella, dau. of the late John Bourke, esq. of Annagh, co. Galway.—At Leeds, the Rev. John Clark, Curate of Hunslet, and Chaplain to Lord Howden, to Anne, dau. of John Cawood, esq.—At Balrothery, Dublin, Henry Courtenay, esq. nephew of the late Rt. Hon. J. Courtenay, M.P. to Louise, dau. of the late Rev. C. Seaver, of Treagh, Armagh, and St. Andrew's, Dublin.—At Edinburgh, George, second son of J. B. Lennard, esq. and grandson of Sir T. B. Lennard, Bart. to Jessie, dau. and coh. of J. M. Drummond Nairne, esq. of Dunsinane Castle, Perthshire.—At Calcutta, Edm. Boulton, esq. Staff-Assistant Surgeon, to Margaret, dau. of the late Sir H. M. Farrington, Bart. of Spring Lawn, Devon.—At Benares, Robert Price, esq. 6th N. I. grandson of the late Sir C. Price, Bart. M.P. to Sophia, dau. of Major Ansell, 6th Light Cavalry.—At Culpeper, India, Capt. W. L. Beaton, commanding Lundbeck, Legation, to Margaret, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Bengal Eng.

Aug. 1. Major Macready, to Martha-Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Rolls, of Bryanston-square, and The Hon. Mrs. Moun, esq.

3. At Westminster, T. Fryn, Major John Blood, late of the 66th Light Infantry, to Marianne, eldest dau. of John Verbury, esq. of Clifton, and Somersetshire.—The Rev. H. A. Loveday, second son of Gen. Loveday, to Elizabeth, dau. of Wm. Mills, esq. and Lady Lonsdale, of the time, Dedham.—Major R. E. Burrows, to Frances-Catherine, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Sir R. Le P. Trench, Lieut.-Col. 74th Regt.

4. At Edinburgh, Francis J. White, esq. M.D. of Perth, to Lillias-Anne, dau. of the late B. B. Buchanan, esq. M.D. of Dumfries, and niece of Sir Donald Campbell, Bart.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. J. C. Davenport, Rector of Shillington, Leic. to Mary-Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. J. S. Mathews, Rector of Hitcham, Suffolk.—At Newton Abbott, Devon, by his father the Rev. O. Rouse, Rector of Telcott, James A. Rouse, esq. of North Curry, solicitor, to Charlotte-Maria-Herring, only dau. of the late Rev. James Rouse.—At Wells-street Chapel, Marylebone, the Rev. J. W. Pope, of Heavitree, to Christina, dau. of Bracy Clark, esq. F.R.S.—At Lincouse, William M. Marriott, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, Leic. to Anne, second dau. of the late Francisco de Joye, formerly a mer-

Chant of Bristol. — At St. Marylebone New Church, 15. P. Seale, esq. eldest son of Sir John Seale, Bart. M.P. to Emily, youngest dau. of the late Col. Hartman, Coldstream Guards. — At Little Kingston, Glouc. the Rev. Edward Barclay Wilmot, son of Sir Barclay Wilmot, Bart. M.P. to Frances-Anne, dau. of the late Rev. Charles Ekins, Canon of Salisbury. — At Spilsby, the Rev. R. C. H. Hotchkiss, Rector of Thimbleby, to Julia-Pearson, younger dau. of the Rev. John Banks, Rector of Bray-toft. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. William Brayshaw, esq. of Hanover-st. to Eleanor, second dau. of Wm. Hutton, esq. of Beetham House, Westmorland. — At Croydon, the Rev. T. G. Wilmer, youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Randall Gosspie, of Thorp Arch Hall, Yorkshire, to Emma, second dau. of the late H. R. Raven, esq. of Croydon. — At Guildford, Henry Blake, esq. of Wichefield, Isle of Wight, to Emma, only dau. of Capt. Smith, late of the 2nd Life Guards.

5. At Henslie, York, the Rev. Hodgson Brailsford, LL.B., to Ann-Martha, eldest dau. of John Hudson, esq. of Hull. — At Southampton, the Rev. George T. Warner, Curate of St. Paul's, Leeds, to Susan-Hobson, second dau. of Wm. S. Oke, Esq. M.D.

6. At Thrupton, Hants, G. A. F. Wilks, esq. M.D. of Hart-st. Bloomsbury, to Sarah, second dau. of Harry Noyes, esq. — At St. Helen's, Lanc., Joseph Whittock Whit-tuck, youngest son of Samuel Whittock, esq. of Hanham Hall, Glouc. to Emily-Rose, youngest dau. of the late Michael Hughes, esq. of Sherdley House, Lanc. — At Cantray, Inverness, John Craig Fitchard, esq. of Byfleet, Surrey, to Anna-Maria, dau. of Col. Grogan, of Seashell, Ireland. — At Marylebone Church, John Randolph Ross, esq. of Penkhull, Staff. to Harriett, third dau. of the late Walter Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt House, Suff. — At Fotheringhay, John Glenilton Atkinson, esq. of Peterborough, to Mary, only dau. of R. S. Tomlin, esq. — At Greenwich, C. C. Davie, esq. Capt. 6th Regt., only son of the late Rev. C. Davie, Preb. of Exeter, to Eliza-Frances, third dau. of Capt. W. White, of Van-brugh House, Maise-hill. — At Manchester, the Rev. Henry Huntingford, Canon Rescutorship of Hereford, and nephew to the late Bishop Huntingford, to Eugenia-Jane, third dau. of the Rev. Kyrie E. Money, Preb. of Hereford. — At the Palace, Valetta, Lieut. E. W. Stopford, R.N. son of the Hon. R. B. Stopford, Canon of Windsor, to Julia-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Capt. Wilbraham, R.N., step-dau. of Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry F. Bonverie, Governor of Malta. — At Trinity Church, Marylebone, C. B. Cotton, esq. of Kingsgate, Isle of Thanet, to Harriet-Langford, second dau. of Thomas Oliver, esq. of Devonshire-place. — At Rufford, Lanc. the Rev. J. T. Hodgson, Rector of Brinklow, Warw. to Sophia-Eliza-beth, dau. of Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart.

8. At Bathwick, Capt. William P. Hind, 71st Bengal Regt. to Ann, eldest dau. of Jonathan Johnson, esq. — At St. James's, Wilton Yeates, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq. to Harri-ott-Eliza, eldest dau. of John Wright, esq. of Pall Mall.

10. At Leyton, Essex, H. M. Harvey, of York-place, esq. to Dorothy-Anne, dau. of W. Davis, esq. of Leytonstone.

11. At Chichester, the Rev. George B. Caffin, Vicar of Brompton, Berks, to Ellen-Mary, youngest dau. of B. Caffin, esq. late of Chichester. — At Carow, Pemb. Charles Allen, esq. Bengal Civil Service, to Mary, youngest dau. of J. Allen, esq. of Freestone Hall. — At St. George's, Han-sq. Henry Beauchamp, esq. to Louisa, eldest dau. of Sir George Wombwell. — At Marylebone, C. C. Brooke, esq. of

Woodbridge, to Cecilia-Augusta, fourth dau. of the late W. Clerk, esq. of East Bergholt House. — At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. J. W. Donaldson, M.A. to Eleanor-Leathes, dau. of Sir John C. Mortlock, Commissioner of Excise. — John-Charles Rowlett, eldest son of John Rowlett, esq. of Bath, to Henrietta, third dau. of Thomas Pycroft, esq. — At Leominster, Sussex, Edward-Carleton, eldest son of W. Holmes, esq. of Brookfield, to Elizabeth-Carleton, only dau. of the late John Sayres, esq. — The Rev. Edward-Smith Pryce, B.A. of Abingdon, to Anna, youngest dau. of William Heath, esq. of Boleston. — At Southwell, Notts, Hugh-Boyd Mackay, esq. of Coleraine, third son of Hugh Mackay, esq. of Knockmorehouse, Antrim, to Marian, youngest dau. of the late William Simpson, esq. — At Stratfieldseaye, R. K. Sconce, esq. son of R. C. Sconce, esq. of Malta, to Elizabeth-Cath. third dau. of the Rev. Edw. Repton, Preb. of Westminster.

12. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Mar-maduke Robinson, esq. of Great George-st. to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late J. G. Maude, esq. also of Great George-st. — At Greenwich, Franklin Duplop, esq. R. Art. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Lt.-Col. H. W. Gordon, R. Art. — At St. Pancras, Philip Hurd, esq. to Annie, dau. of Alfred Johnson, esq. of Highgate-hill. — At Southsea, J. O. M'William, esq. M.D. Surgeon R. N. to Margaret, dau. of Thomas Galloway, esq. R.N. — At Alverstoke, Hants, T. B. Browne, esq. only son of John Browne, esq. of Sulpherton House, Glouc. to Mary-Eliza, second dau. of G. J. Sullivan, esq. of Wilbury Park, Wilts. — At Chigwell, James Hargwood, esq. of Edgbaston, Warw. to Cecilia, only child of Samuel-Hall Lord, esq. — At High Wycombe, Francis A. Bulley, esq. of Reading, to Louisa, eldest dau. of John Nash, esq. of High Wycombe.

13. At Bexley, Thomas-Henry, eldest son of T. H. Plasket, esq. of Clifford-st. Bond-st. to Emma, second dau. of R. H. Dowling, esq. — At Marylebone, Lieut.-Colonel L. Cooper, of R. I. Service, to Elizabeth-Sarah Mures, of Lower Belgrave-st. — At Christchurch, Marylebone, J. M. Herbert, of Lincoln's-inn, esq. late Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Jones, esq. of Lower Garthmeil, Montg. — At Rath-counch, M.A. Westmeath, the Rev. S. F. Auchmuty, M.A. to Louisa-Caroline, only dau. of the late Rev. Keeling Freeman, of Pedmore Hall, Staff. — At Melcombe Regis, Joseph G. Stevenson, of Clapham, Surrey, esq. to Sydney, dau. of the late Joshua Jenour, of Chigwell, Essex, esq. — At Stoke, L. Tripe, esq. son of C. Tripe, esq. of Devonport, to Ann, dau. of Rear-Adm. Curry, C.B.

14. At St. Giles-in-the-Fields, William-Armstrong, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. D. S. Fallon, Bombay army, to Mary-Ann, eldest dau. of Daniel Herbert, esq. — At All Souls', Langham-place, Lieut.-Col. Losack, B.A. son of the late Adm. Losack, to Grace-Grant, widow of M. C. Losack, esq. R. Art.

15. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Frederick Allan, esq. of Woburn-sq. to Ann, only dau. of William Pratt, esq. of Russell-sq. — At Aldenham, Charles Sawyer, esq. 3d Buffs, eldest son of C. Sawyer, esq. of Alford, Berks, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of J. F. Timins, esq. of Hilsfeld, Herts. — At Durham, G. M. Gray, esq. of Torrington-sq. to Fanny, second dau. of the late John Wilson, esq. of Brigham Hill, Cumberland.

17. At Florence, the Hon. Henry-Alexander Savile, second son of the Earl of Mexborough, to Catharine, third dau. of the late Kingsmill Pennefather, of New Park, Tipperary. — In Dublin, Randal Plunkett, esq. of Bellevue, to

Eliza-Caroline, third dau. of A. B. Darcey, esq. of Upper Buckingham-st.

18. At Wilton, the Earl of Shelburne, son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, K. G. to Lady Georgiana Herbert, fifth dau. of the late Earl of Pembroke.—At Chiswick, Philip Griffith, jun. esq. of Lambeth, to Cecilia, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Horne, B.D. Rector of St. Catharine Coleman, London.—At Thetford, the Rev. Fred. Sims, of Nayland, Suffolk, fifth son of the Rev. W. F. Sims, Rector of West Bergholt, Essex, to Fanny, eldest dau. of the late E. H. Barker, esq.—At Streatham, John-Curtis Hayward, esq. of Quedgeley House, Glouc. to Elizabeth, dau. of Benjamin Harrison, esq. of Clapham Common.—At Theydon-mount, Henry Bullock, esq. eldest son of Jonathan Bullock, esq. of Faulkbourne Hall, Essex, to Cicely-Abigail, eldest dau. of Sir R. B. Smyth, Bart.

19. At Dundee, Robert Jobb, esq. Barrister-at-Law, third son of the late Hon. Richard Jobb, Second Justice of the King's Bench in Ireland, to Emily-Harriet, youngest dau. of the Very Rev. Dean Horsley.

20. At Sawton, Camb. the Rev. E. N. Adams, D.D. Rector of Rumpstone, Notts, to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late Charles Martindale, esq. of Sawton.—At Salisbury, Captain G. Emly, late of Bengal Art. to Mrs. Fawson, of the Close.—At Kinet, Salop, the Rev. T. B. Murray, M.A. Rector of St. Dunstan's in the East, to Helen, eldest dau. of the late Major-Gen. Sir William Douglas, K.C.H.—At York, James Maitland, esq. Compt. R.N. to Frances-Harriot, third dau. of the late R. S. Short, esq. of Vellington Grove, Lanc.—At Berne, N. H. Sewell, esq. of Millbrook, Isle of Wight, to Maria-Jane-Billingsley, eldest dau. of the Rev. G. T. Seymour, of Tyntesfield, Wrexham, Sou. —At St. Pancras, Charles, only son of Charles Gordon, esq. of Goswell-st. to Anne-Catharine, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. T. Newton, E.I. Service.—At Cheltenham, H. H. Penny, esq. of the Middle Temple, son of the Rev. Henry Penny, of Kensington, to Mary-Katharine, only child of the late John Forsyth, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Claines, Worc. Thomas Skelding, of Euston-sq. eldest son of H. Skelding, esq. of Bridgenorth, to Ann-Ursula, youngest dau. of the late James Wakeman, esq. of Worcester, and first cousin to Sir Wiley Wakeman, Bart.—At Southampton, the Right Hon. Lieut-General Lord Keane, G.C.B. G.C.H. to Charlotte-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Boland.

21. Robert-Windle Horne, esq. Indian Army, son of the Rev. J. Horne, Rector of St. Katharine Coleman, London, to Maria, second dau. of the Rev. R. Bickerstaff, Vicar of St. Martin's, Salop.

22. At Taney, Dublin, J. W. Crowley, esq. Capt. 47th Reg. eldest son of the late W. Crowley, esq. of Westrop House, Highworth, to Anastasia, second dau. of the late L. J. O'Neill Donovan, esq.

23. At Burghclere, Hants, Henry-Alworth Merewether, esq. eldest son of Mr. Serj. Merewether, to Maria, eldest dau. of Sir James Fellowes, of Abbury House.—At Snailwell, Camb. the Rev. Tansley Hall, M.A. of Fordham, to Harriett, ninth dau. of the Rev. N. T. Hill, Rector of Snailwell.—At Munich, Chas. Wilshire, esq. of Hitchen, to Elizabeth-Marie, eldest dau. of the late W. M. Farmer, esq. of Nonsuch Park, Surrey.

24. At Barnwood, near Gloucester, George, second son of the late Richard Townsend, esq. of Speen, Berks, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Grantham, esq. of Croydon.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. D. Allen, Rector of North-Cerney, Glouc. to Jane, dau. of the late E. H. Mortimer, esq. and widow of Rev. C. E. Henry.—At Hornsey, W. C. Cater, Jun.

esq. to Gertrude-Antonia Dewilde, of Highgate.—At Windsor, the Rev. F. Williams, to Elizabeth, only dau. of W. Borridge, esq.

27. William Blathwayt, esq. of Haden House, Compton, Berks, to Elizabeth-Judith, third dau. of W. T. Welfitt, esq. of Gleanby Hall, Lincolnshire.

29. At Swatara, William-Gibson Craig, esq. eldest son of Sir J. G. Craig, of Riccarton, Bart. to Betsey-Sarah, dau. of J. H. Vivian, esq. of Singleton, M.P.—At Woolstone, Richard Temple, esq. of The Nash, Worc. to Penelope, only child of the Rev. Alex. Luders, Rector of Woolstone, Glouc.—At Guernsey, the Rev. M. Hawtrey, Curate of Brading, I. W. to Louisa, eldest dau. of the late De Lisle Dobree, esq. of De Beauvoir.

31. At St. Margaret's, the Hon. Henry-Edward-Hall Gage, eldest son of Viscount Gage, to Sophia-Scina, only dau. of Sir C. Knightley, Bart.—At Paddington, Henry Gaudin, esq. Australind, to Annette-Josephine-Mawber, youngest dau. of the Rev. W. G. Huel, Rector of Alençon, Warw.—At Burton-Overy, Leic. Russell Kendall, esq. only son of Peter Kendall, esq. of Walthamstow, to Mary, second dau. of the Rev. Thomas Thorp.

Sept. 1. At St. Pancras, the Rev. Thomas Knox, eldest son of the late Archbishop of Armagh, to Eliza-Winckworth, eldest dau. of the late Ellis Beut, esq. Judge, Advocate of New South Wales, and his brother Charles-George Knox, of Lincoln's Inn, to Isabella-Hannah, youngest dau. of the said Ellis Beut, esq.—At Cheltenham, Samuel Walker, esq. of Lincoln's Inn fields, and the Grange, Leic. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Hon. Sir R. Le Poer Trench, K.C.B.—At West-Coke, I. W. John William Cunningham, esq. of Harrow-on-the-Hill, to Elizabeth-Anne, dau. of the late John Hamlet, esq.—At Clerkenwell, the Rev. Hugh Hughes, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, to Elizabeth-Bunhill, relict of the Rev. Thomas Greenwood, A.M. Lecturer of St. Giles's, Chapplegate.—At St. Pancras, T. Drummond Campbell, esq. Donkey Arms, to Martha, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Boyle, of Kilmuthy.—At Paddington, Cooke-Tylden Pattenson, esq. of Pavey, to Emily, fourth dau. of the late Osborne Tylden, esq. of Torre Hill, Kent.—At Wells, S. L. Gower, esq. of Little Hempsford, Devon, to Agnes-Bonham, third dau. of the late E. Skeete, esq. of Barbadoes.—At Marylebone, the Rev. George Chetwode, son of Sir John Chetwode, Bart. to Mrs. Leslie Jones, dau. of the late Dr. Shipley, Dean of St. Asaph.

2. At Christ Church, Marylebone, Charles Hance, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Mary, dau. of James Ashley, esq. of Gloucester-place.—At Brussels, Arthur, third son of the late Thomas Lett, esq. of Lambeth, Surrey, and St. Peter's, Isle of Thant, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Vermeulen, esq. of Antwerp.—At Whitechurch, near Twickenham, Captain Popen, 45th regt. to Elizabeth-Anna, only dau. of J. Collet, esq. M.P.—At Heabury, Glouc. the Rev. Henry R. Julius, B.A. of Farnham, to Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of the late J. H. Butterworth, esq. of Clapham, Surrey.

3. At Buttridge Wells, Alfred J. Beeching, esq. of Mar-place, to Frances-Mary, eldest dau. of the late Robert Belt, esq. of Boswall, York, and the Inner Temple.—At Kettering, John Robinson, jun. son of John Robinson, esq. of Doughty-st. to Susan-Sophia, fifth dau. of the Rev. James Hogg, Vicar of Geddington.—At Brighton, William Hood, esq. of Upper Bedford-pl. to Harriet, eldest dau. of Major Willard, of Eastbourne.—At St. Mark's, Kensington, James Tennent, esq. late Major Madras Army, to Louisa Brown, eldest dau. of T. Urown, esq. of North Brixton.

OBITUARY.

EARL OF DUCIE.

July 22. At his seat, Woodchester, near Cirencester, in his 63th year, the Right Hon. Thomas Reynolds-Moreton, first Earl of Ducie, and Baron Moreton (1837), fifth Baron Ducie, of Tortworth, co. Glouce. (1763), M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. •

His Lordship was born Aug. 31, 1775, the eldest son of Francis third Baron Ducie, Capt. R.N. and Provost Marshal of Jamaica, by his first wife Mary daughter of Thomas Purvis, of Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset, esq. He was a member of Exeter College, Oxford, and was created M.A. June 28, 1797. He succeeded his father in the peerage, Aug. 28, 1808; and was advanced to the dignity of an Earl, by patent dated Jan. 21, 1837. He had voted in favour of the Reform Bill.

Lord Ducie married Dec. 5, 1797, Frances, only daughter of Henry first Earl of Carnarvon, and aunt to the present Earl; and by her Ladyship, who died on the 22nd Aug. 1831, he had issue three sons and five daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Mary-Elizabeth Kitty, Countess of Denbigh, married in 1822 to William present and seventh Earl of Denbigh, and has a numerous family; 2. the Right Hon. Henry George Francis now Earl of Ducie; he was born in 1802, and married in 1826 the Hon. Elizabeth Dutton, eldest daughter of Lord Sherborne, and has issue an only surviving son, now Lord Moreton, born in 1829; 3. the Hon. Augustus Henry Moreton, M.P. for East Gloucestershire; he married in 1837, Mary-Jane, only daughter of the late Sir Charles Macdonald Lockhart, Bart., and has issue a daughter; 4. Lady Julia, married in 1824 to James Haughton Langston, esq. of Saraden, co. Oxford, formerly M.P. for the city of Oxford; 5. Lady Charlotte, married in 1831 to Capt. Maurice Frederick Fitzhardinge Berkeley, R.N. next brother to Lord Segrave, and M.P. for Gloucester, and has issue two sons and two daughters; 6. the Hon. Percy Moreton; 7. Lady Emily; and 8. Lady Catharine.

Lord Ducie was very highly esteemed in his neighbourhood as an amiable man and liberal landlord. His body was interred on the 29th July in the mausoleum at Tortworth, attended by his sons and his son-in-law the Earl of Denbigh.

GENERAL THE HON. SIR R. W.

O'CALLAGHAN, G.C.B.

June 9. In Clarges-street, in his 63d year, the Hon. Sir Robert William O'Callaghan, a Lieut.-General in the army, Colonel of the 89th Foot, and G.C.B.; next brother to Lord Viscount Lismore.

He was born in Oct. 1777, the second son of Cornelius first Lord Lismore, by Frances, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, aunt to the present Lord Ponsonby, to the Countess Grey, the Bishop of Derry, and to Major-Gen. Sir William Ponsonby, who was slain at Waterloo. In his 17th year he entered the army, receiving his first commission as Ensign in the 28th Foot, the 29th Nov. 1794; one week after he was made Lieutenant in the 36th Light Dragoons, and on the 31st Jan. following a Captain in the same regiment. He was for a time an Aide-de-Camp on the staff of Earl Fitz William, and subsequently on that of the Marquess Camden, during the time those noblemen respectively held the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

On the 19th April 1796 he removed to the 22nd Light Dragoons, which he accompanied in the expedition to Egypt; and, after his return, he sat, in 1796, in the Irish Parliament, as representative of the borough of Fethard.

From the 23d June to the 3rd Dec. 1802, he was on half pay, and then exchanged to the 18th Light Dragoons, from which on the 17th Feb. following he was promoted to a Majority in the 40th Foot, and on the 16th July ensuing to a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 39th Foot, and the command of a battalion, which in 1805 he conducted to the Mediterranean, and commanded in garrison at Malta. At that time the grenadier companies of two British regiments there having been formed into a battalion, he was chosen to command it; and never, perhaps, did England send forth a finer body of men. He led it in the descent of the British forces on Calabria, where, at Marina, following the example of its Colonel, who fell upon the enemy sword in hand, it greatly distinguished itself.

In 1811, after being some time stationed in Sicily, he resumed the command of the 39th regiment, which, joining the army in Spain, formed part of a brigade of the 2d division in the corps of Lord Hill. Col. O'Callaghan accompa-

mied that corps in its advance upon Madrid, and in all the subsequent operations of 1812. In the following year he fought at Vittoria, and his conduct in maintaining the village of Subijana de Alava against all the efforts of the enemy to regain possession of it, is specially noticed in the Duke of Wellington's despatch on that victory. He bore a part in all the intricate operations and sanguinary battles which took place among the Pyrenees mountains; and his gallantry on the heights of Garris, in Feb. 1814, is again specially noticed by the Duke of Wellington.

On his promotion to the rank of Major-General, June 4, 1814, he gave up the command of the 39th Foot; and on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, he was placed in the grade of Knights Commanders. On the renewal of hostilities, he immediately tendered his services, and repaired to Belgium, but was not appointed to the command of a brigade until after the battle of Waterloo. This he continued to command at Paris, until the army of occupation was withdrawn from France.

In 1825 he was placed in command of the forces in Scotland, where, during six years, he discharged, with much discretion, the duties confided to him, receiving and exercising hospitality in so frank and liberal a spirit as to obtain general regard. On the 7th Sept. 1829 he was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 27th Foot; on the 22d July 1830 to the rank of Lieut.-General; and in October following was appointed Commander of the Forces at Madras. In that responsible and difficult situation, his tact and good sense, combined with the utmost zeal and fidelity, assured for him the success which accompanied him through life. On the 4th March 1833 he was promoted to the Colonelcy of the 39th Foot, which having arrived in Madras from Australia, under Lieut.-Col. Sir Patrick Lindsay, was employed by Sir Robert in a successful expedition against the Rajah of Coorg. Among the officers of the regiment Sir Robert found many friends and companions of earlier days; and their society, and that of Indian acquaintance, he enjoyed with a soldier-like simplicity, which at once accorded with his habits and was not incompatible with his high rank. He returned to England in 1836, with an accession to his fortune, honourably acquired. In 1838 he was invested by her Majesty with the insignia of a Grand Cross of the Bath. Sir Robert was not married. His body has been conveyed for interment to the family vault at Lismore.

SIR W. H. PALMER, BART.

May 29. At Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park, Sir William Henry Palmer, the third Baronet, of Castle Lackin, co. Mayo.

He was the younger son of Sir Roger Palmer, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1777. He succeeded to the title on the death of his elder brother Sir John Roger Palmer; and married Miss Alice Franklin, by whom he had issue three sons: William-Henry-Roger, born in 1802; Francis-Roger; and John-Roger; and three daughters, Charlotte-Alice, married to Lieut.-Col. William Perceval, C. B., Augusta-Sophia, and Ellen-Ambrosia, married to Hugh Higgins, esq.

The eldest son married Eleanora, daughter of John Matthews, esq. of Plas Bostock, co. Denbigh, and has an only daughter, born in 1829; but the succession to the title and larger estates, at Palmerstown, co. Mayo, and Kenure Park, co. Dublin, is said to be disputed by the second son, who is a Lieutenant in the 60th Rifles, lately returned from foreign service.

GEN. SIR HENRY FANE, G.C.B.

March 24. On board the Malabar, at St. Michael's, aged 61, General Sir Henry Fane, G.C.B. Commander-in-Chief in India, Colonel of the 1st Dragoon Guards, and a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers, and D.C.L.

He was born the 26th Nov. 1778, the eldest son of the Hon. Henry Fane, of Fulbeck, co. Lincoln, uncle to the present Earl of Westmorland, by Anne, daughter of Edward Buckley Batson, esq. He entered the army as a Cornet in the 6th Dragoon Guards in 1792 (being then fourteen years of age). In 1793 and 1794 he served as Aid-de-Camp to the then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and obtained a Lieutenancy in the 55th foot. In 1794 he was promoted to the Capt.-Lieutenancy of the 6th Dragoon Guards, in which regiment he was appointed Major in 1795, and Lieut.-Colonel in 1797, and continued with it until the 24th Dec. 1804, having served in Ireland during the whole of the rebellion of 1797. The 25th Dec. 1804 he was removed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 1st or King's Dragoon Guards; and on the 1st of Jan. 1805 was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, which gave him the rank of Colonel in the army. In June 1808 he was appointed Brigadier-General, and directed to accompany the army ordered to embark at Cork, under Sir Arthur Wellesley; and previous to landing in Mondego Bay, in Portugal, the light troops, forming the advanced guard of that

army, were placed under his command. He commanded these troops at the affair of Roleia and the battle of Vimiera, and continued in command of them until after the Convention of Cintra. He was one of those appointed to march under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Moore to Spain, in the autumn of 1809; and he commanded a brigade, consisting of the 38th, 82nd, and 79th regiments, during the operations of that autumn, and in the retreat through Galicia, and at the battle of Corunna. The 25th July 1810, he received the rank of Major-General.

He again embarked for Portugal in the spring of 1810, and was placed in command of the brigade of cavalry consisting of the 3rd Dragoon Guards and the 4th Dragoons; he served the campaign of 1810, and was at the battle of Talavera, with this brigade. In the spring of 1811 he was appointed to command the cavalry attached to the corps of Lieut.-Gen. Hill, consisting of the 13th British and four regiments of Portuguese Dragoons, which corps was stationed on the right bank of the Tagus, watching a considerable French force, while the main army was on the north side of the Sierra d'Estrella, on the Mondego. In this command he served the campaign of 1811; at the battle of Busaco; and until the army was withdrawn to the lines of Torres Vedras. He was then detached by Sir Arthur Wellesley over the Tagus, and placed in command of the troops in the Alentejo: in this unhealthy climate he suffered so much as to be obliged to resign his command and return to England.

In the spring of 1813 he again joined the army previous to their advance from the frontier of Portugal, and resumed the command of the cavalry attached to Lieut.-Gen. Hill's corps, which he held at the battle of Vittoria, and to the termination of the campaign.

At the commencement of 1814 he was placed in command of the troops stationed on the small river Aran, for the purpose of covering the corps of Lord Hill, employed in the blockade of Bayonne. In Feb. when the army began to advance into France, he resumed the command of the cavalry and horse artillery, and commanded those troops during all the operations of the spring of 1814, at the battles of Orthes and Albi, and at Toulouse, and on their march from the south of France to Calais, and embarked thence for England in August. The 13th July 1814 he was appointed Colonel of the 23d Light Dragoons, and on the 3d of Aug. following he was removed to the Colonelcy of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

Upon his arrival at home he was ap-

pointed Inspector of Cavalry, in which situation he continued until the renewal of the war in 1815, when he was ordered to take the command of the Sussex district. From thence he was removed, in consequence of the turbulent appearance of the Midland counties, to the command of the centre district, and on the 17th Jan. 1817, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General upon the continent, and placed in command of the cavalry and horse artillery of the British army of occupation in France.

The 12th of Aug. 1819 he received the brevet of Lieut.-General; on the 23d Feb. 1827 was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 1st Dragoon Guards; and on the 10th Jan. 1837 attained the full rank of General.

Sir Henry Fane three times received the thanks of Parliament, and was decorated with a cross and one clasp for Roleia and Vimiera, Corunna, Talavera, Vittoria, and Orthes; was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath on the enlargement of the order June 5. 1815, and a Grand Cross on the 24th Jan. 1826.

He was privately married, and had several children. His youngest son Arthur married in 1832 Lucy Harriet, eldest daughter of John Benett, esq. M.P. for South Wiltshire.

GEN. SIR JOHN OSWALD, G.C.B.

June 8. At Dunkirk, co. Fife, General Sir John Oswald, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G. Colonel of the 35th Foot.

Sir John Oswald had seen much service, having been fifty-three years on full pay. He was appointed Second Lieut. in the 7th foot in March 1789. He embarked for Gibraltar in July, 1790; in Jan. 1791, was appointed Captain in an independent company; and in March, Captain in the 3rd foot; in July, 1793, Brigade-Major to Gen. Leland, which situation he renounced upon the grenadier company he commanded being ordered for foreign service. He joined the second battalion of grenadiers under Lieut.-Col. Cradock in Nov. 1793, and embarked for the West Indies, that battalion forming a part of the expedition under Sir Charles Grey; was present at the capture of the Islands of Martinique, St. Lucie, and Guadaloupe, and personally engaged in the various actions and sieges which that service gave rise to. From thence he proceeded to St. Domingo, and remained in garrison there till it was notified that, on account of the loss his company had sustained, it was to be drafted, and the officers and non-commissioned officers sent to England.

The 1st of April, 1797, this officer was

appointed Lieut.-Colonel in the 35th foot, and in 1799 he embarked on the expedition for Holland. He commanded his regiment on the 19th of Sept. when the 1st battalion was long and severely engaged, and sustained great loss. It was honoured with the approbation of the Commander-in-Chief, and the Lieut.-Colonel was particularly thanked by the Duke of Gloucester, then Prince William, to whose brigade he belonged. Lieut.-Col. Oswald was severely wounded in that action, and obliged to return to England for the recovery of his health.

In Feb. 1800, he embarked for the Mediterranean, with the corps under Gen. Pigot; he landed in Minorca, and thence proceeded to the blockade of Malta, at the capture of which island he was present. He remained there until the conclusion of the peace of Amiens. On the recommencement of hostilities in 1804, he repaired to Malta, and commanded the regiment until May, 1805, when he was compelled to return to England on account of private affairs, but remained for three months only.

In Oct. 1805, he had the brevet of Colonel. He joined the army under Sir James Craig in Feb. 1806. Upon the troops landing in Sicily he was appointed Commandant of Melazzo; in June the same year, he commanded the advance destined to cover the disembarkation of the troops under Sir James Stuart, in St. Eufemia Bay; and defeated a considerable body of the enemy, who attacked his force; was next appointed to the 3rd brigade of that army, and commanded the same in the battle of Maida. Two days after the action he marched with the same brigade into Lower Calabria, captured about three hundred French prisoners at Monteleone, with all the enemy's depôt, and pushed on by forced marches to the investment of Scylla Castle, the siege of which was confided to him, and, after resisting twenty days, it was subdued. He returned to Sicily with the army, and was in November honoured by General Fox with the appointment of Brigadier-General: this nomination was cancelled by order of the Commander-in-Chief.

In Feb. 1807, he embarked for Egypt with the corps under the orders of Major-Gen. Fraser. Two battalions of the 35th regiment, formed into his brigade, landed with the first portion of the troops that reached that country; he was entrusted with the command of the party selected for assaulting the forts in Alexandria, and stormed and carried the western lines and forts, taking a considerable quantity of artillery, and driving the Turks, who defended them, within the

walls. The interior fort it was deemed inexpedient to attempt; the place capitulated two days after, and Col. Oswald proceeded as second in command in the second (unsuccessful) expedition against Rosetta. Upon the return of the troops he was appointed Commandant of Alexandria. When the army withdrew to Sicily, he was made Commandant of Augusta by Sir John Moore; and in June, 1808, appointed Brigadier-Gen. in the Mediterranean. In Oct. following he returned to Melazzo, where he was second in command of a large force, the discipline of which was in a great measure confided to him. In 1809, he had the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples, and was appointed Commandant of Procida, on its surrender. He returned in July to Sicily. In Sept. the same year, he commanded the force employed to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian Islands, Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo, surrendered to the troops under his orders, whereby nearly 1500 of the enemy were taken or dispersed, and several valuable possessions added to the British dominions. In March 1810, he collected a force amounting to about 2,000 men, and proceeded against Santa Maura, landed on the 23rd, drove the enemy from the town and stormed the entrenchment, personally leading the troops into the most formidable post. On the 16th April, after eight days' open trenches, the fortress capitulated. In this command, in addition to his military duties, Brig.-General Oswald was charged with the whole civil administration of the different islands, which, upon the enemy's surrender, were left without any frame of government. He perfected the organization of the civil and military local governments of the Ionian Isles; established an advantageous intercourse with the neighbouring Turkish Pashas, and by the conduct of his government confirmed the favourable prepossessions which the Greeks generally entertained towards the British name and control. The 11th of Feb. 1811, Gen. Oswald was appointed Colonel of the Greek Light Infantry, a corps he had formed and organized chiefly from the prisoners of that nation. Upon quitting the Ionian Isles, he received from their several inhabitants, addresses expressive of their sense of the benefits which they had derived from his administration, and from the happy change in their situation which he had been instrumental in bringing about; each of these addresses was accompanied with an appropriate gift.

The 4th of June 1811, he received the rank of Major-General, and in Nov. was

placed on the staff of the Western District. During that command he succeeded in re-establishing the peace of Bristol, and in preserving from destruction the houses of its worthy member, R. Hart Davis, esq. endangered by the fury of a mob stimulated to mischief by seditious harangues.

In Aug. following, Major-Gen. Oswald was nominated to the Peninsular Staff; he joined the army under the Marquess Wellington on the 22nd of Oct. and accompanied his Lordship during the severe cavalry affair of the 23rd and 24th. He was placed in command of the 5th division of the army, vacant in consequence of Lieut.-Gen. Leith being wounded, and took the command of the left of the army, at the moment when warmly engaged, both at Villa Morilla and Palencia. He continued to conduct that division during the remainder of the arduous retreat, and had the satisfaction to place it, with little comparative loss, in cantonments on the Douro; from whence he returned to Britain.

In May 1812 he rejoined the army on taking the field, and resumed the command of the 5th division, forming a portion of the left column under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham. He directed that division during the masterly march through the North of Portugal and the Spanish provinces of Zamora, Leon, and Palencia, till it crossed the Ebro. At the battle of Vittoria he was charged with all the troops composing the advance of the left column, consisting of Brig.-Gen. Pack's brigade of Portuguese, Col. Longe's Spanish division, a squadron of Major-Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry, and the 5th division. With these troops he attacked and drove the enemy from the heights. The trophies of the day were obtained chiefly, as the Duke of Wellington states, in consequence of the left attack; and it may be further averred, that the 5th division was the portion of the left chiefly engaged.

He continued to hold the same command, during the blockade of St. Sebastian, until the return of Sir James Leith on the 30th Aug., and he continued his valuable services to the last, by acting as a volunteer, and accompanying the Lieut.-General to the trenches on the occasion of the assault.

Upon Lieut.-Gen. Leith being again wounded, the command of the 5th division was again conferred upon Major-Gen. Oswald; and upon the 10th of Nov. he commanded it when the enemy's forward posts, in front of St. Jean de Luz, were driven in during the night. Shortly after,

a variety of domestic calls and misfortunes compelled him to return to Britain.

In reward of his military actions, Major-Gen. Oswald was twice honoured with his Sovereign's gracious acknowledgment of services, in which he held chief command; and three times for those in which he held a subordinate station; twice by name he obtained the thanks of Parliament; and he bore three medals, one for Maida, one for Vittoria, and one for the siege of St. Sebastian. He was nominated a Knight Commander of the Bath; at the enlargement of the Order in 1815; was advanced to the grade of Grand Cross the 25th Feb. 1824, and was invested, at Carlton House, on the 9th June following.

The 2nd of July, 1818, he was appointed Colonel in the Rifle brigade; the 12th of Aug. 1819, he received the brevet of Lieut.-General, and the 9th of Oct. following was removed from the Rifle brigade to the Colonels of the 35th foot.

In politics Sir John Oswald was a zealous Conservative. Some years ago he was a candidate for the county of Fife, in opposition to Capt. Wemyss, R.N. and Mr. Ferguson, of Raith; but the Captain triumphed.

Sir John married, first, Jan. 28, 1812, Charlotte, eldest daughter of the Rev. Lord Charles Murray-Aynsley, uncle to the present Duke of Atholl; and that lady having died Feb. 22, 1827, he married secondly in Oct. 1829 her cousin, Emily-Jane, daughter of Lord Henry Murray. The latter lady survives him.

GENERAL SIR HENRY PIGOT, G.C.B.

June 7. In Wilton Crescent, aged 90, General Sir Henry Pigot, Colonel of the 38th regiment, and G.C.M.G.

The military career of this officer commenced the 23rd of Jan. 1769, with a Cornetcy in the 1st dragoons. On the 16th of March, 1775, he received a company in the 14th light dragoons; and continued in that service until 1783, when he was appointed Adjutant-General of Ireland, and obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel. The 31st of May, 1787, he was appointed to a company in the 3rd regiment of guards. He went to Holland with the brigade of guards in 1783; was at the siege of Valenciennes, the action of Lincelles, and all the actions in which the brigade was engaged in the campaigns of 1793 and 1794. The 20th Dec. 1794, he was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the King, with the rank of Colonel; the 26th Feb. 1795, he obtained the rank of Major-General, and was sent to Ireland in the spring of that year, on the Staff, in No-

venor following he was ordered to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; he twice sailed for that destination, but the expedition, after being near two months at sea, owing to contrary winds, was obliged to return, when it being determined not to send so many troops, the two youngest Major-Generals attached to the expedition, Major-Generals Dundas and Pigot, were ordered not to proceed.

In the spring of 1796, this officer was sent to Gibraltar, where he continued on the Staff two years; the 23rd Oct. 1798, he was appointed Colonel of the 82nd foot, and was placed on the Staff at Canterbury, under General Lord Grey. In 1799 he was appointed to command in the Isle of Wight. In the spring of 1800 he embarked for Minorca, with the first division of troops composing an expedition which was to assemble there under Gen. Sir Charles Stuart, but which was ultimately commanded by Sir Ralph Abercromby; on Sir Ralph coming out to Minorca, Gen. Pigot was ordered to Malta, to take the command of the blockade of La Valette, the siege of which place had been ably carried on by the present Lord Lynedoch. Gen. Pigot arrived in time to have the honour of transmitting an account of the complete success of the British arms, the surrender of Malta taking place in Sept. 1800. On the 29th April 1801, he directed the interment of the remains of Sir Ralph Abercromby, (slain at Alexandria,) under the castle of St. Elmo, at La Valette. He returned to England at the peace, in the beginning of 1802; and on the 20th April of that year he was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General. In the beginning of 1804, he was placed on the Staff in Ireland; and in May 1805 was removed to the Staff in England, and continued on it until 1810. He was promoted to the rank of General the 1st June 1812; removed from the Colonelcy of the 82nd to that of the 38th regiment in Dec. 1836. With the exception of Earl Cathcart, he was the senior General of the Army.

LIEUT.-GEN. HORSFORD.

April 28. At Paris, aged 73, George Horsford, esq. Lieut.-General in the army.

He was appointed Ensign in the 67th Foot the 15th Aug. 1787, Lieut. the 14th Oct. 1790; and with those commissions he served in Antigua, Grenada, and Martinique. He obtained a company in the 58th the 17th Sept. 1794, and was appointed Aide-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Leland. He attained the rank of Major

in the same regiment, the 4th June 1796; and removed to the 99th foot, the 30th Aug. 1799. He served in command of the 99th for eighteen months in the Mediterranean, and afterwards in the West Indies, and was Deputy Adjutant-General in Jamaica. On the 28th Aug. 1801 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 4th West India regiment, from which he removed to the 18th foot the 26th June 1809. He attained the brevet rank of Colonel July 25, 1810; and that of Major-General June 4, 1813. From the staff of the West Indies he was removed on the commencement of the war with America to the command of the forces in the Bermudas, with the appointment of Lieut.-Governor; which situation ill health compelled him to vacate, and return to England. He attained the rank of Lieut.-General in 1825.

He has left a widow, four daughters, and one son, Lieut. Alfred H. Horsford, of the Rifle Brigade. He had resided for some time at Paris, where his body was interred.

LIEUT.-GENERAL M'NAIR.

Aug. 7. At Southampton, aged 81, Lieut.-General John M'Nair, C.B.

This officer was appointed Captain in the 90th foot, the 8th Aug. 1794; Major in the same corps, the 5th April 1801; and Lieut.-Colonel the 1st Aug. 1804. He served in the West Indies; where he was present at the capture of Martinique in 1809, as Lieut.-Colonel commanding a brigade, and for that service he received a medal, and was nominated a Companion of the Bath.

He was promoted to the rank of Colonel, the 4th June 1813; to that of Major-General the 12th Aug. 1819, in which rank he continued to hold his regimental commission of Lieut.-Colonel; and became a Lieut.-General in 1837.

CAPT. SIR RICHARD SPENCER, R.N.

Nov. 1839. At King George's Sound, Western Australia, Sir Richard Spencer, Knt. K.C.H. and C.B. Governor of that settlement, and a Captain R.N.

He was the only son of the late Richard Spencer, esq. merchant of London, where he was born Dec. 9, 1779. He entered the navy as a midshipman on board the *Arethusa* frigate, Capt. the Hon. Seymour Finch, in Sept. 1793. In April following he joined the *Leviathan* 74, commanded by the late Lord Hugh Seymour, under whom he bore a part in the memorable battles of May 28 and 29, and June 1, 1794. We next find him in the *Satan* 64, bearing the flag of that squadron, and becoming part of Lord

Bridport's fleet at the capture of three French two-deckers, off *P' Orient*, when he was slightly wounded. In 1796, and the three following years, he served under his friend Capt. Robert Larkan, in the *Hornet* sloop and *Camilla* of 20 guns, on the Channel, North American, and West India stations.

On the 4th Dec. 1799, Mr. Spencer quitted the *Camilla* in order to join the *Queen Charlotte*, a first rate, bearing the flag of Lord Keith, on the Mediterranean station; and in April following, he was appointed Lieutenant of the *Guillaume Tell*, a recently captured French 80. He shortly afterwards removed to the *Chameleon* brig, and proceeded to Aboukir bay, where he commanded one of the armed launches employed in covering the debarkation of the British troops; he subsequently led the other gun-boats up the lake on the left flank of the army; and continued there until after the defeat of Gen. Menou, March 21, 1801. During the two following years, the *Chameleon* was chiefly employed in the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Spencer's next appointment was, Sept. 18, 1803, to the *Triumph* 74, Capt. Sir Robert Barlow; and on the 2d Dec. following, Lord Nelson was pleased to honour him with the command of the *Renard* schooner (stationed at Malta) mounting ten 12-pounder carronades, and two long fours, with a complement of 48 officers, men and boys. This vessel was subsequently named the *Crafty*, there being already a *Renard* in the British Navy.

In Oct. 1806, Lieut. Spencer was sent by Sir Alex. J. Ball to negotiate with the Dey of Algiers for the ransom of some Maltese who had been captured and enslaved prior to their island falling into the possession of the English. The Dey, at first, declined to accept the terms offered; but on Lieut. Spencer taking his leave of him, and expressing regret at the unsuccessful termination of his mission, he answered with much warmth: "To convince you how much I wish to be friendly with your countrymen, I will give you the slaves; go, and send me a frigate immediately to carry my ambassador to Constantinople." On the following morning, Lieut. Spencer had the pleasure of receiving on board thirty men, and two ladies with their servants, who had been upwards of fifteen years in slavery. On his return to Valette the government of Malta presented him with a piece of plate, value 100 guineas; and at a subsequent period, he was requested to accept another, value 40 guineas, as an acknowledgment of his exertions in protecting the trade of the island.

In the night of Jan. 2, 1807, the *Eagle* 74, Capt. Charles Rowley, having broke from her moorings in Valette harbour, brought up immediately astern of, and so close to the *Crafty*, that it was expected every moment she would cause her destruction. The schooner was then lying in the fair way of the harbour, and her commander on shore. At day-light, observing the imminent danger of the vessel, and the sea running so tremendously high that neither of her boats could attempt to land, Lieut. Spencer managed to attract the attention of his people, divested himself of his coat and boots, gallantly dived through the surf, and swam on board. He then got a spring well secured on the cable, cut, and ran to a safer anchorage.

On the 8th March following, the *Crafty* had one of her carronades dismounted in an action with several Spanish gun-vessels belonging to the Algerias flotilla; and on the following day, she was captured, in a small bay near Tétouan, after a long and most desperate resistance. In the midst of the conflict, Lieut. Spencer was badly wounded in the forehead, eyes, and nose, by a shot striking the lock of a gun that he was pointing. At the close of the battle, he was again struck down by the blow of a cutlass on the left side of the head, and his assailant was in the act of stabbing him in the breast, when the master of the schooner, who was loading a musket, seeing the imminent danger of his commander, fired the ramrod through the Spaniard's body, and killed him on the spot.

In Sept. 1807, Lieut. Spencer sailed for the East Indies, as first of the *Mouthmouth* 64, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Drury; with whom he removed to the *Russell* 74, at Madras, in Feb. 1808. He subsequently served, for about three months, in the *Cornwallis* frigate. His commission as a Commander was dated April 8, 1808; but he did not join the *Samarang*, a 20-gun corvette, to which he was then appointed, until Nov. 23d following. In that ship he assisted at the capture of Amboyna, Feb. 19, 1810; and afterwards took possession of the adjacent valuable islands of Saparoua, Harouka, and Naso-Laut. On the 22d of the ensuing month, he was sent to reconnoitre Banca; from whence he proceeded, in consequence of some intelligence obtained through a successful stratagem, to attack the neighbouring island of Paulo Ay, the garrison of which was so completely taken by surprise, that it surrendered without resistance. After embarking the enemy's troops, ordnance, and much valuable public property, Capt. Spencer had the additional good fortune to capture the

Dutch national brig. Recruiters of 12 guns, with supplies of money, clothing, and provisions for the said island; the governor of which, formerly a captain in the navy of Holland, was so much chagrined at being taken by such an insignificant force, that he destroyed himself very soon afterwards.

On his return to Madras, Capt. Spencer was appointed, *pro tempore*, to the *Blanche* frigate; and at the same time the commander-in-chief strongly recommended him to the favourable notice of Lord Mulgrave. On the evening previous to his leaving the Samarang, he was presented with a letter from his crew requesting his acceptance of a sword value 100 guineas—as “a testimony of their esteem for his fatherly conduct and universal attention to every thing conducive to their health and comfort,” during the time they had been under his command.

Capt. Spencer continued to command the *Blanche* until April, 1811, when, being in a sinking state, she was hauled on shore at Trincomalee, and put out of commission. His promotion to post rank took place Feb. 7, 1812; from which period he remained unemployed till his appointment to the *Eurydice* 24, on the Irish station, in June 1815. On the 6th Sept. following he removed to the *Erne* 20, fitting for the Mediterranean; from whence he returned home, to be paid off, at the close of 1817. He was nominated a C. B. Dec. 2, 1815.

In 1825, Capt. Spencer presented the public with an easy plan to render any common boat buoyant and manageable when full of water, in a high sea, so that she might be used as a temporary life-boat, by means of several air-tight cases, made of the thinnest sheet copper (more fully described in the Memoirs of this officer in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, Supplement, Part III. p. 46.) Lord Exmouth, Sir William J. Hope, Sir Charles V. Penrose, Sir Pulteney Malcolm, and numerous other naval officers, gave a favourable opinion upon Capt. Spencer's plan; but Sir Robert Seppings, the Surveyor of the Navy, reported that, although “it may be used with effect in particular situations, he does not think it can be usefully employed in ships' boats.”

Capt. Spencer married, Aug. 31, 1812, Miss Anne Warden Liddon, of Charmouth, co. Dorset, by whom he has left several children.

CAPT. SIR THOMAS CAREW, R.N.
April 28. At his seat, near Southampton, in the prime of life, Sir Thomas Carew, Captain R.N.

This officer was of the Irish branch of the family, and a cousin of Lord

Carew. He was made a Lieutenant on the 16th July 1805, and served under the late Lord Torrington in the *Belliqueux* 64. He was a volunteer in the marine brigade at the reduction of the Cape of Good Hope in Jan. 1806, and afterwards on the East India station. On the 26th Aug. 1807 he commanded a boat in an affray with two Malay prams, when Mr. Turner, acting Lieutenant, and six men, were killed. His gallant conduct as First Lieutenant of the *Piedmontaise* frigate, at the storming of Banda Neira, the principal of the Dutch Spice Islands, was duly represented by the senior officer, Capt. (Sir Christopher) Cole.

On the 22nd Nov. 1813, Lieut. Carew was appointed to the *Rodney* 74, Capt. Charles Jacks, in which he continued until appointed to the command of the *Jasper* sloop, June 7, 1814. In Aug. 1816 that vessel accompanied the expedition destined against Algiers to Gibraltar, from whence she returned home with Lord Exmouth's despatches. On the night of the 19th Jan. 1817 she was totally wrecked in Plymouth Sound, when, of 67 persons on board, all but two men perished. At a court-martial which took place in consequence, it appeared that sufficient precautions had been taken against shipwreck, but that no blame was imputable to Capt. Carew, as he had left the sloop properly manned, and in a good berth; he was therefore acquitted. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of Captain, March 1, 1833.

Capt. Carew married a widow lady of very large fortune: it is said 80,000*l.* She died in 1839: and it is stated that Lord Carew has now, by the death of Sir Thomas, derived an accession of fortune to the amount of 40,000*l.* subject to the payment of some legacies.

His body was interred on the 2nd May in the catacombs of All Saints' Church, Southampton. In accordance with his will, it was borne by eight veteran pensioners resident in the town, who were provided with a suit of mourning and a suitable dole.

EDWARD PERY BUCKLEY, Esq.

June 29. In Carzon-street, May Fair, aged 81, Edward Pery Buckley, esq. of Minstead in the New Forest, a Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace for Hampshire, and Master Keeper of Boldreywood Forest.

Mr. Buckley was appointed one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber in Ordinary in 1800. He was a man of most benevolent character, of high understanding, and of most gentlemanlike feeling.

On the 23d Nov. 1782, he married Lady Georgiana West, the elder surviving daughter of John second Earl Delawarr, then Master of the horse to Queen Charlotte; and by that lady he has left issue, Col. Edward Buckley, Secretary to her present Majesty; the Rev. Henry Buckley, Rector of Hartshorne in Derbyshire; and Georgiana, married to George Fox Lane, esq. of Bramham House, Yorkshire, M.P. for Beverley.

The funeral of Mr. Buckley took place at Minster on the 24th of June. The Right Hon. Sturges Bourne, Warden of the New Forest, has made Colonel Buckley Master Keeper of Boldrewood-walk, in the New Forest, Hants, which was last held by his father, and, before for two or three generations, by the Delawarr family. Since his father's decease, the Colonel, when leaving the Palace for a ride before dinner, on the 17th of July, was violently thrown from his horse, and his leg broken in two places.

SIR WILLIAM BOLLAND.

May 14. At his residence, Hyde Park terrace, in his 68th year, Sir William Bolland, Knt. M.A. late one of the Barons of the Exchequer.

Sir William Bolland was educated at Reading school under Dr. Valpy, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1795, and proceeded M.A. in 1796. In that year he obtained the Scantonian prize for his poem on "The Epiphany," and he was also successful in his efforts for that prize on the two following years, when the subjects were, "Miracles," and "St. Paul at Athens." He was author of the following Prologues and Epilogues to the plays performed at Reading School: Epilogue to the First Part of King Henry IV. in 1786; Prologue to the Captives of Plantus, in 1800; Epilogue to the Second Part of Henry IV. in 1801; and Epilogue to the Merchant of Venice, 1802.

Mr Bolland was called to the bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, April 24, 1801; admitted one of the four Common Pleaders of the City of London in March 1804; and in April 1817, he was elected Recorder of Reading, which office he held until appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in 1823.

He was an ardent admirer of the literature of the olden times. The Roxburghe Club (of which he was one of the original members) was suggested at a dinner party which took place at his house, on the 4th of June 1812, shortly after the memorable siege of the Duke of Rox-

burgh's battery in 1612; and his name is of frequent occurrence in Dr. Dibden's bibliographical works as an ardent collector of early printed books. He is the Hellenist of Dr. Dibden's *Bibliomania*. He was the member of the Roxburghe Club who volunteered to furnish the first reprint to his associates. This was Lord Surrey's poetical version of the Second Book of the *Æneid*, (the first specimen of blank verse in our language,) presented to the members in 1614.

His Collection of Pictures has been dispersed by Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 4th of July. It comprised in all 113 pictures, of which we append a notice of a few of the most remarkable. A View on the Rhine, by Zoffeysen, sold for 28l. 7s. to Mr. Solly; the Adelpi Tavern, by Scott, 13l. 2s. 6d. Smart; and, by the same artist, The Horse Guards and Treasury, 12l. 12s.; a pair of Views on the Thames at Blackfriars, 29l. 6s.; View of the Savoy Palace, 15l. 4s. 6d. all purchased by Mr. Archbutt. A Landscape, by Teniers, 51l. 9s. Nieuwenhays; a Cavalier and Lady seated in conversation, by Terburg, 36l. 10s. Sherrard; a Landscape, by Wynants, 85l. 1s. Nieuwenhays; View on the Grand Canal, Venice, by Canaletti, 33l. 1s. 6d. Hurley; a Woody Landscape, by J. R. 1630, 31l. Edwards; Adam and Eve mourning over the dead body of Abel, by Vander Werf, 14l. 3s. 6d. Sherrard; Virgin, St. John and Angels, Murillo, 7l. 7s. Harmon; an engagement between the Dutch and English fleets, by Storck, 26l. 17s. 6d. Morley; St. Francis kneeling at prayer, a duplicate of the picture by Cipri in the Pitti Palace, 9l. 19s. 6d. Morley; Vessels in a breeze off Portsmouth, by Powell, 31l. 10s. Sir William had also a good collection of coins, and became the purchaser of Simon's Petition Crown at the sale of the collection of William Simonds Higgs, esq. F.S.A. for 105l.

Sir William Bolland married, August 1, 1810, his cousin Elizabeth, third dau. of John Bolland, esq. of Chatham.

We append, from a letter addressed to The Morning Herald, the following remarks on his character:—

"Descended from a race remarkable for their manly beauty, the countenance of Sir William Bolland, when in the prime of life, arrested the attention of almost every beholder. The combined expression of intellect, of benevolence, and of pleasantry illumined every feature of his face; but even those attractions were exceeded by the unexampled sweetness of his disposition. In adapting his conversation to every class of society, whether

moving in the highest circles of literature, or the humblest walks of private life, he possessed a tact peculiar to himself. I have repeatedly witnessed his keeping the table in a roar by the playfulness of his humour and the pungency of his wit; but I do not recollect ever having heard him utter a sentence or make use of an expression which could justly wound the self-love of any human being. His nature was so full of the milk of human kindness that he was on all occasions disposed to extenuate rather than to exaggerate the failings of others, and he was never known to cherish a feeling of asperity even towards those from whom he had received unmerited slights or premeditated unkindness. In every thought, in every act, he was a perfect gentleman, or, which is of a much more elevated nature, a sincere Christian. No temptation would have induced him to swerve from the path of rectitude, or to compromise those lofty principles of integrity and honour which distinguished his career through life.

"During his residence at the University he devoted himself to the pursuit of elegant and classic literature, both before and after he had taken his bachelor's degree, though he did not sedulously study the more abstruse parts of mathematical science with a view to the attainment of academical honours; but after he had become Master of Arts, he wrote for, and obtained, the Seatonian prize for three consecutive years, from several distinguished competitors; and the spirit of plety which breathes through his poems on the subjects of "The Epiphany," of "Miracles," and of "St. Paul at Athens," cannot fail to impress every reader that at that early period his mind was imbued with a deep sense of religion.

"Of the extent or profundity of his legal acquirements, I am not competent to speak; but, as a judge in all criminal cases, to which he gave the most patient and unwearied attention, the habitual benevolence of his nature always inclined him to lean towards the side of mercy, and to point out in the most feeling and impressive manner any extenuating circumstances which might appear, during the trial, on behalf of the prisoner, to the favourable consideration of the jury.

"In all the social relations of life, whether as a son, a husband, a father, or a brother, his conduct was beyond praise."

WALTER DE WINTON, ESQ. M.P.

May 28. At Macaulough Castle, co. Radnor, aged 30, Walter de Winton, Esq. M.P. for that county.

He was the eldest son and heir of the late Walter Wilkins, esq. of Macaulough,

M.P. for Radnorshire, by the Hon. Catharine-Eliza-Marianna Devereux, now remarried to William Richard Strickland, esq. sister to the present Viscount Hereford.

At the general election of 1835 he became a candidate, on the Reform interest, for the county of Glamorgan, which his father had previously represented, and his grandfather for thirty-six years. He was opposed by Sir John Benn Walsh, Bart. but was successful by a majority of twenty-seven, the termination of the poll being, for

Walter Wilkins, esq. 483
Sir J. B. Walsh, Bart. 456

In 1837 he was re-elected without opposition.

He assumed, together with his brothers and cousins, the name of De Winton instead of Wilkins, by royal licence dated July 6, 1839 (see our vol. XII. p. 194); their descent being derived from Robert de Wintonia or of Winchester, who came into Glamorganshire with Robert Fitz Hamon (see Burke's Commoners, iii. 391.)

The death of Mr. De Winton will be felt in a large district of country, as the liberality with which he expended his princely income was highly beneficial to the agricultural and commercial community.

He married in 1831 Julia Cecilia, second daughter of the Rev. Richard John Collinson, Rector of Gatehead, co. Durham, by whom he has left an infant family.

THE MASTER OF GRANT.

March 11. At Cullen-house, co. Banff, in his 23rd year, Francis William Grant, esq. commonly styled The Master of Grant, M.P. for the county of Inverness.

He was the eldest surviving son and heir apparent of Colonel the Hon. Francis William Grant of Grant, Lord Lieutenant of that county, (brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Seafield) by Mary-Anne, only daughter of John Charles Dunn, esq.

At the last general election in Nov. 1837, he contested the county of Inverness with the late A. W. Chisholm, esq. commonly called The Chisholm, but was defeated, the numbers being, for

The Chisholm 254
The Master of Grant. 200.

On the death of The Chisholm, in the autumn of the following year, he was elected without opposition.

He had arrived at Cullen-house, in the county of Banff, to superintend the funeral of his mother, and was found dead

in his bed on the day after. He was unmarried, but has left four brothers, the eldest of whom, John Charles, now Master of Graft, was born in 1825.

MR. ALDERMAN VENABLES.

Feb. 30. At Cowes, Isle of Wight, aged 54, William Venables, esq., of Arlington-street, Alderman of the ward of Queenhithe, in the city of London, a Director of the London Joint Stock Bank, and F.S.A.

This much respected citizen was born at Cookham, in Berkshire, where his father carried on the business of a paper maker on a small scale. He came to London in the 21st year of his age, and commenced business as a stationer with two partners, one of whom soon died, and from the other he shortly separated; this took place in Brewer-street, Golden-square. For a short time he continued in business alone; he then removed to Queenhithe, where he remained till his death; but from which he contemplated retiring, leaving the excellent business he had there established to his second son and his respected partners. Shortly after his residence in Queenhithe, in 1821, a vacancy occurring by the resignation of Sir William Donville, he was elected Alderman of the ward. He filled the office of Sheriff in 1821-2, and that of Lord Mayor in 1825-6. At the general election in 1826 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the representation of the city in Parliament,* the numbers being, for

Mr. Alderman Thompson.....	6163
Mr. Alderman Walthman.....	3012
Mr. Ward	4991
Mr. Alderman Wood.....	4890
The Lord Mayor.....	4514

At the general election of June 1831, (after the passing of the Reform Act,) he was again a candidate, and was successful; but in Dec. 1832, he gave way to Sir John Key, Bart. then Lord Mayor.

After Mr. Venables had passed the chair, the continued discharge of his municipal duties was such as to secure the high commendation of his brother Aldermen and of the Corporation at large.

He was Warden of the Stationers' Company in 1822 and 1823, and Master in 1824. He owned one large paper-mill at Woburn, and had also lately built some powerful mills at Woking, in Surrey.

* At the previous General Election, the Lord Mayor (Bridges) had been successful through the influence of his office, standing (for that Parliament) Alderman Walthman.

On the 6th of August his body was removed from his house in Arlington-street for interment in the family vault at Cookham. There was a large attendance of the relatives and personal friends of the family. Besides the family carriage, there attended those of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mr. Sheriff Evans, Mr. Sheriff Wheelton, Aldermen Lucas, Sir P. Laurie, Kelly, Laimson, T. Wood, Humphery, Johnson, Sir G. Carroll, Gibbs, &c. The procession, headed by the City Marshal, left Arlington-street, at nine o'clock, the carriages of the Lord Mayor, &c. accompanying it as far as Knightsbridge.

REV. LANT CARPENTER, LL.D.

May 5. Drowned in the Mediterranean, in his 60th year, the Rev. Lant Carpenter, LL.D.

He was a nephew of the Rev. Benjamin Carpenter, a very respectable Presbyterian minister at Stourbridge, and born in that part of the country. Being intended from his early years for the ministry in that denomination of English Dissenters to which his uncle belonged, he was sent to the Academy at Northampton, maintained by the Trustees of Coward's Fund for the education of ministers, which was at that time under the care of the Rev. John Hoxsey. While he was there, opinions respecting the true nature of the Gospel Scheme prevailed among the young men then in the course of their education, which were deemed by the Trustees too far at variance with those of their Founder, whereupon the Academy was dissolved. Dr. Carpenter completed his professional studies in the University of Glasgow, where he acquitted himself with great credit, of which it was one proof that the University conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. at an unusually early period of his life. When he left Glasgow he was for a time a librarian at the Athenæum at Liverpool, but he soon settled as a minister with the Dissenting congregation of Saint George's Meeting, in the city of Exeter. Here he continued till his removal to Bristol, to join the Rev. John Rowe as pastor of the congregation meeting at the Chapel in Lewin's Mead. In connection with this congregation he remained till the time of his death; but of late years the state of his health rendered frequent and long absence necessary.

Dr. Carpenter was distinguished by the possession of great benevolence and warmth of piety. He entered with a peculiar warmth into every thing which he undertook, and his undertakings were always of what ap-

peared to him favourable to the best interests of man. Some thought that he was too much in the extreme in some of the things in which he engaged, and did not shew so much skill in adapting his means to his ends, as he did benevolence and energy. Besides his professional duties as a minister, he for many years was at the head of a school which he established; he was much employed in delivering lectures on various subjects in different towns; he was constantly writing for the press; he was assiduous in his attendance at the meetings of various religious societies with which he had connected himself; and he took a very active part in the administration of the affairs of public schools, charities, and other institutions in Bristol.

The same energy which he shewed on other objects he carried into his character as a Dissenter, not merely from the Church of England as a Church, but on the ground of a diversity of opinion between himself and the Church on the true nature of the Gospel Dispensation. He was what is commonly called a Unitarian, though differing in some points, it is supposed, from Lindsey, and the other fathers of modern Unitarianism. The difference between himself and the Church he thought to be of the greatest importance, and he not unfrequently might be heard applying to his own peculiar opinions, the epithet, all-important. Most of his published writings relate more or less directly to this controversy.

We give the following as a list of his printed works, without pledging ourselves either to its completeness, or to the arrangement in respect of time. Some of the books, as the Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament, have been often reprinted.

The Continual Superintending Agency of God a source of Consolation in the Times of Calamity; a discourse. 1806. 8vo.

An Introduction to the Geography of the New Testament; with Questions for Examinations, and an accented Index. 1806. 12mo.

Plain Rules and Catalogue of a Library for Young Persons. 1808. 12mo.

Proof from Scripture that God the Father is the only true God. 1808.

Discourses on the Germanness, Integrity, and Public Version of the New Testament. 1809.

Errors respecting Unitarianism considered; a discourse. 1809.

Letters to the Rev. Daniel Veyrie, occasioned by his "Preservative against Unitarianism." 1809. 12mo.

Systematic Education; written in conjunction with the Rev. Messrs. Shapereed and Joyce. 2 vols. 8vo.

Two Discourses. 1814. 8vo.

An Examination of the Charges made against Unitarians and Unitarianism, and the improved Version, by the Right Rev. Dr. Magee, and others. Bristol, 1820. 8vo.

View of Unitarianism. 12mo.

The Primitive Christian Faith; a Sermon. 1825. 8vo.

A View of the Labours, Opinions, and Character, of the Rajah Rammobun Roy, in a discourse on his death. 1833. 8vo.

Brief Notes on the Rev. Dr. Arnold's "Principles of Church Reform." With an Appendix. 1833. 8vo.

Dissertations on the Duration of our Saviour's Ministry, and the Chronological Arrangement of the Gospel Records. 1836. 8vo.

A sermon on the Accession of the present Queen.

Dr. Carpenter was held in affectionate esteem by his congregation, and was regarded with respect by all who knew him. His end was melancholy. He had visited Italy, with a medical friend in attendance, on account of the state of his health. As he was passing by sea from Naples to Leghorn, on inquiry being made for him one morning it was found that he was absent. It appeared that after he had been left for the night, he had unlocked his travelling bag, and removed some things, as if preparing to retire to rest. When last seen he was on the cabin stairs, between ten and eleven at night, standing as if for the benefit of fresh air, and it is supposed that he then proceeded to the deck, suffering from sea-sickness, and the night being dark and rainy, and the sea rough, a sudden lurch of the vessel precipitated him into the deep. The vessel pursued its way in the dark of the night, unconscious how much of pure and affectionate feeling, of benevolence and usefulness, it had lost; and it was not till many weeks had passed that the body was washed on the Italian coast. His watch and seals, and several papers, were found in his pockets.

Some of his Sermons are about to be published, and we believe that with them will be given a memoir on his life.

JOHN M'ARTHUR, LL.D.

July 20. At Hayfield, Hants, in his 63th year, John M'Arthur, Esq. LL.D.

Dr. M'Arthur was a native of North Britain, and for several years was secretary to Admiral Lord Hood. He was

engaged in that capacity at the breaking out of the French revolution, and the consequent occupation by our fleet and forces of London; and during the American war he officiated as Judge Advocate.

In 1780, he published a work entitled "The Army and Navy Gentleman's Companion, displaying the intricacies of small-sword play, and reducing the art to the most easy and familiar principles."

He was also the author of

The Principles and Practice of Naval Courts Martial, 1782, 8vo. Second edition, with additions (comprehending *Military Courts Martial*), 1806, in two vols. Fourth edition, 1813.

Financial and Political Facts of the Eighteenth Century, 1801, 8vo. published anonymously, but a second edition in 1803, with his name.

The Poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic, with literal translations into Latin, by the late Robert Macfarlane, A.M. together with an Essay on the authenticity of the Poems, by Sir John Sinclair, Bart. and a translation from the Italian of the Abbé Cesarotti's critical dissertation on their authenticity; with notes by Dr. M'Athur. 1807. 3 vols. 8vo.

The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson, K.B. from his Lordship's Manuscripts. By the Rev. James Stanier Clarke, F.R.S. Librarian to the Prince, and John M'Athur, esq. LL.D. late Secretary to Adm. Lord Viscount Hood. 1810. 2 vols. 4to.

JAMES MORISON, Esq.

May 3. At Paris, aged 70, James Morison, esq. of Hamilton-place, New Road, and Strawberry-vale Farm, Finchley, styling himself "The Mygeist," the vendor of the "Vegetable Universal Medicines," commonly known as Morison's Pills.

Mr. Morison was the youngest son of Alexander Morison, esq. and was born at Bognie, co. Aberdeen. His family has long been known as one of great affluence and respectability, and the late Member for Banffshire, John Morison, esq. was his second brother. In early life he studied at the University of Aberdeen, and afterwards at Hanau, in Germany. After finishing his studies, he resided at Riga as a merchant, and subsequently in the West Indies, where he acquired considerable property; but, having, from his sixteenth year, suffered very severely from ill-health, he was induced to try the effects of another change of climate, and with that view he returned to Europe, and in 1814 settled at Bourdeaux, where for some years he resided in great respectability.

After "thirty-five years' inexpressible suffering," he accomplished his own extraordinary cure. "I had passed (he says) my fiftieth year before I first saw the light—the true light that guided me to health; and from my sixteenth year I had passed a life of disease, physical misery, and woe." He describes himself as having undergone every imaginable course of medical treatment (except leeches and bleeding), every mode of diet and system of living, the mechanical attempts of the truss-maker, and the operations of the surgeon's knife, all with the like failure of any relief. He went to the West Indies in the hope of experiencing benefit from a hot climate, and he subsequently returned to Europe, because fresh hopes were held out to him from another change.

At the period already mentioned (about eighteen years ago) he began to think for himself in medical matters, and "resolved to place his confidence in the Vegetable Universal Medicines, as the only rational purifiers of the blood and system." By the use of them, I have, comparatively speaking, renewed my youth; I have got rid of all my pains—my limbs are supple—the palpitation of my heart is gone, and my spirits are easy; my sleep is returned for a period of four or five hours; I neither fear wet, cold, nor heat, nor catch colds in any situation; exercise gives me no fatigue; and this change, so much good, operated for the trifling inconvenience of swallowing a few pills at bed-time, and a glass of lemonade in the morning, which do not impose—may don't require any restraint either day or night, but leave you perfect master of yourself and your time. My most sanguine expectations, three years ago, could not have anticipated such a result."

It was not long after the success of his personal experience of his medicine (of which the principal ingredient is said to be gunbooge), that Mr. Morison conceived the idea of at once diffusing the benefit of his discovery among his fellow creatures, and of directing the recipe which had been so beneficial to his person, to the farther advantage of his pocket. In the year 1825 he announced his intention in a pamphlet, entitled, "Some Important Advice to the World, or, the way to prevent and cure the Diseases incident to the human frame, demonstrated and based upon principles agreeable to Nature, and suited for all climates and constitutions, with an Account of the Author's own case. By James Morison, Gent. (not a Doctor)." This was followed by several other essays, which are now collected together in a volume, entitled, *Morisoniana*; to which is prefixed a portrait of the author, from a picture by Clint.

Mr. Morison's "Universal Medicines" shortly became highly popular and productive, particularly in the West of England; and in 1828 he formed an establishment in Hamilton Place, New Road, to which he gave the title of The British College of Health, where the business of his extensive correspondence and agency is transacted. He has left sons, by whom the concern will be carried on, and the "Vice-President" of the College is Mr. Thomas Moat of Plymouth.

Mr. Morison had latterly resided at Paris, and it is said that the profits from the sale of his medicines in France alone were sufficient for his expenditure. Since the year 1830 he has paid 60,000*l.* to our government at home for medicine stamps.

JOHN SHAW STEWART, ESQ.

June 29. At his house in Edinburgh, John Shaw Stewart, esq. Sheriff of Stirlingshire, brother to the Duchess of Somerset.

He was a younger son of Sir Michael Nicolson Stewart of Blackhall, co. Renfrew, Bart. by his cousin Catharine, youngest daughter of Sir William Maxwell, of Springkell, co. Dumfries, Bart. and Margaret only daughter of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1816; acted for several years as Advocate Depute, and was appointed Sheriff of Stirlingshire in 1825; the duties of which office he discharged with sound judgment, impartiality, and care. He was a very gentlemanly man, of great urbanity, and unblemished reputation. His politics were Whig.

Mr. Shaw Stewart married, in 1827, a cousin of the same family as his father's lady, namely, Jane Stewart, daughter of the late Sir John Heron Maxwell, of Springkell, Bart.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aged 50, the Rev. Charles Posthumus Belgrave, B.D. Senior Fellow of Lincoln college, Oxford, and for many years Curate of Collyweston, Lincolnshire. He was elected Fellow of Lincoln in 1813, and proceeded M.A. 1814, B.D. 1822.

At Holbeach, Lincolnshire, aged 62, the Rev. Robert Carruthers, M.A. for many years Curate there. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1807.

The Rev. G. Franklin, Perpetual Curate of Kildimo, co. Limerick.

At Ystradgynlos, Breconshire, aged 34, the Rev. David Harris, Perpetual Curate of Collwen.

The Rev. George Haggart, Vicar of Hoo, Sussex.

Aged 30, the Rev. Robert Praeger, Perpetual Curate of Hornby, Lancashire.

The Rev. E. Sinclair, Vicar of Kilberron, co. Tipperary.

The Rev. George Theobalds, for forty-seven years Perpetual Curate of Old Hutton, Westmoreland, in the parish of Kendal.

May 12. At Magdalen college, Oxford, the Rev. George Gwyther, B.D. one of the Senior Fellows and Bursar of that Society. He was the son of the Rev. John Grantham, of Ashby, Lincolnshire, and at the age of sixteen was matriculated of Lincoln college, on the 18th Dec. 1797. He was afterwards elected a Demy of Magdalen, and proceeded B.A. 1801; M.A. 1804; and B.D. 1811. He was a Fellow on the Lincolnshire foundation. His body was found lifeless in the park below his window. On an inquest, it appeared that the wash-frames had been newly varnished, and it was concluded that the exertion required to close the window threw the unfortunate gentleman off his balance, and caused the catastrophe. Verdict, "Accidental death."

May 16. At Pontypool, aged 41, the Rev. J. Dixon, Curate of Abersychan, and formerly Curate of St. Anne's, Lancaster.

May ... At Clarisford, the seat of the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, in his 26th year, the Rev. Augustus Colthurst, his Lordship's chaplain and relative.

June 14. At Castlelugg, near Keswick, aged 84, the Rev. Joseph Fisher.

June 17. At the Lecture House, Dedham, Essex, aged 57, the Rev. William Milton Hurlock, Lecturer of that parish, and Rector of Hellington, Norfolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, and was presented to Hellington in 1823, by Sir C. Rich, Bart.

June 24. At Cheltenham, aged 56, the Rev. George Bonner, LL.B. Incumbent of St. James's church in that town. He was of Emanuel college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1821; and was instituted to St. James's, Cheltenham, in 1830.

July 3. At Exminster, the Rev. Henry John Barlton, Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Devon. He was of Peterhouse, Cambridge, LL.B. 1817.

July 4. At Aust, Gloucestershire, aged 41, the Rev. Hensell Gough, Perpetual Curate of Aust and Northwick with Redwick. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822.

At an advanced age, the Rev. Francis

Hodgkinson, LL.D., Senior Fellow and Vice Provost of Trinity college, Dublin. He became Vice Provost in 1836.

July 5. At Ramsey, Huntingdonshire, aged 77, the Rev. *Henry Mawdesley*, Perpetual Curate of that parish. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, M.A. 1792, and was presented to Ramsey in 1802.

July 7. Aged 82, the Rev. *Richard Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Little Leigh, Cheshire, to which he was nominated in 1836 by the Vicar of Great Budworth.

July 8. At Wigmore, Herefordshire, aged 88, the Rev. *W. Jones*, Perpetual Curate of Lingen and Elton. He was instituted to the former church in 1831.

Drowned when bathing, aged 43, the Rev. *Henry Tomkin Coulton*, Rector of Landewadnack and Ruau Major, Cornwall, and an able and useful magistrate. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1818, M.A. 1821; was presented to the former living in 1827, and to the latter in 1828.

July 12. At Harborne, near Birmingham, aged 26, the Rev. *John Lea Simcox*, B.A. of Wadham college, Oxford, Curate of Richmond, Yorkshire; third son of the late Thomas Green Simcox, esq. of Harborne House.

July 14. At Hatch Beauchamp, Somersetshire, aged 37, the Rev. *W. G. Dymock*, Rector of that parish; M.A. of Exeter college, Oxford. He was instituted to his living last year, on his own petition as patron.

July 18. At Sligo, the Rev. *Isaac Dodd*, a clergyman of the established church. He died a dreadful death, being knocked down by his horse in the stable, and kicked and bitten to death.

July 19. At Mount Radford Park, Devonshire, in his 50th year, the Rev. *Edwin Rastcott*. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1822.

July 21. At Worthen, Shropshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Philip Smyth*, Rector of that parish. He was of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1784; and was presented to his living by the Warden and Fellows of New College in 1809.

July 24. At Warntwell, Dorset, aged 83, the Rev. *George Pickard*, for fifty-nine years Rector of that parish. He was the younger son of Jocelyn Pickard, of Liscepin's Inn and Bloxworth, esq. by his second wife Henrietta, daughter of George Trenchard, of Litchet Maltravers, esq. and aunt to Mr. Archdeacon Cambridge. He was of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1781; and he was presented to his living in 1780 by his uncle John Trench-

ard, esq. He married Frances, dau. of Edw. Paine, esq. Director of the Bank of England, and had issue four sons and one daughter.

At Worcester, in his 63d year, the Rev. *Richard Grape*, Rector of Hoggstown, Bucks, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Mountnorris. He was formerly Fellow of Worcester college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1802, and he was presented to his living by that Society in 1829.

July 25. At Ecclesfield Vicarage, Yorkshire, aged 72, the Rev. *Alexander John Scott*, D.D. Vicar of Catterick, Yorkshire. He was formerly a Chaplain in the Navy, and when serving in the *Victory* at Trafalgar, it fell to his lot to soothe the last moments of the dying Nelson. He was presented to the vicarage of Catterick by the King in 1817. He was of St. John's college, Cambr. B.A. 1790, M.A. 1806, D.D. by royal mandate 1806.

July 30. Aged 70, the Rev. *Matthew Marsh*, B.D. Canon Residentiary and Sub Dean of Salisbury, Chancellor of the diocese, and Rector of Winterslow. Mr. Marsh was born at York, on the 25th Oct. 1769. At Christmas, 1789, he entered a student of Christchurch with Mr. Canning, with whom he was very intimate. He graduated M.A. 1794, B.D. 1801; and during his residence in the University he filled the office of Pro-Proprietor and the vicarage of St. Mary Magdalene. He was distinguished for his great learning and attainments, and was one of the first classical scholars of his day. Amongst his numerous friends at Oxford, no one was more devoted to him than the late Dr. Cyril Jackson, Dean of Christchurch. He was tutor to many eminent persons, who have since distinguished themselves in public life, amongst whom may be named Lord Carlisle and Lord Holland. The latter presented him, first, with the living of Brinkworth, and secondly, with that of Winterslow, on the death of the Rev. P. B. Brodie, in 1804. In 1819, Bishop Fisher appointed him Chancellor of the Diocese of Salisbury, and in 1825 he was elected a Canon of that Cathedral. He had taken part in the service of the cathedral the day before his death. He was through life a steady advocate of moderate reforms in our political institutions.

Aged 44, the Rev. *Henry Daniel*, Vicar of Swinstead, Lincolnshire, to which church he was presented in 1832 by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby.

July 31. At Portglenone house, co. Antrim, the palace of the Lord Bishop of Meath, his eldest son, the Rev. *Robert Alexander*, Rector of Aghoghilly, and for-

merly Archdeacon of Down. He was twice married, first in 1813 to Catharine, youngest dau. of the late Rt. Hon. John Sturges, by whom he had a numerous family; and, having become a widower in 1830, secondly in 1837 to Hester, dau. of the late Col. M. Manus.

Aug. 1. In his 60th year, the Rev. John Rogers, Rector of Bedstone, and Vicar of Stow, Salop, an acting magistrate for Salop and Radnor. He was of Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802, M.A. 1807; he was instituted to the former living in 1809, and presented to the latter in 1810 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

At Brighton, aged 61, the Rev. Henry Craven Ord, M.A. Vicar of Stratfield Mortimer, Berkshire, and a Prebendary of Lincoln. He was the younger son of the Rev. John Ord, D.D. Rector of Fornham St. Martin's, Suffolk, and of Burgh and Ickborough, Norfolk, by Mary, daughter of S. Norman, of Henley, in Oxfordshire, esq.; and was nephew to the late Craven Ord, esq. F.S.A. of the King's Remembrancer's Office. He was presented to the rectory of Wheathampstead in Hertfordshire on the death of his brother the Rev. John Norman Ord, in 1811, and resigned it in 1814. He was also presented in 1811 by Eton College to the vicarage of Stratfield Mortimer, which he held till his death. In 1814 he was collated by Bishop Tomline to the prebend of Grettton, co. Northampton, in the cathedral church of Lincoln. He married Mary-Anne, daughter of — Roper, of Livermere, Suffolk.

Aug. 3. At Swinhope house, Lincolnshire, in his 60th year, the Rev. *Marmaduke Allington*, Rector of Walsoken, Norfolk, and for upwards of fifty years an able and active magistrate for the county of Lincoln. He was formerly of Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1788; and he was instituted to his living in 1787.

Aug. 6. At Wigtoft, Lincolnshire, the Rev. *Edward Ince*, for many years Vicar of that parish with Quadring. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, B.A. 1802; and was collated to his living in 1817 by Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Lincoln.

Aug. 8. At Oxford, in his 70th year, the Rev. *Henry Woodcock*, D.D. Canon of Christchurch, Prebendary of Salisbury, and Rector of Michelmarsh, Hants. He was educated at Eton, where he was the contemporary of Canning, Frere, Newbolt, and the Wags, with many others who in their after years were so distinguished for their literary and statesmanlike talents,

and reflected so great a credit on the school. He enjoyed their friendship afterwards at Christchurch, and continued it with many of them till death. He graduated B.A. 1785, B. and D.D. 1811. He was collated to the rectory of *Wick* church in 1809 by Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester; was appointed Prebendary of Salisbury in 1818, and Canon of Christchurch in 1824, by the Earl of Liverpool, on the recommendation of Mr. Canning. The funeral of Dr. Woodcock took place on Saturday Aug. 15 at the cathedral. It was attended by a large body of persons connected with Christchurch, as well as four of the Canons—Rev. Dr. Barnes, Rev. Dr. Buckland, Rev. Dr. Jeff, and Rev. Dr. Hampden. The full cathedral morning and burial services were performed by the choir.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 3. In the Wandsworth-road, aged 58, William Thomas Heath, esq. of Queen-st. Cheapside, many years deputy of Cordwainers' Ward.

Aug. 15. In Wimpole-st. Frances Jane, second dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Sir J. T. Rodd, K.C.B.

Aug. 18. Walter, aged 4 years; the 21st, George, aged 8 years; and on the 22nd, Alfred, aged 2 years, only children of Geo. Simmons, esq. of Tonbridge-pl. New-road.

Aug. 21. At North Brixton, Thomas Rogers Wagstaffe, esq.

In Aldersgate-st. aged 24, Anne, the beloved wife of James Crosby, of Church-court, Old Jewry, solicitor.

Aug. 22. Caroline Cecilia, wife of Mr. Charles Delacour, and eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Nicholas, of Ealing.

Aug. 24. In Gloucester-place, aged 61, Anna, widow of George Woodruffe, esq. formerly of Chiswick, and Chief Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas.

Aug. 25. Aged 82, Sarah, wife of Robert Gray, esq. Camberwell.

Aug. 26. Aged 54, the Hon. Dudley Stewart Erskine Macdonald, son of Alexander, first Lord Macdonald.

In Stone-buildings, Lincoln's Inn, Robert Penny, esq. aged 67.

Benjamin G. Davis, M.D. of Abbeville-place, Blackfriars.

Aug. 28. Aged 33, William, eldest son of Isaac Moore, esq. of Putnam-pl. Maidstone.

Aged 66, Commissary-general Peter Targuand.

In Wimpole-st. Helen, wife of G.

Young, esq. and second dau. of J. Fisher, esq. of Dulwich Hill.

Aged 74, William Townshend, esq. of Waltham, formerly of Droitwich.

Aug. 29. At Euston-place, aged 37, Edmund Thomas Harrison, esq. of the Colonial Office. His body was buried at the Highgate Cemetery.

Aug. 31. In Kensington-square, in her 18th year, Mary, second dau. of John Innes, esq.

Hugh M'Intosh, esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

Lately. At Norwood, aged 46, the relict of Capt. Abraham Thornton, of New Palace Yard, Westminster.

Sept. 1. At Kensington, aged 43, Commander W. Denton, Indian Navy.

In Great Russell-st. Mr. Stiles, organist of St. George's Bloomsbury, and music master to the School for the Indigent Blind.

Sept. 2. In his 80th year, James Corner, esq. of Camberwell.

Sept. 5. Aged 36, William Smith, esq. eldest son of the late Thomas Smith, esq. of Wandsworth.

Sept. 6. At Islington, aged 58, Alfred Shirley, esq.

At Streatham, aged 62, Marian, eldest dau. of the late Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

Sept. 7. Mr. E. L. Shapcott, late Secretary to the King's College Hospital.

At Greenwich, aged 59, James Fuller, esq. R.N.

At an advanced age, Thomas Rotton, esq. of Heathcote-street.

Sept. 10. Aged 80, Thomas Swift, esq. of Islington Green, late of the Poultry.

Sept. 11. Georgiana Elizabeth, wife of James M. Arnott, esq. New Burlington-st.

At Walthamstow, aged 62, Henry Vigne, esq.

At Islington, in her 50th year, Mary-Ann, the wife of R. G. Ballard, esq.

Sept. 12. In Hyde-st. Manchester-esq. Thomas Alexander Oakes, esq. Madras Civil Service.

Sept. 13. Aged 43, Ann Elizabeth, wife of William Green, esq. of Fenchurch-st. dau. of the late Arthur Tite, esq. and only sister to William Tite, esq. F.R.S. &c. Her remains were deposited in the catacombs of the South Metropolitan Cemetery, Norwood.

Aged 66, Robert Bromley, esq. of Clapham-rise.

Sept. 14. Aged 70, Walter Learmonth, esq. Russell-square.

Sept. 16. Alexander Melville, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company. MAG. VOL. XIV.

pany's Bengal Medical Service, and Army Master of the Mint at Ferruckabad.

Louisa Frances, wife of George Holbway, esq. of Notting-hill-square.

Sept. 17. In her 70th year, Catharine, widow of Sir John Macartney, Bart. She was a dau. of the Rt. Hon. Hussey Burgh, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, was the second wife of Sir John Macartney, and was left his widow in 1812, having had issue one son and one daughter.

In his 16th year, Thomas Nicholas, son of Daniel Lambert, esq. of Banstead.

Sept. 20. In Albany-street, Regent's Park, Benjamin Finch, esq. formerly of Brentwood.

BERKS.—Aug. 19. At East Hendred, Miss Dobson, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. Dobson, D.D. of Hurstperpoint.

Aug. 26. At Newbury, aged 82, W. Budd, esq. many years clerk of the peace for the county.

Aug. 27. At Wallingford, aged 85, Mary, relict of Alderman Cox, of Oxford.

Sept. 14. Aged 75, Cuthbert Johnson, esq. of Wallingtons.

BUCKS.—Aug. 28. At Slough, aged 39, Ellis Hadley, esq. late of China.

Lately. At Amersham, aged 92, the relict of Thomas East, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—Aug. 15. Aged 80, Martha, the wife of Richard Foster, esq. of Cambridge.

Sept. 15. At Newmarket, Sophia, wife of the Rev. J. Taylor, Perpetual Curate of All Saints'.

CORNWALL.—Aug. 6. At Wadebridge, aged 36, the widow of Nevell Norway, esq. Her health had gradually declined since the murder of her husband. She was buried at Egloskayle.

Aug. 12. At Moor House, near Stratton, Thomas Wentworth Gould, esq. of Bathaston Court, Somerset, eldest son of the late Rev. Robert Freke Gould, Rector of Luccombe, and nephew of the late Countess of Stafford.

DEVON.—June 18. At Lyne, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. J. C. Winter, M.A. of St. John's College, Oxford.

July 5. At Plymouth, Mary Innes, wife of E. C. Carne, esq. of Falmouth, only dau. of the late W. I. Pocock, esq. of Bristol.

Aug. 11. At the residence of C. P. Collyns, esq. Dulverton, aged 33, Harriett, youngest dau. of Aaron Moore, of Spreydon House, esq.

Aug. 17. At Exeter, aged 78, Mrs. Saunders, sister to the late John Hart, esq. of Hill's Court.

Aug. 21. At Ide, aged 69, George Whitaker, esq. Lieut. East Devon Militia.

Aug. 23. At Tor, aged 24, Robert John De Hylton Scott, esq. late of Uffculme, surgeon, eldest son of the Rev. R. H. Scott, Chaplain to the Devon and Exeter Hospital.

Aug. 29. At Paington, aged 69, John Goodridge, esq. late Master Attendant at the Cape of Good Hope.

Aug. 30. At Ilfracombe, Maria Sussanna, only child of the late Rev. Joseph Baylis, Rector of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester.

Sept. 2. At Tor Abbey, Henry George Cary, esq.

Sept. 10. At Deer Park, near Honiton, aged 49, Lady Isabella Mary, wife of W. M. Smythe, esq. and sister to the Earl of Wicklow. She was married in 1815.

Sept. 11. At Dartmouth, Elizabeth Harby, wife of the Rev. G. Price, of Romaldkirk, Yorkshire.

At the rectory, Dodbrooke, aged 93, Mrs. Elizabeth Ware.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Lyme Regis, aged 37, Sophia, wife of Lieut.-Col. J. Taylor, of Severn Stoke, Worc.

ESSEX.—Aug. 19. Aged 37, Mary, wife of the Rev. Wm. Holland, Vicar of Cold Norton.

Aug. 30. At Harlow Vicarage, aged 76, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Charles Sanderson Miller, and dau. of the late Capt. Mead, R.N. of Sherborne, Dorset.

GLOUCESTER.—Aug. 17. At Bristol, aged 80, Mr. Frederick Charles Augustus Lenox Sandwell. This gentleman, descended from an ancient and honourable family, maintained through life the character of a sincere and faithful friend.

Aug. 25. At Cheltenham, aged 19, Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Newnham Collingwood, esq. of Hawkhurst, Kent, and granddaughter of Adm. Lord Collingwood.

Aug. 28. At Clifton, George Eedes Eachus, esq. of Leyton, Essex, and formerly of Saffron Walden.

Aug. 30. At Bristol, aged 58, Capt. Richard Farmer, R.M.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 72, Miss Madegon, sister to the late George Madegon, esq.

At Gloucester, in his 86th year, Wm. Llewellyn, esq. for many years a resident of Clifton-on-Teme.

At Cheltenham, aged 79, John Gubbs, esq. formerly of Lloyd's, London.

At Wotton House, near Gloucester, the relict of John Niblett, esq. of Hargfield.

Aged 78, Benjamin Holland, esq. surgeon, of Tewkesbury, and for many years a magistrate of that borough.

Sept. 4. At Clifton, aged 58, Colonel Henry Sullivan, C.B. late Commandant at Poona, and Lieut.-Colonel of H.M. 6th regt. of foot. He was appointed to the command of that regiment in Jan. 1825, and commanded it in India for fourteen years, whence he had lately returned.

Sept. 8. Aged 77, Martha, relict of Francis Sowerby, esq. Bristol.

Sept. 16. At the Hotwells, Bristol, Emma, wife of Martin Hillhouse, esq.

HANTS.—June 17. Aged 64, Anne, relict of Samuel St. Barbe, esq. of Ridgway-house, near Lymington.

July. 23. At Ryde, aged 60, Henry Ushorne, esq. of Branches Park, near Newmarket. He served the office of High Sheriff of Suffolk in 1824.

Aug. 18. At Eling, Freeman William Eliot, esq. of Eling, uncle to the Earl of Erroll. He had fallen asleep whilst reading in bed, and, the drapery having caught fire, the smoke produced a stupor, which deprived him of the power of calling for assistance, and he was burnt to death. Mr. Eliot had been an officer in the army, and had served in India. He was a gentleman of great liberality, and a zealous Reformer.

Aug. 29. At Southampton, C. H. Henderson, esq. of Manor House, West Lavington.

Aug. 31. At Bourne-mouth, aged 40, Jane Ayerst, wife of Thomas Davis, esq. of East Acton, Middlesex.

Sept. 8. At Hillyards, near Shanklin, I. W. Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Smith, esq. of Languard, in the same Isle.

Sept. 11. At Tiebourn, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. Samuel Strutt.

Sept. 17. At Cowes, Emma Helena, dau. of L. W. Buck, esq. M.P.

Sept. 18. At Marwell Hall, aged 81, the widow of William Long, esq.

HEREFORD.—Aug. 30. At Hereford, aged 84, Robert West, esq. formerly of the Edgware-road.

Lately. At Ross, in his 25th year, Mr. Thomas A. Evans, eldest son of the late Thos. Evans, and grandson of the late Robt. Evans, esq. of Alton-court.

HERTS.—Sept. 1. At Bushy Grove, Campbell Marjoribanks, esq. for many years one of the Directors of the East India Company, and next brother to the late Sir John Marjoribanks, Bart.

Sept. 8. At St. Alban's, aged 86, Mary Anna Sarah, widow of Francis Carter Scarancke, esq.

Sept. 10. At Barnet, aged 83, Mrs. McDowall, relict of Walter McDowall, esq. formerly of Peashoburn-row, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

Sept. 11. At Little Berkhamstead Rectory, (the residence of his son,) aged 71, Charles Seawell, esq. of Buckden.

Sept. 13. At Hitchin, aged 29, Thomas Wildere, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—Aug. 21. At the house of her son, the Rev. James Heckford, Somersham, aged 89, Mary, relict of Rev. Thomas Heckford, Vicar of Trumpington and Melbourn, Camb.

KENT.—July 19. Thomas Broadley Fooks, esq. of Dartford, solicitor.

Aug. 29. At Dover, Elizabeth Anna, wife of John Hamilton, esq. eldest dau. of the late John Trayton Fuller, esq. of Ashdowne House, Sussex, and sister to A. Elliott Fuller, esq.

Lately. At Bromley, aged 23, George, third son of Henry Veitch, esq. of Madaira.

At West Malling, aged 75, Benjamin Sims, esq.

At Hythe, Charlotte, widow of George Nelson, esq. of Chaddleworth House, Berks, and second surviving dau. of William Hallett, esq. of Candys, near Southampton.

Sept. 3. At Owletts, Cobham, aged 67, Mary, relict of Henry Edmeades, esq.

Sept. 7. At Ramsgate, aged 38, John Price, esq. of Chequer-yard, Dowgate Hill.

Sept. 8. At Sheerness, aged 13, Fanny-Sophia, third dau. of Capt. Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, Bart.

Sept. 10. At Herne Bay, aged 8 months, Phillip, youngest son of the Hon. and Rev. A. P. Perceval.

Sept. 16. At North Cray, aged 76, James Lowe, esq. of Southampton Buildings.

LANCASTER.—Aug. 16. Aged 73, William Wanklyn, esq. Manchester, brother of John Wanklyn, esq. Montpelier, near Bristol.

Aug. 17. At Liverpool, in his 72nd year, Fletcher Raincock, esq. M.A. of the Middle Temple, barrister-at-law, and formerly Fellow of Pembroke college, Camb. He was second Wrangler in 1790, M.A. 1793; was called to the bar July 4, 1794; and obtained the appointments of a King's Counsel in the County Palatine of Lancaster, a Commissioner of Bankrupts for Liverpool, Deputy Judge Advocate-general for the North-west District, and Recorder of Kendal.

Lately. Mr. Heatley of Brindle Lodge, whose large property has fallen into the hands of the grand vicar of the Lancashire district, who is left the sole executor and residuary legatee.

Aug. 20. Emily East, wife of the Rev. Peter Leigh, of Newton-in-Willens, youngest dau. of Col. Raftt.

Sept. 7. Mr. Jeremiah Fielding, who some years ago took a prominent part in the public affairs of Manchester.

Sept. 11. At Liverpool, aged 21, Cunningham Gregg Townley, esq. younger son of Charles Haswell Townley, esq. R.N.

Sept. 12. At Blackpool, Samuel Anthony, esq. of Seymour-place, London, and the Spa, Gloucester.

LEICESTER.—July 23. Hester Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Henry Palmer, of Carlton Curfew Hall.

Aug. 11. At Rothley, aged 86, Frances, relict of Mr. Daniel Pagett, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. George Cardale, D.D. Vicar of Rothley, Middlesex.

MIDDLESEX.—Aug. 14. At Feltham Hill, Henry Capel, esq.

Sept. 3. At Hendon, aged 71, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Lockier, esq. formerly of Bristol.

MONMOUTH.—Aug. 21. At Monmouth, aged 81, Catharine, relict of Daniel Williams, esq. formerly of Wonastow.

NORFOLK.—Aug. 16. At Thetford, in his 63rd year, Mr. John Smith, for 26 years printer to the University of Cambridge.

Aug. 22. At Burlingham Hall, aged 20, Jane, eldest daughter of H. N. Burroughes, esq. M.P.

Sept. 9. At Great Yarmouth, aged 34, John Carr, esq.

OXFORD.—Aug. 30. At Oxford, aged 79, William Bragge, esq. late Fellow of New College, and for 36 years Steward of that Society. He took the degree of M.A. 1797.

SALOP.—Lately. Aged 67, Mr. John Tomkies, of Shrewsbury, one of the first elected Aldermen under the Municipal Corporation Act.

Aged 83, John Linton, esq. of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSET.—Aug. 7. At a very advanced age, William Meiller, esq. of Wells.

Aug. 10. At Bath, Stephen Iverson, esq.

Aug. 18. At Bath, aged 46, Henry Woods, esq. surgeon, Secretary to the Bath Literary Institution, and F.R.S.

Aug. 22. At Curry Mallet, at an advanced age, Richard Uttermare, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 73, Robert Mogg, fourth son of the late Jacob Mogg, esq. of Farrington Gurney and High Littleton.

Sept. 8. At Clevedon, aged 54, Mary, wife of Cann de Winton, esq. of Clifton. She was the dau. of Thos. Evans, of Bultloyd, co. Glamorgan, esq. was married, first, to William Williams of Pwll-y-Pant, esq. and secondly, to Mr. Cann de Winton, by whom she had three sons and one daughter.

Sept. 14. At Bath, aged 75, Lady Dacres, relict of Vice-Adm. Sir R. Dacres, G.C.H.

Sept. 15. At Bridgwater, aged 45, Jane, wife of Robert Ford, esq.

STAFFORD.—Aug. 28. Amelia-Susanna, wife of Howard Fletcher, esq. of Walsall, dau. of the late Capt. Nash, of Dawlish.

Lately. At Nam Hall, aged 48, Mary, wife of Jesse Watts Russell, esq. of Biggin, co. Northampton.

SUFFOLK.—Aug. 2. At Lakenheath, aged 40, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Samuel Barker, Curate of that place, and Rector of Carlton, Norfolk.

Aug. 28. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. W. White, Vicar of Stradbroke.

Lately. At Yorkford, aged 42, Juliana Probyn, relict of the Rev. Edmund Probyn, of Loughope, co. Glouc.

SURREY.—Aug. 11. At Ashley Park, aged 70, Mrs. Catharine Fletcher.

Aug. 21. At Woodhatch, Reigate, in his 80th year, Joseph Foskett, esq.

Sept. 5. At Mortlake, Charlotte, wife of T. M. Weguelin, esq.

Sept. 9. At Sutton, Hugh Hyndman, esq. late of Demerara.

Sept. 10. At Sutton-place, near Guildford, the residence of her son Philip A. Brown, esq. in her 74th year, Ann, relict of Aug. Brown, esq. of Devonshire-pl.

Sept. 14. At Mortlake, in her 19th year, Elizabeth, relict of William Pembroke, esq.

Sept. 15. At Waddon, aged 68, Miss Cazalet.

Sept. 16. At Reigate, aged 84, Ambrose Glover, esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 20. At Richmond, Julia, wife of Campbell Hobson, esq. of Gordon-place, Tavistock-square, and of Gray's-Inn.

SUSSEX.—Aug. 6. At Brighton, aged 38, the Lady Ratcliffe Eyre, youngest sister of the Earl of Newburgh.

Aug. 10. At St. Leonard's, Mary, wife of Chambre-Brabazon Ponsonby, esq. dau. of the late Col. David Latouche, by Lady Cecilia Leeson, dau. of the 1st Earl of Miltown.

Aug. 11. At Brighton, aged 16, Mary, dau. of Joseph Brissett, esq. late of Jamaica, and grand-niece of Lord Abinger.

Aug. 12. At Hastings, aged 17, Lucy, eldest dau. of Donough O'Brien, esq. late of Chester.

Aug. 25. At the seat of his brother-in-law, John King, esq. of Coates, near Petworth, Walter Campbell, esq. of Sunderland, in the Island of Iola.

Sept. 2. Aged 60, Thomas Procter, esq. solicitor, for many years Town Clerk of Rye.

Sept. 4. (At Brighton, Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Samuel-Wilson Bishop, esq. of Oxford.

Sept. 10. At Brighton, in his 30th year, Robert Gordon, son of David Morgan, esq. of Stratford Green, Essex.

Sept. 11. At Brighton, aged 58, M. Ansell, esq. Secretary of the Great Synagogue, London.

Sept. 14. At Brighton, aged 44, Sarah-Maria, only dau. of Wm. Hammosed, esq. Russell-square.

WARWICK.—Aug. 5. In her 65th year, Catharine, wife of Charles Harris, esq. of Coventry.

Aug. 10. At Leamington, aged 70, John Russell, esq. architect.

At Barton House, aged 18, Henry-Chandos, second son of Frederick Colville, esq.

Aug. 31. At Leamington, Justina, second dau. of the late Robert Milligan, esq. of Rosslyn, Hampstead, and Cotswood House, Glouc.

Sept. 13. Aged 64, George Bacchus, esq. of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, late of Norwood-hill, Surrey.

WILTS.—Aug. 19. At Milford, in his 90th year, Daniel Lambert, esq.

Aug. 27. At Stower Provost, Ann, relict of Joseph Foot, esq. late of Douthead.

Aug. 31. At Salisbury, aged 63, Mr. Thomas Neate, well known for many years in the Agricultural world as the proprietor of Neate's Cure-all, and other medicines for cattle.

Sept. 3. At Marlborough, Martha, relict of Charles Hammond, esq. of Kentish Town, dau. of the late John Hammond, esq. of Marlborough.

Sept. 4. At Salisbury, aged 86, Frances, relict of Alderman Smith.

Sept. 12. At Manningford Bruce, aged 67, Mrs. Beckett, mother of the Rev. I. A. Beckett.

WORCESTER.—Aug. 26. Aged 81, John Bedford, esq. of the Abbey House, Pershore.

Lately. At Worcester, aged 73, Mr. Jonathan Oates, a member of the Town Council.

Aug. 1. At Great Malvern, aged 74, Col. Thomas Parker.

YORK.—July 16. At Wakefield, Robert Harman Smith, esq. B.A. of Caius college, Cambridge, and late Head Master of the Free Grammar School, Andover.

July 16. At Welton-hill, in the East Riding, in her 74th year, Mrs. Galland, mother of the Rev. Thomas Galland, M.A. of Leeds.

Aug. 7. At York, in his 45th year, Mr. Joseph Moxon, printer and publisher of the Yorkshireman. He has left a widow and young family.

Aug. 17. aged 77, Elizabeth, relict of

the Rev. Henry Ellsworth, Perpetual Curate of Chapel-Isle, &c.

Aug. 18. At Glouceburgh, aged 58, Mr. Thomas Small. After realising a comfortable competence as an upholsterer, he had retired from business for sixteen years, and, possessing an ardent mind in the pursuit of knowledge, and a very retentive memory, was constantly engaged in acquiring or imparting information. He was a firm and consistent friend of religious liberty, and universally esteemed for the rectitude of his principles and his benevolence to the poor.

Aug. 24. At Hull, in her 85th year, Jane, widow of P. Downes, esq. Capt. 5th foot, who was killed at the battle of Bunker's Hill, America. This lady was the senior widow upon her Majesty's pension list.

Aug. 29. At Stokeley, aged 55, the wife of the Rev. Charles Gator.

Aug. 31. At Wakefield, Mr. Mackintosh, the celebrated railway and canal contractor. He had been blind for a number of years.

Sept. 2. At Hull, aged 70, Caius Thompson, esq.

Sept. 5. At Spring Wood, Roundhay, aged 54, Ann, eldest dau. of the late Matthew Rhodes, esq.

Sept. 6. At Humhill, near Pontefract, aged 85, Anne, widow of Thos. Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax Park. She was the youngest of the three daughters and coheirs of Godfrey Meynell, esq. of Yeldersley, co. Derby; was married in 1776, and left a widow in 1794, having issue Thomas Davison Bland, esq. of Kippax Park, one other son, and four daughters.

Sept. 9. At the Deanery, Ripon, aged 9, Emma Wilhelmina, youngest dau. of the late C. I. Fynes Clinton, esq.

SOUTH WALES.—*Sept. 10.* At Beaumaris, Anglesey, aged 80, Mrs. Hester Meyrick, dan. of the late Owen Meyrick, esq. and granddaughter of Owen Meyrick, esq. of Bodorgan, who both represented the county of Anglesey in several parliaments.

At Swansea, in her 16th year, Georgiana, 2nd dau. of the Hon. John Knox, and niece to the Earls of Ranfurley and Kilmorey.

Sept. 15. At Merthyr, aged 34, George Britiff Skottowe, esq. of Bedford-st. Bedford-sq.

SCOTLAND.—*Aug. 20.* At Moorhouse, Eaglesham, aged 65, Mr. John Pollok, father of the late Mr. Robert Pollok, author of "The Course of Time."

Aug. 21. At New Scone, aged 82, Mrs. Stuart, of Babsbellish, Argyllshire.

Aug. 23. At Carberry, near Edin-

burgh, Benjamin Bell, esq. Writer to the Signet.

Aug. 24. At Glasgow, John Rudd, esq. second son of the late Lieut.-Col. Rudd, C.B.

Aug. 31. At Edinburgh, aged 83, James Robertson, esq. late Collector of the Customs at Stornoway.

Lately. Alicia, relict of Archibald Maclean, esq. of Pennycross, Mull, N.B. She was a daughter of Hector Maclean of Torren; and had issue nine sons and three daughters, of whom the eldest, the present Maclean of Pennycross, is a Deputy Lieut. and commissioner of supply for co. Argyll, and the second is Lt.-Col. A. T. Maclean, of the 13th dragoons.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 11.* Susan, wife of W. I. Shaw, esq. of Kilnap, near Cork.

Aug. 25. At Londonderry, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Loughlin, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Derry.

Aug. 27. At Donore, co. Kildare, at the great age of 153 years, Mrs. Martha Rorke; she was buried in Cavagh church-yard.

Lately. At the South Union Workhouse, Dublin, Catherine Kearns, aged 109. She retained her faculties to the last, but never gave any account of her family or friends.

At Colefield, near Raphoe, aged 80, Mr. J. Cockburn, father-in-law to John B. Scott, esq. High Sheriff of Clare.

Aged 86, Anne, widow of Jeremiah Hatch, esq. of Ardee, Louth.

At Dawson Court, Louisa Jane, wife of William O'Brien Adams, M.D. dau. of the late Richard Adams, esq. of Wainsford, Hants.

At Dublin, aged 80, Lavinia, relict of Dudley Hill, esq. of Carlow.

ISLE OF MAN.—At Douglas, Clinton, youngest child of Capt. Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart.

EAST INDIES.—*March 22.* At Madras, John Alfred Stoddart, Capt. b. p. E. I. service, youngest son of the late Major Stephen Stoddart, of the 6th, and nephew of the late Rev. John Stoddart, of Northampton.

May 23. At Calcutta, aged 99, Francis William, fourth son of General and the Hon. Mrs. Mundy.

May 30. At Salem, Edward Bouchier Wrey, esq. of the Civil Service; second son of the late Rev. B. W. Wrey, Rector of Tawstock.

April 8. On board the *Reliance*, from Bombay, in his 35th year, Henry-Francis Dumergue, esq. Madras Civil Service, eldest son of Charles Dumergue, esq. of Albemarle-street.

April 9. At Kotah, aged 85, James

Swiney Haig, assistant surgeon in the Company's service, eldest son of the late James Haig, esq. of Bedford.

April 11. At Barrackpore, by the upsetting of a boat on the Hooghly, Ensign Robert Eatwell, B. N. I.; son of Capt. William Eatwell, J. N.

April 19. At Loochoo Ghaut, in the Nepaul, Charlotte, wife of Major Stuart Corbett, Commandant of the Kumaoon Battalion, sister to G. Ernest, esq. of Fairbrook Cottage, co. Glouc. and great-niece to the present Count Von Hahn, of Mecklenburg Strelitz.

April 26. At Trichinopoly, Lieut. William Bridger Goodrich, H. M. 57th regt. only son of the late W. B. Goodrich, esq. of Lenborough, Bucks.

April 27. At Kurrachee in Seinde, aged 39, Major Thomas R. Billamore, first regt. N. I. Bombay, last surviving child of Capt. Robert Billamore, of the India Navy.

May 5. Lieut. Thomas Maclean, Assistant Adjutant-general to the Forces at Hyderabad, third surviving son of Alexander Maclean, esq. of Ardgour.

May 8. At Bombay. Augusta-Eliza, wife of George Simpson, E. I. Co's. service.

May 13. Near Cairo, on his journey overland to India, Cadet Robert Gordon, Bombay Art. son of the late Major R. Gordon, Bombay Eng.

June 4. At Aden, Second Lieut. William John Western, Bombay Eng. fifth son of James Western, esq. of Great James-st.

June 9. At Dum Dum, near Calcutta, aged 47, Major John Cartwright, Bengal Artillery; superintendent of the Cossipore Gunfoundry.

June 12. At Ahmedabad, aged 31, William Inglis Ferrar, esq. E. I. Co's. service, only son of Mrs. Ferrar, of Hunter-st.

June 17. Lost in the wreck of the ship Lord William Bentinck, off Bombay, aged 19, Francis, fourth son of Edward Whitmore, esq. of Lombard-st.; Surgeon Chas. Pester Stockley, youngest son of William Stockley, esq. R. Art.; Ensign Hamilton Day, youngest son of the Rev. George Day, of Earsham, Norfolk; in his 17th year, Beauchamp Villiers, 4th son of W. V. Villiers, esq. of Bath, and of Tours in France; and, in his 26th year, Henry Peter, third son of J. Kempthorne, esq. of Windsor Cottage, Bodmin. Lieut. Thomas Kempthorne, 26 Madras N. Inf. brother to the last, died about two months before, on his return from India.

June 18. In the wreck of the Lord Castlereagh, off Bombay, aged 34, Capt. E. M. Eagle, of the 24th Bombay N. I.

June 22. At Calcutta, Louisa, wife of Capt. F. C. Milner, Bombay army.

July 7. At sea, on his passage from Bombay, aged 25, Stair, sixth son of Sir Robert D. H. Elphinstone, Bart.

Lieutenant Walpole Clarke. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Edward Daniel Clarke, of Cambridge. He fell in a desperate fight with an overwhelming force of Beloochers, with the whole of his infantry, consisting of seventy men of the 5th Native Bombay Infantry!

Lately. At Bombay, in his 30th year, James, second son of the Rev. Philip Le Geyt, of Marden, Kent, and clerk and secretary to Sir H. Roper, Judge of the Supreme Court.

At Calcutta, aged 21, Ensign H. T. Repton, 47th Bengal N. I. son of the Rev. E. Repton, of St. Philip's Chapel, Regent-st.

At Benares, brevet Major Ogilvy.

At Calcutta, Major T. Cubitt, deputy secretary to Government in the military department.

At Cabool, Captain William Sutherland, of her Majesty's 13th infantry, in which he was made Ensign 1813, Lieut. 1814, and Capt. 1828.

WEST INDIES.—July 3. At Trinidad, aged 39, John Thomas Miller, esq. second son of the late Walter Miller, esq. of Highgate.

July 11. The Hon. John Alleyne Beckles, senior member of council in Barbadoes, and late President of the island.

Aug. 7. At St. Kitt's, aged 19, Henry Charles, fourth son of Ben. Greene, esq. of Russell-sq. and Bury St. Edmund's.

ABROAD.—June 25. In Canada, aged 33, Peregrine Warren, esq. formerly Capt. 60th Foot, and lately Major of the 3d Battalion of Incorporated Militia on the Niagara Frontier.

July 12. At Vourla, in the Mediterranean, Capt. Thos. Sullock, R.M. on duty in H.M. ship Belleisle, only surviving son of the late Rev. George Sullock, Vicar of Zennor, Cornwall.

July 13. At Boulogne-sur-Mer, Major-General Sir James Limond, C.B. of the Madras Artillery.

July 14. At Toronto, U. C. in her 45th year, Mary-Bowyer, wife of Capt. Wm. Dampier, late of Bruton, Somerset.

Aug. 3. On her passage from St. Petersburg to England, Mrs. Massingberd, of Scarborough, widow of Thomas Massingberd, esq. late of Beckingham, in the county of Nottingham.

Aug. 4. At Paris, aged 91, Peter Patrick Martin, esq. formerly of Pudborough, Sussex. He was a native of Scotland, where he received his education, and

carried on for many years an extensive practice round Pulborough, training up in a superior manner a dozen children; when, nearly thirty years ago, having realized considerable property, he retired from business, leaving his second son (Mr. Peter Martin) as his successor, and went to reside in France. He was a man of great natural talent, of singular mind, and very eccentric habits. His eldest son, Thomas Martin, esq. has been for many years a surgeon at Reigate.

Aug. 16. At Malines, in Belgium, aged 65, Mr. Henry Smith, late of Bristol. His remains were deposited in the Protestant Cemetery, attended by most of the resident English.

Aug. 18. Aged 70, C. F. Haussea-

man, esq. of Bockenheim, Frankfurt-on-the-Maine, many years resident in England, particularly at Ebley, co. Glouce.

Aug. 23. At Cologne, Arthur Crookenden, esq. B.A. of Queens coll. Cambridge, eldest son of Thomas Crookenden, esq. of Suffolk.

Aug. 31. At Paris, aged 79, William Lees, esq. formerly of Liverpool.

Lately. At Paris, the Princess de Laval Montmorency, widow of the Prince Duke Adrian de Laval Montmorency.

At Leghorn, Maria, wife of Captain George Chichester, brother to Sir Bruce Chichester, M.P.

Sept. 6. At Paris, aged 22, John, eldest son of John Strange, esq. of St. John's Wood.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Aug. 25 to Sept. 22, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	610	Males	503		
Females	655	Females	497		
				Between	
				2 and 5	112
				5 and 10	58
				10 and 20	41
				20 and 30	62
				30 and 40	81
				40 and 50	94
				50 and 60	74
				60 and 70	93
				70 and 80	42
				80 and 90	26
				90 and 100	1

Whereof have died under two years old...316

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Sept. 25.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
69 3	34 6	29 5	39 4	46 10	44 1

PRICE OF HOPS, Sept. 25.

Sussex Pockets, 6*l.* to 13*l.* 13*s.*—Kent Pockets, 8*l.* 0*s.* to 18*l.* 0*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Sept. 25.

Hay, 4*l.* 0*s.* to 4*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Sept. 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Sept. 25.
Mutton.....3 <i>s.</i> 10 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i>	Boa-1..... 775 Calves 240
Veal.....4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 2 <i>d.</i>	Sheep and Lambs 6,940 Pigs 417
Pork.....4 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	
Lamb.....4 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	

COAL MARKET, Sept. 25.

Walls Ends, from 48*s.* to 24*s.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 56*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.* 0*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 203.—Ellesmere and Chester, 83.—Grand Junction, 130.—Kennet and Avon, 27.—Leeds and Liverpool, 700.—Regent's, 11.—Rochdale, 95.—London Dock Stock, 64.—St. Katharine's, 99.—East and West India, 100.—London and Birmingham Railway, 76 prem.—Great Western, 151 prem.—London and Southwestern, 59.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 101.—Globe Insurance, 121.—Guardian, 35.—Hope, 5.—Chartered Gas, 58.—Imperial Gas, 56.—Phoenix Gas, 33½.—London and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 102.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From August 26 to September 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.	Fahrenheit's Therm.						Weather.
Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	1 o'clock.	Barom.		Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	1 o'clock.	Barom.	
Aug. 26	66	70	60	29, 98	cloudy		Sep. 11	59	65	50	29, 94	do.	
27	63	69	59	30, 00	do. fair		12	54	63	48	26	do.	
28	65	68	65	, 00	do. do.		13	51	61	48	, 60	do.	
29	63	68	60	, 14	do. do.		14	52	55	48	, 38	rain	
30	66	79	65	, 08	fair		15	52	57	50	, 29	do. clo. fair	
31	64	72	62	, 07	do.		16	50	55	49	28, 84	do. do. rain	
S. 1.	68	76	65	29, 89	do.		17	54	60	45	29, 59	fair	
2	72	75	60	, 67	clou. do. rain		18	52	60	51	, 85	do.	
3	55	63	52	, 68	rain, do. fair		19	51	57	43	, 85	cloudy fair	
4	60	63	55	, 79	do. do.		20	49	60	46	, 98	fair	
5	59	65	54	30, 02	cloudy fair		21	47	60	54	, 94	do. clo. rain	
6	58	70	59	, 20	fair		22	54	50	44	, 48	rain	
7	60	67	58	, 08	cloudy rain		23	50	59	48	, 45	fair	
8	59	65	56	, 10	fair cloudy		24	55	58	51	, 53	cloudy rain	
9	60	68	61	, 00	rain do.		25	49	55	48	, 88	do. do.	
10	61	68	55	29, 99	fair								

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From August 27 to September 26, 1840, both inclusive.

Aug. & Sept.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1848.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	169 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	—	99 1/2	98 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	—	—	25 21 pm.
28	169	90 1/2	89 1/2	—	99 1/2	98 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	219 1/2	4 dis.	21 18 pm.
29	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	—	99 1/2	98 1/2	13 1/2	—	—	—	4 dis.	20 18 pm.
30	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	99	99 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	240 1/2	—	20 18 pm.
31	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	—	99 1/2	98 1/2	—	—	—	249 1/2	—	18 20 pm.
1	169	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	20 17 pm.
2	169 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	98 1/2	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	219	3 5 dis.	17 19 pm.
3	169 1/2	—	89 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	249 1/2	5 dis.	17 19 pm.
4	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	240	5 3 dis.	19 16 pm.
5	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	—	5 3 dis.	16 18 pm.
6	—	—	89 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	—	—	—	249 1/2	6 dis.	18 10 pm.
7	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 8 dis.	8 12 pm.
8	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 7 dis.	10 12 pm.
9	—	—	88	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 8 dis.	12 10 pm.
10	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 8 dis.	10 12 pm.
11	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	15 dis.	11 6 pm.
12	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	15 dis.	7 5 pm.
13	—	—	87 1/2	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	—	12 dis.	7 4 pm.
14	—	—	88	—	—	96 1/2	—	—	—	246	10 dis.	5 7 pm.
15	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	10 8 dis.	5 8 pm.
16	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	98	—	—	—	—	7 5 dis.	8 6 pm.
17	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	8 5 dis.	6 8 pm.
18	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	98	—	—	—	246	—	6 8 pm.
19	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	8 6 pm.
20	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	97 1/2	—	8 6 pm.
21	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	8 6 pm.
22	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	3 dis.	5 7 pm.
23	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	7 3 dis.	7 5 pm.
24	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	—	88 1/2	—	—	97 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	—

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
Bank Buildings, London.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. NOVEMBER, 1840.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

With reference to Mr. SAVAGE's statement in p. 360, Mr. G. I. F. GREGORY remarks, that it is true that the late Dr. George Gregory was assisted materially in the compilation of his *Cyclopædia* by the Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, but that he, (our Correspondent,) then a youth, was employed frequently by his venerated parent as an amanuensis to transcribe and punctuate many of the articles prepared for the *Cyclopædia*, and is competent to state that there was not a single article inserted in the work which did not undergo the revision of the late Dr. Gregory. A considerable portion was written by Dr. Gregory himself, some by Mr. Joyce, some by the Doctor's son, and several articles were contributed by others. The publication appeared in monthly numbers.

We have been much amused, on reading in the Report of the British Association (*Athenæum*, p. 848) the indignant remarks of Mr. G. T. Fox "in continuation" (or rather correction!) of his paper on *Cetology* read at the meeting at Birmingham last year; which continuation (to adhere to the delicate term) he conceived to be rendered necessary by the circumstance of his having discovered that the letter of Bishop Cosin, said to have been found among the late Mr. Surtees's papers, was, after all, a hoax! Let our readers refer to our Nov. number, p. 826, and there they will find the guilty letter; which, according to Mr. Fox's judgment, "clearly showed that the bones discovered in Durham Castle belonged to the whale cast on the shore on the coast of Durham, at Easington, in 1661." It now appears that "the gentleman who furnished the letter has acknowledged it to be a fabrication of his own, and that no such original letter exists;" whereupon Mr. Fox considers himself affronted, and entitled to reflect upon "the consistency of character of the gentleman who has thought proper to lead to this dilemma." The facts of the case, however, we believe to have been these. The bones were discovered; the *jeu d'esprit* was penned, and, at the request of some friend of the writer, it was inserted in a Durham newspaper; then comes Mr. Fox, too happy to avail himself of so magnificent a fish to set before the voracious *devourers* at Birmingham, and forthwith he dishes up the identical whale which had already feasted the *gob-mouches* at Durham! For our own part, we must confess that the story was "very like a Whale," but its retailer very little

like a Fox. If we were inclined to be severe, we should ask ~~whether~~ ^{was} his "consistency of character"? But accidents will happen, and master Reynard for once fell into a trap (not set specifically for him). Let him beware in future of preparing memoirs for the British Association from the Durham newspapers.

A. A. A. in searching the chronicles of W. Thorn for information on another subject, has met with a passage in his account of the translation of St. Mildred to St. Austin's Abbey, Canterbury, which affords an early instance of "wooden linings to leaden coffins," and will help to fix the age of the coffin lately discovered in Romsey Church (as described in August, p. 138). St. Mildred, it appears, died about the year 690, and was buried at Minster in the Isle of Thanet. She was translated to Canterbury in 1030, on which occasion Abbot Elean put her "in luthlanten nitidum," (Thorn), and placed her remains in a shrine near the altar of his church. But her coffin was afterwards removed to the porch by Abbot Scotlandus, in the latter half of the 11th century. The passage relating to this is in the *Cron. W. Thorn apud Decem Scrip. col. 1011*. "We are told, that when the Abbot and his companions had opened the Shrine of St. Mildred they discovered a coffin, in which was a leaden case, "and when this case had been unclosed, they found in it a wooden shell almost decayed with extreme age. Inside the shell they found a fair vestment, and within the vestment all who were present beheld the bright bones and dust of the glorious virgin St. Mildred." I regret exceedingly the destruction of the "wooden lining," of which J. G. N. has given us a description in your number for August; but I am still more sorry that the coffin was not reinterred after a careful examination. I confess it appears to me a kind of sacrilege thus to destroy the remains, however small, which are discovered in churches and consecrated ground. It is not impossible, in the case before us, that the remains may be those of a Saxon Saint. The Abbot Scotlandus "cum magna reverentia singula reponit loco suo. Recondita est itaque gloriosa virgo in sarcophago novo in Portico Sancti Augustini."

BOTANOPHILUS asks, "whether the *Life* of John Ray, the celebrated Naturalist, announced in *Gen. Mag.* May 1836 (c. i. 448) as preparing for publication by George W. Johnson, was ever published; and, if not, whether it is likely to be published soon?"

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

ITALY AND THE ITALIANS. BY F. VON RAUMER.

THE author acknowledges that these volumes contain nothing like a complete account of the country visited. They merely touch on some particular subjects to which attention has hitherto been little directed; but we are not less satisfied with him on this account, for we escape the discussion of subjects, or the description of things, that are already familiar to us. Besides, the author adds, that through the favour of individuals in authority, and co-operation of many well-informed men, he has collected in a short period more valuable and authentic facts than it would be possible to do under less favourable circumstances. We shall mark, as we proceed, a few of those subjects which our author has treated either with greater novelty or fulness than others, so that he may be referred to by our readers as their curiosity may direct.

Letter V. We have an account of the present literature, &c. of Trieste, the commerce of which is now prosperous, arising mainly from the *freedom of the port*. Our author considers that two institutions—"The Exchange," and the "Austrian Lloyd's," have proved of the greatest importance in a commercial point of view. The whole trade in 1838 amounted to 88,000,000 florins, while in 1800 it did not exceed 15,000,000. The comparison between Venice and Trieste in Letter VI. is full of interest, and the deductions from the circumstances stated, we think to be correct.

Letter VIII. In this letter the author touches on the subject of the *Foundling Hospitals*, which abound in Italy. In Venice the number of foundlings now maintained is stated to be 3338, for the rural districts of Venice 10,625! The ostensible motive of this pernicious branch of charity is to prevent the murder of children; but no one would imagine that as many children could be murdered as now die of neglect in the hospitals. Out of 3332 children in the hospital of Pavia, the enormous number of 1415 died before they were nine years old, and 1139 in the first eighteen months. Other hospitals present accounts still more unfavourable to morality.

The Seventeenth Letter, on Lombardy, on its former condition, and on the merit of the Austrian government, will attract the reader's attention. "Lombardy," he says, "has never been so well governed as now, under the paternal sceptre of Austria; she has never been so wealthy, populous, well-educated, civilised, and truly Christian. The Austrian government is of all others most opposed to the system of *centralization*: this is more than sufficiently shown by the administration of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom." In speaking of the population of Lombardy, the author gives a table of the relative numbers in a certain space in other European countries. On 1000 square metres, we have in Siberia 2 persons, in France 60, in Great Britain 764, Belgium 123, Milan 115, and, if the mountainous districts are omitted, over 151. Milan contains 155,000 inhabitants. For every 100 males, there are 99 females;

each family on an average consists of 5 persons; for every 63 there are 13 married couples; every marriage produces on an average 4 children. The births exceed the deaths on the average of 119 to 100. Mr. Quadrio's diligent inquiries have ascertained that in the Venetian government there is:—

Inhabitants.		Inhabitants.	
One nobleman	for every 587	One agriculturist	for every 2
One public officer	126	One seaman	241
One scholar	27	One fisherman	224
One ecclesiastic	216	One pauper	26
One merchant	36	One prisoner	813
One artist	19	One foundling	321

In Milan the lottery still continues, and operates most perniciously. The public lands and forests have been sold, and the latter nearly destroyed. The State revenues have risen in amount, the total exceeding 50,000,000 of lire. To the reduction of the public debt the government has given great attention: the interest is generally 5 per cent. and regularly paid. The 5 per cents are at 113, and enjoy great confidence. The Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is a rich and flourishing country. The chief crimes appear to be theft and highway robbery: in 1838, of the former crime there were 867, and of the latter 1123, while there were only two for murder. But as regards *child exposure*, the following account is worthy of attention. In 1831 no fewer than 2625 children were brought to the Foundling Hospital at Milan, though in the whole district only 1576 illegitimate children were born that year. Supposing (which, however, is not correct,) that all the illegitimate children were brought to the Foundling, there would still remain 1,049 legitimate children among the foundlings of that year. In 1836 the foundlings at Milan were 2963, of whom 1764 died. The number of children that year in the hospital was 9892. *One third of all the children born in Milan, or one 15th of all those born in the country, were abandoned by their parents!*

The proportionably small number of illegitimate children was explained as arising from the levity in which early marriages are contracted, as also from the strict control under which young girls are kept. It is generally deemed a more venial offence to intrigue with a married woman than with an unmarried, and the same opinion prevails among the women. Hence the number of foundlings is very much augmented by the *illegitimate children born in wedlock*. Thus the cost of maintaining illegitimate children is avoided, while for those born in wedlock, the law points out a father, who, if they are not abandoned, would be forced to provide for their sustenance. "These sentiments," says the author, "appear to me a refinement of immorality: a smaller evil is made to give way to a greater, and the devil is driven out by Beelzebub the prince of the devils."

With regard to the censorship of the press, the author informs us of laws that would make a revolution in all the watering-places in England, and fill Messrs. Colburn and Ottley with dismay.

"A marked distinction is made between scientific works, and books of mere fiction intended for the public at large. The former are treated with great forbearance; but of the latter, the law says,—'They are by no means deserving of the same in-

dulgence, they are productive of no utility, and all that is valuable in them may be obtained from paper sources. All that operates injuriously on the head and heart, and only tends to the excitement of the senses, must be suppressed. Firm re-

distance must be opposed to the dissemination of pernicious novel reading. This is not meant to apply to the few that enlighten the mind and improve the heart, but to the mass of novels which treat only of love adventures, and fill the imagination with chimeras and illusions. With extreme caution must those books be

treated, that touch on the limits of temporal and spiritual power. Writings that inculcate the doctrines of Socinianism, Materialism, or Deism, must be repulsed. Nothing is to be printed respecting the Emperor and his family, however laudatory it may be, without express permission," &c.

A catalogue of the newspapers allowed to be imported is yearly drawn out at Vienna, and the Vienna papers are held up as a model by which those of the interior are to fashion themselves. The Law says—"They ought to be attractive, true and circumspect;" or, in other words, exactly the reverse of the Morning Chronicle, the Times, and all other English papers.

In Letter XLV. speaking of Genoa, the author says, "Everywhere great industry, but nowhere much opulence among the people; the proverb holding good, 'He who possesses only olive trees, will always remain poor.' Even a trifling frost injures that delicate plant, and still greater destruction is occasioned by some insects. Seedlings bear no regular crop of fruit till they are 50 years old; but if propagated by cuttings, the tree bears at the end of 25 years. The more strongly the ground is manured, the more abundant in general is the harvest. In good years 150 to 200 olive trees, on a superficies of 10,000 square yards, will produce from 30 to 50 bariles of oil, and sometimes one large olive tree will yield as much as three bariles. The trees blossom in May, and the harvest begins in December. Orange and lemon trees yield a full harvest only after 20 years. A hundred trees will give 30,000 fruit at 16 francs the thousand; a single tree has sometimes been known to bear 4000.* They grow best on a light soil, well watered, and well manured. The blossoms falling constitute in themselves a manure: when sold, 25lbs. of them are worth about a franc.

In Letter LVI. the author throws out the following reflections on the Medicean Venus, which his friend and guide Dr. Waagen may not altogether approve.

"What is the object of the Medicean Venus with the turn of the head, and this sort of *digitis monstrariis*? Perhaps one might without useless reflection reply—the artist needed an attitude, in which the arms should form finely curved lines. Of course, he could neither fold them together, nor let them hang down, nor lay them upon the body (which was to be entirely visible), nor throw one arm back. It

evinces somewhat deeper thought to say—the intention was to display two natures, the divine and human. The total absence of shame would at best but have shown the divine superiority, and, badly treated, would have degenerated into immodesty; a more decided expression of alarm would have shown merely the human element, and have rendered beauty entirely subordinate to a moral reflection."

Considering that the hands, and we believe the head, of this celebrated statue are modern, the professor's criticism is somewhat out of place; but certainly the attitude is surpassingly fine.

In Letter LVIII. at Madame D——'s at Florence, the author says, "The conversation turned upon the English women. Madame said, that they were insipid, without expression; at best *beautés jardinières*, large heads, large feet, fat, clumsy, à l'Allemande, no breeding, no social

* Mr. Lander, in his Imaginary Conversations, mentions an orange tree, the fruit of which was counted for a wager, which produced 20,000 oranges.—REV.

polish." This trade of course could not be borne. M. Von Raumer, in the absence of their countrymen, took up the defence of the *filles Britanniques*; and diminished the size of their hands, feet, &c. enlarging at the same time on their graces and understanding.

We turn to Letter LXVI. which treats of the *mezzadria* system in agriculture, which is very general in Tuscany and other parts of Italy, and answers to the *métayerie* of the French. It is that where the proprietor and tenant divide the profits, one furnishing land, the other labour. The author says—

"When I consider all I have heard and read in praise and censure of the system of the *mezzadria*, the following appears to be the result. First, in certain states of society, it is a natural condition, but it affords no general rule for all countries and all times. Secondly, the well-being or discomfort of landlords and tenants depends less on the main condition of a division of the produce, than upon other minor conditions, countries, and customs. Thirdly, the *mezzadria* invariably secures, by the division in kind, against extreme poverty; but, on the other hand, it prevents advancement, and keeps persons in the same state of mediocrity. Hence, the country people say, 'Chi è nato povere sara sempre povere.' So long as another proverb is generally recognised on account of its truth, 'Tanto

mute, tanto cadute,' every change of tenants is a loss, the worst degeneracy is avoided. But if from the increase of population, and the increased offers of tenants, a mischievous disposition to augment their burdens should seize the landlords, then in place of the humane, the paternal, the joint interest, there will succeed a frightful tyranny, an execrable monopoly of private property, the impoverishment and degeneracy of whole nations. From this state of Ireland, Tuscany, thank God! is far removed; and whoever is acquainted with the Irish principle of letting for money, must admit that the abolition of the *mezzadria* and the adoption of that money-letting system would be a retrograde step for Tuscany, and the adoption of the joint-crop system a great advance for Ireland," &c.

The total revenue of the state of Florence amounted in 1828 to 25,186,000 lire. The expenses of the court are as follows:—

Management, and payments in cash . . .	<i>Livres.</i> 2,604,000	Gardens	21,000
Palaces, &c.	231,000	Flowers	11,000
Keeping up the same . . .	115,000	Hunting parties . . .	34,000

The following items are also worth quoting:—

The University of Pisa . . .	150,000	To the Pergola Theatre . . .	23,000
Purchase of works of art, excavations, &c. . .	20,000	Citrons (<i>cidrati</i>) for the Pope, and flowers for the churches	1,601
Egyptian travels	22,000		
Map of Tuscany	7,000		

The public debt is small, and its security (on mortgage) unquestionable. Of the author's remarks when arrived at Rome, we shall select some of those on the Vatican.

"In point of mass, Florence is far surpassed by the Vatican, but the latter can boast of no perfectly beautiful woman, much less of a goddess, like the Venus de Medici, or that of Melos, or the Diara in Paris. The Vatican is richer in male figures; but most of them belong to a time when art had already declined, and when, if not the technical handling, at least the conception had become less spir-

rited. In comparison with the works of Phidias, the Meleager, Antinous, and the like, appear but mean; nay, we cannot admire even the Apollo Belvidere with such enthusiasm as in Winckelman's time. Assuredly a god surpassing in point of art the Florentine Niobe and her children must be a very different one, and still more indignant. Laocoon and his sons shew the highest that technical skill is capable of,

but the principal of the figures composing the group approaches very near to that of Bernini, and of the artists who have painted martyrs.* The consideration of the great statues in the Vatican by torchlight, has a peculiar interest, and peculiar advantages. Night—the surrounding scene—the half-lighted distant figures—these standing out prominently in the full light—works illuminated from various sides—present to the eye unknown phenomena, and excite the mind to new feelings. *Some gain, others lose*

by this ordeal. I could not help thinking that it bore the same relation to the broad daylight, as our lamps, scenery, and theatrical economy to the perfect plays, or the plays representing the perfect, acted by the Greeks in the daytime. Niobe and her children would bear the broad daylight on a darker back ground; they would need no æsthetic screen from the sunshine or light. It is not merely a pure love of art, but also a certain piquant refinement that dictates this expedient of torchlight."

The population of Rome is now about 153,000: of these there is one ecclesiastic to 29. There are 1824 convents of monks, 612 of nuns. In the space of five years, there were 3840 children exposed, of whom 72 per cent. or 2941, died. Rome abounds in charitable institutions, which increase rather than extinguish poverty.

All attempts to place the financial system of the papal states on a proper footing have failed. The army runs away with 20, the public debt with 25, or, as some say, 38 per cent. of the revenue. In 1837,

The revenue was about . . .	13,400,000 dollars
Expenditure	11,730,000 dollars

Leaving, of course, a deficit of 1,245,000 dollars

Into this dilemma the Government has brought itself chiefly by its solicitude to maintain the ecclesiastical and monastic system of former times in its fullest extent, and to compensate for all losses sustained during the French occupation. Expensive loans seemingly alleviate the pressure for a moment. The lottery produces the state a revenue of more than a million and a half of dollars per annum. As the author proceeds southward, he justly observes,—

"Near Terracina commences the new world of southern Italy. Pomegranates, oranges, aloes in flower (*he should have added palm trees*), fantastically-situated places like Fondi and Itri, all in the moonlight, to which, however, beggary furnishes the moral shade. From the Garigliano to St. Agatha, the richest cultivation of various kinds: arable land, meadows, abundance of trees, the glistening river winding among them, and three-fourths

of the circle of vision bounded by smiling and swelling hills, crowned by houses, hamlets, churches and towers. Still further off, the mountains of the Abruzzos rising one above another, in every diversity of lines and masses. At first everything lighted by the sun, then presenting itself in every degree of coloured darkness, till the earth disappeared, and the star-bespangled firmament attracted the eye, and changed the train of thought," &c.

The following observations on the Campagna di Roma appear to us to be just, and certainly accord with our own impressions on the same subject:

"I have had to listen, as I did twenty-two years ago, to panegyrics on the exquisite beauty, comprehending within itself every possible charm, of the Campagna di Roma. This superstition is preserved, like many others, intact in Rome, and a man does not imagine himself to be *à la hauteur* till he has worked himself up into a belief of it. The Villa Borghese, the Villa Albani, and the like, no more belong to the Campagna than Albano or Tivoli.

What now is a wilderness, extending on all sides, a *zona deserta*, was at first rich woodland, then admirably cultivated arable and meadow land, comprising villages, country-houses, farms, and magnificent gardens. If the present aspect is the most beautiful, and not to be surpassed, the states just described must have been the least attractive,—which, in truth, involves an absurdity. If the negative *era* in this manner outdo the positive, then is a wo-

man handsomest when she is no longer handsome. If I am not mistaken, there is a passage in Strabo on the situation of Rome, which agrees much better with my notion than that of these too easily inspired disciples of art. They may reply, that with me predominates the merely financial point of view, which neither knows nor can comprehend anything of beauty. But let us confine ourselves to what is to be seen:—there are neither trees, nor shrubs, neither buildings, nor man, nor water, and consequently it is and must be no more than the negative beauty of the desert. Driven then into a corner, my adversary lays particular stress on the lines of hills beyond, and the individual views within the Campagna. But these hills do not even belong to the Campagna, and the beauty of a background may well bear to be separated from the ugliness of the foreground. Besides, there are many finer and more di-

versified lines of hills, as those near the Garigliano, and Velino, near Naples, and Taormini, near Salernum and Genoa, in South Wales, in the Pyrenees, &c. Lastly, as to the views: they have their picturesque, and, (like all recollections,) their attraction. People, however, have carried their admiration to the length of a morbid refinement, according to which things swept away, stricken and deformed by age and sin, calamity and misery, are to be preferred to that which still flourishes in vigorous health. That the artist can select particular points from the Campagna, and frame and hold them forth to deserved admiration, I pretend not to deny; but, besides these framed scenes, the greater space remains dreary and desolate. Whoever disputes this, may fix his abode between Rome and Civita Vecchia, and secure for life the enjoyment of the charms of nature."

Of the Neapolitans, it is observed,—

"An ancient proverb says, 'that Naples and the environs are a Paradise, inhabited by devils.' The truth of the first part of this adage is generally admitted—at least, more generally than that paradise exists in the Campagna di Roma; the latter half, on the other hand, is disputed by the Neapolitans. Were I to sit in judgment, I should be obliged to censure, nay, to condemn much; but as the devil's advocate I would strive to prove that *the Neapolitans were created before the invention of the fuss about the four cardinal virtues*. These, then, we ought not to require of them, but to measure them by a totally different standard, which at last may be as correct, and bring them quite as far as the pedantically moral, to the

authority of which, everywhere out of Paradise, people have bowed.

A Neapolitan yesterday picked my pocket of my handkerchief. I caught him, however, in the fact, and was content—not caring to punish him myself, any more than to call in the aid of the police—with giving him an eloquent lecture relative to these cardinal virtues. As a proof, however, that such sophistries cannot invalidate an original Neapolitan right, or induce any free inhabitant of Paradise to submit to a silly legislation of more recent date, *the same fellow actually stole the same handkerchief five minutes afterwards*, and made off with it so precipitately, that I was not able to enforce the usual doctrine concerning property."

Speaking of Calabria, the author says,—

"A Calabrese of distinction, with whom I was conversing yesterday about the people of his country, was also totally at a loss how to mix them with other tribes. 'Calabria,' said he, 'is a country absolutely unique in its kind, incomprehensible. Enclosed by two seas, having in the middle a lofty range of mountains, covered, for several months in the year, with deep snow; no roads or communications between the two divisions; all the trees and productions of the North and of the South, ice and tropical heat, at the distance of a few leagues. For hundreds, nay, for thousands of years, a culture of a higher, nay, even of a profoundly philosophical kind, which in certain circles subsists undiminished in the present day, and at the same time a population rude in the extreme.' 'If this

rudeness,' I remarked, 'consists only in this,—that the people have not learned to read or write, they have probably received other estimable qualities from an originally bountiful nature.' He replied, 'It is not only the rudeness and ignorance, but likewise ferocity of character, which, for instance, perpetuates a bloodthirsty enmity in full force from generation to generation, and regards revenge as a right and duty.' 'This worse than heathen disposition,' I rejoined, 'must be, if not extirpated, at least softened by education, and by the influence of the nobility and persons of note, who are probably absentees.' 'In Calabria it is much more common (he continued) for people of note and wealth to reside upon their estates than in any other part of Italy; but they are wholly

apart from the people, and have no influence over them: they compose two entirely distinct worlds. I myself, when at Naples, contemplated with horror this ferocity of my countrymen—a barbarism

that is not to be found in a like degree in Europe; and again, when I resided a considerable time in Calabria, kindred tones vibrate in my own bosom, and strengthen alike the charge and the excuse."

We are obliged to omit our author's observations on Sicily, but which will repay the attention of the reader. M. von Raumer does not repeat other people's observations or opinions, but thinks and reasons on his own judgment and information.

We shall now add a word or two on the subject of religion.

"Besides the true, genuine, I might say, ideal Catholic, two shoots or excrescences have sprung up in Italy on different sides. The multitude, especially in the South of Italy, cherishes many a superstition, which only, under different names and forms, leads back to downright Paganism, and translates the position, 'God is a Spirit!' into the axiom, 'God is a body.' Neither clergy nor governments take any pains to establish a higher spiritualism, partly because they are strangers to it themselves, partly because it is not suited to the people, and superstition itself

is a medium of governing with the greater ease. A second party, developing itself chiefly in the higher classes, seem to adopt all the doctrines and practices of the Church, to follow them without opposition, from interested motives, while in reality the profounder doctrines of the Christian faith are *incomprehensible or indifferent to it*. It agrees for the sake of outward peace with the Church, but, transplanted to the palace of truth, would rather vote for canonizing Voltaire than Thomas Aquinas."

Passing from religious creeds to political institutions, the author asks, are there component parts now in existence out of which forms of constitution might be constructed? His examination of this subject is not satisfactory.

"In the first place, there is scarcely any where an independent *peasantry*, possessing property. Too free above—too oppressed below—hence proceeds stuff for revolution, not for quiet development. Elected representatives of poor peasants, such as sit in the Diet of Prussia, are impossible in Italy; nay, means are wanting to prevent the ruin of the class of peasants, which is possible enough according to the laws. In the class of *burghers* we find mere individuals: as though freedom of trade, and the suppression of the old abuses of corporations, were incompatible with all community and efficient communal regulations. The nobility is still further, perhaps, from answering its idea. Excessively wealthy, or decayed, almost invariably inactive. The simplest, noblest, and most natural occupation, agriculture, which in England and Germany preserves and raises the nobility, is despised in Italy. As rarely are the great disposed to enter into the service of the state; and art and science are not every one's forte. But too many Italians seek liberty externally, whereas it ought to be found from within. It proceeds from exertion and self-denial, not from inactivity and indulgence; and in this respect the Italian people are superior to most of the members of the aristocracy of the country.

The German nobles, to whom it was impossible to lead an active country life, mostly chose, according to ancient custom, the military profession; an outlet which is more rarely offered to the Italian nobles, and much oftener rejected. Without dwelling on the well-known evils of an immoderate military tendency, I may remark, that military discipline imparts a firmness and a law which a life of idleness has not, and which an individual seldom imposes on himself. Then, too, the peaceful years of indulgence were succeeded by the graver scenes of war, which put aside the spirit of frivolity, and furnished occasion for the exercise of genuine virtue. One may well doubt whether it was and is better for the individual, and for all, for personal development, and for the stamina and vital energy of the whole nation, that the younger branches of the Italian nobility should voluntarily enter, or be sent to the convent. Among a people thoroughly brave and fond of war, (for instance, the French,) the practice of substitutes in the army will not be detrimental to the military spirit: but in Italy, especially in the South, an education in this way, needful for all, and which in Prussia has essentially raised military courage and military talent, is wanting."

NOTES ON FORBES'S LIFE OF BEATTIE. BY MRS. H. L. PIOZZI.

[From her copy of the work now in the possession of Bolton Corney, Esq.]

VOL. I. p. 25. "The wish that our bones should be 'laid in the sepulchre with our fathers' has been so prevalent in all ages, that it seems to be a sentiment inherent in our nature."—"So it does, but we ~~outline our~~ *natural* sentiments. Johnson and Nelson wished a grave in Westminster Abbey, and even the modest Doctor Beattie, when he *hopes* his friends will permit him to lie by his dear sons in death, seems to have some notion they would place him in a more splendid burial-ground." P.

P. 37. "What an amiable character is this of Beattie from beginning to end!"

P. 41. "Dr. John Gregory."—"It was his daughter Dorothea Gregory who lived companion with Mrs. Montagu during the few years I was acquainted in Portman Square, and I always thought Miss Gregory particularly pleasing. I know not, however, what became of her—or whether she now lives or dies, or has been dead years before." H. L. P.—Subsequently Mrs. Piozzi discovers (vol. ii. 212) that she was alive, and the wife of the Rev. Mr. Alison.

P. 48. "Richardson's *Clarissa*. When a stop is put to the progress of the story," &c.—"There is no story: a man gets a girl from her parents, violates her free will, and she dies of a broken heart. That is all the story! But the book's merit is in so filling up this inelegant outline, as to make it the 'wisest, virtuouslest, discreetest, best' of all possible novels, a picture replete with character, and luminous with well contrasted *chiar-oscuro*, grace in each page, expression in each line."

P. 55. "Richardson, I think, merits commendation for his carefully avoiding to hint the least anticipation of the catastrophe," &c.—"This may be meritorious in writers of fiction, but to great writers it is not necessary. Homer tells you his whole fable and his catastrophe, not once, but often, in the course of the *Iliad*, and Southern's *Fatal Marriage* leaves you none of the pleasures arising from *entanglement* after the first act; yet what can be more interesting, after all?" "His (Beattie's) criticisms on *Clarissa* are the very best extant."

P. 74. "Ossian seems really to have very little knowledge of the human heart. His chief talent lies in describing inanimate objects, and therefore he belongs, according to my principles, not to the highest, but to an inferior order of poets."—"Oh! well and wisely said! he who does not describe man to man, will be laid aside as one we have no reason to care about,—*Ossian*. "He who describes nothing else, is the poet of the street,—*Martial*."

P. 87. "From his (Churchill's) possessing no inconsiderable strength of thought, with a *vigorous though slovenly* energy of expression," &c.—"That is well expressed by Sir W. Forbes—very well indeed!"

P. 121. "This acquaintance (with nature in the material and immaterial system), if it is any thing more than superficial, will do a poet rather harm than good; and will give his mind that turn for minute observation, which enfeebles the fancy by restraining it, and counteracts the native energy of judgment by rendering it fearful and suspicious."—"True, true: so said Imrac the Poet in Johnson's *Rasselas*."

P. 125. "By the by, the songs in the opera '*Artaserse*,' as it is now adapted to the English stage, seem to be very ill translated."—"By Doctor Arne! The wonder was, he did them no worse, I think."

P. 135. "I do not remember any man of the least pretensions to genius in Britain, who ever thought of subverting every principle of natural religion, till of late."—"Oh! yes sure! Shaftesbury, Bolingbroke, and a too long *&c. cetera.*"

P. 141.

"And long pursues, with fruitless yell,
The father of the powerful spell."

"This good use of the verb to 'yell' has made the word, in my mind, ridiculously modish, and now we all yell, *à qui mieux mieux.*"

P. 164. On Beattie's translation of the well known passage in *Metastasio* Artaserse, act iii. sc. 1:—

"L'onda dal mar divisa," &c.

"Cold as the water's self is this translation—I dare not say insipid: but Beattie managed his own thoughts better than he did those of his neighbours."

P. 178. Letter XXX. to Sir W. Forbes, April 19, 1769. "This is an exquisite letter, from the heart to the heart. Wise, true, and unassuming—a beautiful letter."

P. 231. "Mrs. Inglis, daughter of Colonel Gardiner,"—"meaning Colonel Gardiner, I suppose, whose singular conversion makes him a character of concern, and that exceedingly important, to all mankind."

P. 238. On a passage in which Dr. Beattie urges the advantages of public education on the character of boys, Mrs. P. writes,—“Oh! how true and how wise all this is! Who says Dr. Beattie knew nothing of the world? He knew, I believe, very little of London streets; but his mind shows itself here as a ripe and a racy fruit, grown from a standard tree, though the soil was a cold one.”

P. 257. In Gray's criticism on Beattie's *Minstrel*, he says, st. 18,—“Perhaps ‘And some believed him mad,’ falls a little too flat, and rather below simplicity.”—"The worst of the stanza is, that it is imitated from Thomson, who says that,—

"Moping there did Hypochondria sit;

While some her frantic deem'd, and others deem'd a wit."

Mrs. Piozzi did not relish Gray's criticism. She says,—“Gray is a merciless critic;” again,—“I am tired of all this, and begin to think of Molière's *Trissotin*, or its imitation in the *Tatler*, of Ned Softly's sonnet, No. 163.

"I fancy, when your song you sing,

You sing your song with so much art," &c."

P. 267. "I never expected that it [the *Minstrel*] would be a popular poem."—"I don't think it was ever a popular poem. It was exorbitantly praised by a dozen people of excellent taste; but I call *Pomfret's Choice*, *ay*, and *Young's Night Thoughts*, by the appellation of *popular poems*. The people could not understand Beattie's *Minstrel*; and if they had understood, it would have wearied them."

P. 277. "The next best thing, (says Mason, in a letter,) after instructing the world profitably, is to amuse it innocently."—"That is prettily said."

P. 279. "The works of Swift and Shenstone are a melancholy example of the indiscretion of friends, in regard to posthumous publications."—"Why, we readers are so fastidious, there's no pleasing us. Some wish to go behind the poet's desk, and see what dust and cobwebs can be

found; some like a clean book, that they can be rationally pleased with; and there we end,—*de gustibus, &c.*; but I believe, for the most part, common spectators are contented with the *show*, while brother managers want to be admitted *behind the scenes*."

P. 281. "Virgil published his *Georgics* at forty-two, if I mistake not; and Milton his *Paradise Lost* when he was more than sixty."—"This is good consolation to me in 1807."

P. 286. "I have been told that the inhabitants of some parts of the Alps do also lay a claim to a sort of second-sight."—"No! no! They are always Scandinavian heroes that mount the clouds and ride upon the winds."
* * * All this Letter (LII.) is very finely and very wisely written; but what dear Dr. Beattie learned by study, his justly admired Shakespeare seems to have known by intuition. He puts his spectres into Denmark, his witches into Scotland: he knew they had no place in warmer climates. In Othello, therefore, and in Romeo and Juliet, he trusts to nature alone."

P. 353. On the account in Dr. Beattie's Diary of his interview with the King at Kew, 24th August, Mrs. Piozzi writes,—“After this, and the account of a conference which the King held with a character so distinct from Beattie's, except in their love of Christianity and truth,—I mean Dr. Johnson,—who can be foolish enough to doubt the abilities of George the Third, or weak enough to hear with patience those who call him a futile, empty character? It is an assertion false and groundless.”

Vol. II. p. 78, Letter xcix. “A beautiful Letter!”—“This Letter gives his reasons for declining to be a member of the Church of England, when the Bishop of Winchester offered him preferment if he would take orders.”

P. 104. “Irish and Earse are both used to denote the speech of the Scots Highlanders.”—“*Earse* is the same word with *Irish*, if you speak the last quick and coarsely.”

P. 105. “But we are not all, without exception, a nation of cheats and liars, as Johnson seems willing to believe, and to represent us.”—“No! not he!”

P. 109. “To silence him (Priestley) by force of argument, is, I know, impossible. He would still fall upon new modes of misrepresentation,” &c.—“His desire to dispute with Gibbon, and Gibbon's desire to keep clear of him, are both very comical.”

P. 111. “I admire the Church of England, on many accounts. I think I could, with a clear conscience, live and die a member, or even a minister of it. Its doctrines seem to me to be those of Christianity; its rites and ceremonies I greatly approve of; and the constitution of its hierarchy is equally favourable to the interests of religion, and the civil government of this country.”—“Excellent! magnanimous Beattie!”

P. 119. “I observed, in his (Dr. Hawkesworth's) conversation, that he took a pleasure in ruminating upon riddles, and puzzling questions, and calculations; and he seems to have carried something of the same temper into his moral and theological researches.”—“Did he so? I never heard that before. It is an unplesasing mode of amusement to me, but grown so fashionable now, a young fellow who has lost his riddle-book is as much at a loss as Master Slender how to entertain his sweet Ann Page.”

P. 148. “The longer I study English, the more I am satisfied that Addison's prose is the best model; and if I were to give advice to a young man on the subject of English style, I would desire him to read that author day and night.”—“So Johnson did, when advising Woodhouse the shoemaker.”

P. 163. "We who live in Scotland are obliged to study English from books, like a dead language. Accordingly, when we write, we write it like a dead language, which we understand, but cannot speak; avoiding, perhaps, all ungrammatical expressions."—"Avoiding the English barbarisms too, of which so many occur even in very great writers. . . . Beattie is particularly careful of his style, as it appears, and yet is never pedantic."

P. 164. "An English author of learning is the master, not the slave, of his language, and wields it gracefully, because he wields it with ease, and with full assurance that he has the command of it."—"This is sweetly said, and flattering to English writers."

P. 178. "Seasons of recollection may be useful; but when one begins to find pleasure in sighing over Young's Night Thoughts in a corner, it is time to shut the book, and return to the company."—"Oh! how right, how wise, how true that is!"

P. 188. "One who was on board the Centurion, in Lord Anson's voyage, having got some money in that expedition, purchased a small estate, about three miles from this town. I have had several conversations with him on the subject of the voyage, and once asked him whether he had ever read the history of it? He told me he had read all the history, except the description of their sufferings during the run from Cape Horn to Juan Fernandez, which he said were so great, that he durst not recollect or think of them."—"In the same manner I once asked a young Mr. Holwell, whom I met at Exmouth, if he had not often heard his uncle describe the black hole at Calcutta, *vivâ voce*? 'Lord! Madam,' says the youth, 'my uncle would not speak to me for a week if ever I mentioned the subject to him.'"

P. 193. "So universal an actor (Garrick) must be considered rather as a general connoisseur of the human mind in all situations, than as one by profession a mimic of it."—"Very finely expressed."*

P. 197. "Your opinion of Bishop Lowth's Isaiah coincides exactly with mine."—"I was just going to read it when this fascinating work laid hold of me, and forced me to think only on my old friends and foes and literary companions, &c. gone before me.—Ah! whither? but most of them, and Beattie above all, I think, must be in either a state of rest or a state of enjoyment."

P. 262. "Copley's picture of Lord Chatham's death is an exhibition of itself. It is a vast collection of portraits, some of them very like; but, excepting three or four of the personages present, few of this vast assembly

* Speaking of Garrick, Coleridge says, "It will be sufficient for me to direct attention to one peculiarity, the common and exclusive characteristic of both (Shakspeare and Garrick)—the union of the highest tragic and comic excellence in the same individual. This, indeed, supersedes the necessity of mentioning the particular merit which it implies and comprehends, while it is eminently, and in the exactest sense of the word, *characteristic*, inasmuch as this transcendent power sprang from the same source in both—from an insight into human nature at its fountain head, which exists in these creations of genius alone, in which the substance and essential forms are the gifts of meditation and self-research, and the individualising accidents, and the requisite drapery are supplied by observation and acquaintance with the world. We may then hope for a second Garrick, or of an approach to Shakspeare, where we find a knowledge of *man*, united to an equal knowledge of *men*, and both co-existing with the power of giving life and individuality to the products of both; for such a being possesses the rudiments of every character in himself, and acquires the faculty of becoming for the moment whatever character he chooses to represent. He contains in his own person at once the materials and the workman," &c.—V. *Letters and Recollections of Coleridge*, vol. II. p. 193.

seem to be much affected with the great event ; which divests the picture of its unity, and will, in the next age, make it cease to be interesting."—"Well said, Beattie. That is a good critique."

P. 263. "The little Welchwoman in Holborn, who, though twenty-three years of age, weighs only eighteen pounds."—"Poor little Lady Morgan ! This curious creature was shown to the King and Royal Family in 1783, when a page saying—'Here is the little lady,' set all the young princesses laughing ; but his Majesty, after conversing freely with her, said—'Come, now, kneel down, and I will make you a real lady to spite these giggling girls ;' and so he did, and to maintain her dignity, as he ludicrously expressed it, settled an annuity of 50*l.* a-year upon her, to be forfeited if ever she should marry."

P. 267. "Mr. Thrale appointed him (i. e. Johnson) one of his executors, and left him two hundred pounds. *Every* body says he should have left him two hundred a-year."—"I did not know, till I read this, that *any* body said so."

P. 268. "The thunder is roaring while I write this ; and a most welcome sound it is to me, as it will bring rain and coolness," &c.—"Beattie was like a Lapland rein-deer, he could not bear a warm sunshiny day."

P. 279. "Before I was forty years of age (Petrarch writes), I had banished from my mind every idea of love, as effectually as if I had never seen a woman."—"An Italian at forty is like a Scotsman at sixty."

P. 280. "The name of the lady whom the poet loved was Lauretta, which her admirer changed to Laura."—"It was not changed but as Betty to Elizabeth."*

P. 286. "The yet undiscovered author of the famous heroic epistle."—"And was not that Mr. Mason ?"

P. 287. "The prosaic Denham, the inane and quaint Yalden, and even the *Grub-street Pomfret* meet with all possible favour."—"Pomfret is so popular among coarse readers, he *must* have merit certainly."

P. 287. "Pope, and his brother wits, were too hard upon Blackmore : it was very well to point out his faults, but ungenerous to stigmatise him as an absolute dunce."—"Well said ! very true."

P. 288. "Elphinstone's *Martial* is just come to hand. It is truly an *unique*."—"It is the comicallest thing I ever did see, first or last."

P. 295. "I hold, said he (Lord Monboddo), that in men as well as in horses, nothing can be *great* but what is *ridiculous*."—"Excessively laughable."

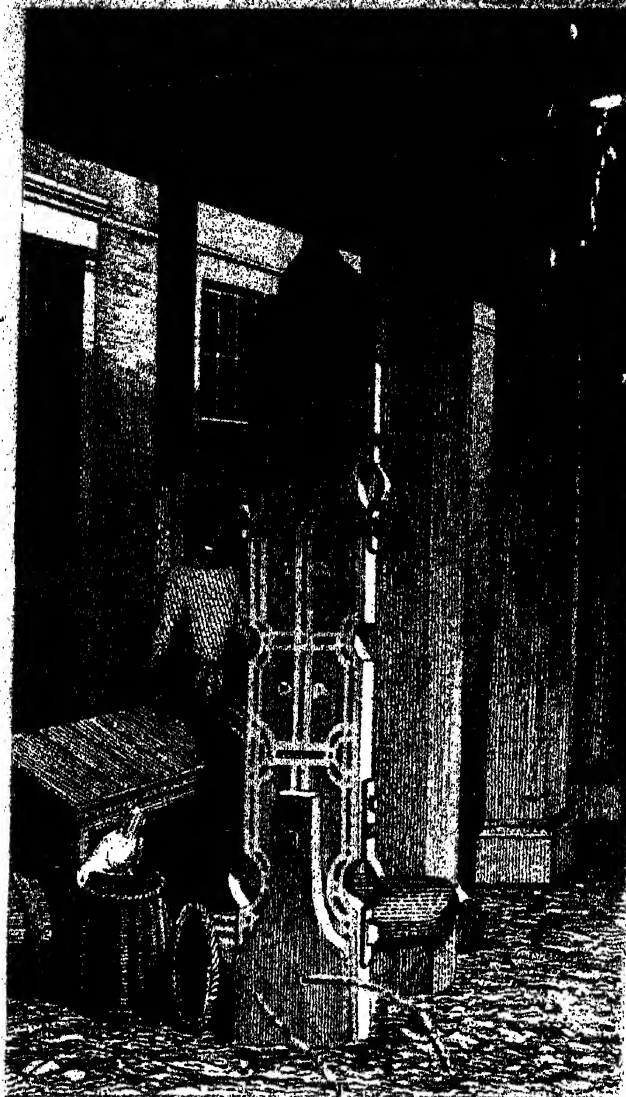
P. 301. "I know, by experience, how difficult it is to get a good likeness of any person in an engraving. I am sure mine, prefixed to my *Poems*, is not a good one. Mr. Hoole's, prefixed to his *Ariosto*, is a very good one, and cost much less than mine."—"It was very like Hoole, and very like a *staymaker*."

P. 306. "The author of the above (the poem of *The Village*) is a Mr. Crabbe, who published a poem called the *Library* about two years ago."—"It was very pretty : Lord Huntingdon read it to me, I remember, and I never heard of Mr. Crabbe again till now. *Vu-il encore*, I wonder ?" 1807.

P. 321. "In *Blair* we find a scholar, in *Beattie* both a scholar and an amiable man : indeed so amiable, that I have wished for his acquaintance ever since I read his book."—Cowper's Letter to Newton.—"Just so, Beattie makes one love him in every line."

(To be continued.)

* See some curious information on the subject of "Laura," in a Visit to Vaucluse, by the Rev. S. Weston. 1822.



ANCIENT MARKET STALL AT WALTHAM ABBEY, ESSEX

MR. URBAN,

WHILE on a visit of investigation to the architectural reliques of Wallham Abbey, I took the opportunity to make a sketch of the stocks or whipping-post, an instance of the care and skill bestowed on minor objects by our ancient artists. The date, 1598, is carved in the upper panel.

The use of the stocks as an instrument of punishment or confinement for the legs may be traced to a distant period, without referring to the indignity offered to the Apostles Paul and Silas, Acts, ch. xvi. v. 19. Fosbroke says,

"It is an ancient Asiatic punishment mentioned by Job and Aristophanes, but much more painful than the modern one. At Pompeii were found stocks, probably about four ells long, and so contrived, that ten prisoners might be chained by the leg, each leg separately, by the sliding of a bar."

Mr. Sharon Turner, on the authority of "our ancient lawyer Horne," preserves a record of its existence in the time of Alfred. "Darliog," says he, "was living like a quiet person; but Wiloe came and arrested him without any right, took him away, and put him into stocks, or in irons."

The word, it may be noticed, is derived from the Saxon *stoc*. It appears to have denoted a wooden log or trunk, and is still used for the stem, trunk, or body of a tree. Stock-locks, which consist of locks imbedded in large pieces of wood, are commonly in use for cellars and other inferior purposes. There was an ancient woodland of *stoc and stovel* (see Spelman's Glossary). The term *cippus*, which that of stocks has superseded, would seem to imply that it anciently occupied an elevated position, as calculated to extend the sphere of its admonitory influence.

The earliest statute respecting it is *l'estatut d'artificiers et servantz*, 25 Ed. III. P. Rolls, 2. 234, which entails the punishment on such as neglect or refuse to fulfil their engagements, and enjoins the erection of stocks in all towns. The punishment was sometimes continued for several days, and probably under a roof, though without further impediment to the gaze of the multitude, or the assaults of the weather. By 50 Edw. III. beggars and va-

grants were also subject to the gripe of the stocks.

The clergy do not seem to have enjoyed the exemption in this case, which the privileges awarded to learning, in some instances, secured for them, and they complain even of being treated with more than ordinary rigour when subjected to so humiliating a ceremony.

Of this class of sufferers the most illustrious, without question, was (the afterwards) Cardinal Wolsey, the circumstances attending whose confinement are related in the "Memoirs of that great favorite," published in 1706. It will, no doubt, be readily recalled to mind that Wolsey (whose address was the mainspring of his greatness), when master of Magdalen School, Oxford, had under his care the sons of the Marquis of Dorset, and being invited to visit their father, so far won the regard of that nobleman as to receive from him the rectory of Lymington; "but," says the memoir, "the schoolmaster had not been long there but one Sir James Pawlet, kt. dwelling in the country thereabouts, took an occasion of displeasure against him, but upon what ground I know not; insomuch that Sir James was so bold as to set the schoolmaster by the heels during his displeasure, which affront was afterwards neither forgotten nor forgiven; for when the schoolmaster mounted so high as to be Lord Chancellor of England, he was not forgetful of his old displeasure most cruelly ministered unto him by Sir James, but sent for him, and after a very sharp reproof, enjoined him not to depart out of London without license first obtained, so that he continued in the Middle Temple the space of five or six years, who afterwards lay in the gatehouse next the stairs, which he re-edified and sumptuously beautified the same all over on the outside with the Cardinal's arms, his hat, his cognizance and badges, with other devices, in so glorious a manner as he thought thereby to have appeased his old displeasure."

The Cardinal's just retaliation, and the discomfiture of the Dorsetshire justice, reminds one of the fate of Shallow.

"*Palstaff*. Stand here by me, master Robert Shallow. I will make the King do

you grace: I will bear upon him as 'a comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me.

Chief Justice. Go, carry Sir John Falstaff to the Fleet.
Take all his company along with him."

In the following age the stocks were minutely depicted by the graphic pen of our great dramatist.

"Cornwall. Fetch forth the stocks, ho! You stubborn ancient knave, you reverend We'll teach you.

Kent. Sir, I am too old to learn.
Cal. not your stocks for me: I serve the King; On whose employment I was sent to you. You shall do small respect, show too bold malice Against the grace and person of my master, Stocking his messenger.

Corn. Fetch forth the stocks:
As I've life and honour, there shall he sit till noon.

Regan. Till noon! till night, my Lord,--
Kent. Why, madam, if I were your father's I should not use me so.

Reg. Sir, being his knave, I will.

(Stocks brought out.)
Corn. This is a fellow of the self-same colour Our sister speaks of:—Come, bring away the stocks.

Gloster. Let me beseech your grace not to do so.

His fault is much, and the good King his master Will check him for't: your purposed low correction

Is such as basest and contemned'st wretches For pilferings and most common trespasses Are punished with: the King must take it ill That he so slightly valued his messenger, should have him thus restrained."

The stocks at Waltham Abbey are of Shakspeare's time, the date they bear being just seven years after the appearance of his first play, the Comedy of Errors.

Butler has also celebrated the "magical redoubt."

"Thus grave and solemn they march on,
Until quite thro' the town th' had gone,
At further end of which there stands
An ancient castle that commands
Th' adjacent parts; in all the fabrick
You shall not see one stone nor a brick;
But all of wood; by pow'ful spell
Of magic made impregnable.
There's neither iron bar nor gate,
Portcullis, chain, nor bolt, nor grate;
And yet men durand there abide
In dungeon scarce three inches wide;
With roof so low that under it
They never stand but lie or sit,
And yet so foul, that who's in is
Is to the middle leg in prison;
In circle magical confined,
With walls of subtle air and wind,
Which none are able to break thorough
Until they're freed by head of borough."

The whipping-post is sketched in the same effective style.

"A bastille, built to imprison hands;
By strange enchantment made to fetter
The lesser parts and free the greater;
For though the body may creep through,
The hands in grate are fast enough:
And when a circle 'bout the wrist,
Is made by beadle exorcist,
The body feels the spur and switch
As if 'twere ridden post by witch
At twenty miles an hour pace,
And yet no'er stir out of the place."

While the arm of persecution was raised against the Quakers, it appears that among the grievances to which they were subjected, the stocks was one. In Sewel's History of the Society, it is stated that in 1662 the soldiers "took away, out of a meeting at Mile End, two boys, one about thirteen, and the other about sixteen; and they were brought before the Lieutenant of the Tower, who, to one present, saying he supposed they were not of the age of sixteen years, and then not punishable by the act, returned they were old enough to be whipped; and they should be whipped out of their religion. And so he sent them to Bridewell, where their hands were put into the stocks, and so pinched for the space of two hours, that their wrists were much swollen."

Some few years since an attempt was made at Chichester to render the punishment of the stocks more unpalatable than before, by constructing it on a locomotive principle, that the culprit might be exhibited in every quarter of the town; but this being deemed an exaggeration of the law, was soon abandoned.

I will just adduce one instance of its recent employment to bring the subject down to the present day, and then emancipate the reader and endeavour to make my own escape. "At Ipswich, John Roberts was convicted of profane swearing, &c. and was sentenced to sixteen days' hard labour, at the end of which time to be placed in the stocks for six hours."—Observer, Oct. 27, 1839.

Yours, &c. THOS. MORRIS.

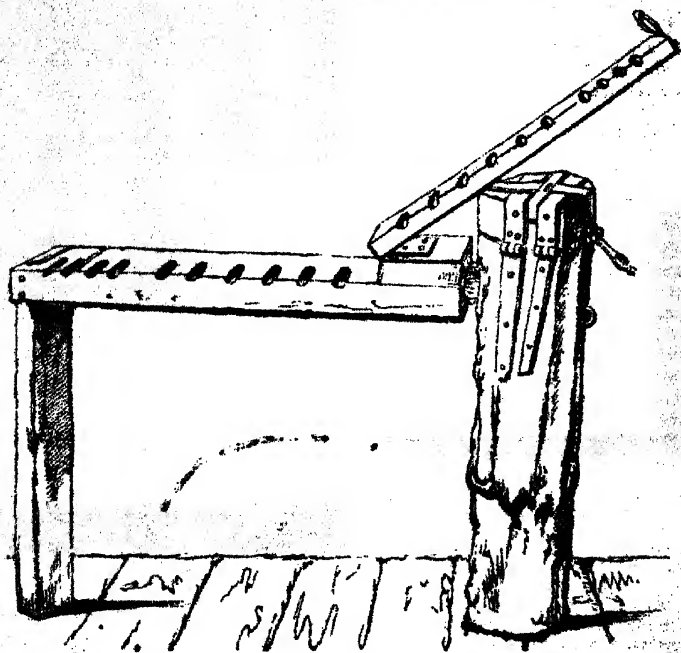
In further illustration of the subject of our Correspondent's letter, we are induced to make the following extract from Mr. Nichols's History of Leicestershire. In the Church of Ashby de la Zouche, co. Leicester, is an instru-

ment of punishment called a Finger Pillory. It stands at the west end of the north aisle, and is described in the words of Mr. Carter, who remarks,

"No doubt this mode of punishment was formerly common in such situations, for the prevention of indecorous behaviour; at once efficacious, by detaining the offender in public view, and by not degrading him to the more severe affliction of being put in the stocks, exposed to unrestrained insult, and the inclemency of the elements. The construction of this contrivance may be thus described: Two upright posts, about three feet in height, and of a proportionate thickness, support an horizontal beam of an equal length; which beam is divided into two parts. The upper part is held by a hinge at one end; while the other end is fastened down by a lock unto the lower part, in which are

different sized holes, for containing the fingers of the offender, from very small to extremely large; which, being placed therein, the upper part is let down and fastened."

The very inadequate representation of this machine, which is given in the History of Leicestershire, vol. III. pl. lxxvi. fig. 11. we are here enabled to remedy by a drawing from the skilful pencil of the late Mr. Alexander of the British Museum. It will be seen that the upright post combines a poor-box, of a form not unfrequent in old country churches, formed from a solid stock, and strongly bound with iron, where the intention evidently was to provide against such thieves as would not have hesitated to carry off the chest as well as the cash.



ON THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE TURKISH SPY.

(Continued from p. 263.)

MR. URRAN,
WITH such evidence—attested, it may almost be said, by Louis XIV. and Cardinal d'Estrees—the claims of Marana to the authorship of at least a
GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

portion of the *Espion Turc* should have wanted no herald in France. It was, however, much otherwise; and the circumstance is not inexplicable. The small volumes of 1684-5, no doubt

ceased to be in request on the publication of the complete edition of 1696; and that edition was anonymous. So were the subsequent editions published in France. In England, the *Turkish Spy* has always been published anonymously, and hence the iterated agitation of the question of its authorship.

This question was proposed by the Athenian Society in 1691, but it received no answer.* Soon afterwards, Dr. Midgley seems to have been in possession of the credit of the work.^b In 1714 a partial claim was made for Sir Roger Manley.^c In 1766 Dr. Nichols thus reported the current opinions of the literary circles: "Sir Roger [Manley] is said to have been the projector of that famous work *The Turkish Spy*, the first volume of which is sometimes ascribed to him."^d In 1783, Johnson could point out no better claimants than Sir Roger Manley and Dr. Midgley; and as recently as 1804, I observe your correspondent GEC asks, "Was it ever known who was the real author of the *Turkish Spy*?" He adds, with exquisite simplicity, "I cannot think that it was written by a Turk!"^e A reflection on the tardy progress of historic truth might not be out of place at this stage of the discussion—but we must attend to Mr. Hallam, and to F. R. A.

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3. He states that the "internal evidence for their English origin is to his apprehension exceedingly strong."—Not an instance, however, is produced. Are the subjects and sentiments English? To my apprehension, Paris is the centre of observation and reflection. Has the style no marks of translation? The editor, on the publication of the second volume, apologised for its *Italianisms*.^a He afterwards endeavoured to avoid Italianisms, and the style was censured as *too vernacular*.^b

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Cotolendi parut en 1696." He gives evidence against his own conclusion. The date proves that Cotolendi was not the author of the volumes: he may have been the translator.

We may dismiss Sir Roger Manley, Dr. Robert Midgley, and M. Cotolendi. The question lies between Jean Paul Marana and the indescribable scribe who has been called into existence by Mr. Hallam.

But before I introduce the rival claimants, I shall briefly notice the errors of Salfi, to whom Mr. Hallam refers as an authority. Salfi asserts that Marana wrote his *Espion* in French; that he published a specimen of it in 1614; that he afterwards revised it; and that he fell into a state of melancholy about 1689.* Now, the first assertion is an error; the second is an error, perhaps of the press; the third is a mere conjecture; and the fourth is a fiction!—I shall also state the comparative extent of the volumes in the French and English editions. The Paris volumes of 1684-6 are of very small size. Four such are only equal to one of the eight English volumes. In the later French editions, which have the false imprint of Cologne, the eight volumes are compressed into six. With such explanation, the argument may be more comprehensible.

To the claims of an English writer, there are various objections. What inducement had he to continue the work? It was a task of extreme difficulty; the previous volume met with no remarkable success; and Marana had announced in 1691, or perhaps earlier, his own continuation. Assume the existence of a motive. Why were the volumes said to be translated from the *Italian*? How could the publisher promise the seven volumes before they were written? Is it probable that the writer should produce seven such volumes in three years? Is it probable that Marana, the undoubted author of the *first* volume, should submit to the imposition in silence? Without positive evidence, the circumstances do not plead in support of an English writer.

Much more forcible, to my apprehension, is the evidence in favour of

Marana. He published three small volumes at Paris in 1684-6. He published no more at Paris. "Il fut obligé dans la suite," says M. Dreux du Radier, "d'avoir recours aux imprimeurs de Hollande, la hardiesse de ses idées, surtout en matière de religion ne s'accordant pas avec le sévère de notre police."† This important information, which later biographers omit, is perfectly correct. He published a fourth volume at Amsterdam in 1688. I have had the rare fortune to discover, in the precious depository before named, a copy of the *Catalogus Librorum quos H. Wetstenius propriis sumptibus edidit*, etc. Amstelodami, 1686, pp. 36.‡ It has a single leaf of *addenda*, in which appears "*L'Espion du Grand-Seigneur*, &c. 12mo. 4 parties, 1688." This was the last part which he published; but we have seen that he had previously composed twelve small volumes in continuation. Now, the printed and manuscript portions would form more than half the work.

Is it probable that he composed the remainder? He was, at least, in a favourable position for the enterprise. M. de Saint Olon was his firm friend; Père La Chaise introduced him to Louis XIV.; Archbishop de Harlay procured him a small pension; Charpentier favoured him with his advice. Thescheme was also adapted to popularity. The siege of Vienna in 1683, and subsequent events, had drawn much attention to the Turks; Palavicino and Celano had set examples of fictitious letters; the promise of *révelations piques* curiosity. "On ne pouvait imaginer," says Salfi, "un état plus heureux et plus second." It is certain also that he had the requisite qualifications—epistolary skill, an acquaintance with oriental manners, and with the events of the period. He had composed a history of Louis XIV. in two volumes; and he promised another in *one hundred books*! He passed his time in Paris *tout livré à ses études*.§ Above all, the work corresponds with its announcement in 1684. It was to comprise the period 1637—82: it comprises exactly that period. It was to contain more than five

* Journal de Verdun, 1754.

† Ad finem Catalogi Librorum H. Wetstenii, 1685—in M. B. 417 a.

‡ Dreux du Radier, J. de V. 1754.

§ Histoire Littéraire d'Italie, liv. 63, etc.

hundred letters: it contains about six hundred and thirty-four letters. The future letters were to be more ample: those of the latter volumes are nearly twice the length of those of 1684. The English volumes are divided, without apparent reason, into thirty books: they correspond, in extent, with the antecedent Paris volumes!

I therefore ascribe the entire work—the general preface, and the preface to the second and subsequent volumes excepted—to JEAN PAUL MARANA. The manifest inferiority of those prefaces, which are of *English origin*, is an additional argument in favour of this ascription.

If Marana composed the entire *Turkish Spy*, what became of the manuscript? He was scarcely above want. He was not insensible to the profits of authorship. He had met with obstacles to publication in France; and in Holland, to the press of which state he had recourse, the enterprise was not cherished. Was there no alternative? He might with reason expect a purchaser in England. We had done him the honour of translation. Mr. Rhodes, the publisher of the volume, was in constant communication with Holland; and from Holland, *I have no doubt, he obtained the inedited manuscript*. He was the sole publisher of the subsequent volumes. Dr. Midgley may have advanced the purchase-money, and so obtained the copyright. He may have employed Bradshaw, who was in his debt, to translate the manuscript; and he could not deny himself an Imprimatur! All the undoubted facts of the case, tend to establish the main point of this argument; and so does the *not very credible* tale of Mr. Saltmarsh, which introduces the second and subsequent volumes, if properly interpreted. This novel theory serves to explain why the reported Italian edition has never been produced; and why the French editor of 1696 was content to follow the English text. It also serves to account for the mystery which was thrown over the transaction on this side the channel. It is the solution of an enigma; a solution which has escaped the writers of literary history—Italian, French, and English—for one hundred and fifty years!

With a gentle censure of the preci-

pitate hypothesis of Mr. Hallam, I cheerfully give my attestation to the eminent merit and importance of his work—to its rich and varied information, to the solidity of its criticisms, and to its manly tone of sentiment. “*Ea de pareils travaux*,” said the lamented Daunou, “*quelques inexactitudes sont inévitables*,” and the work in question is not to be cited in disproof of the maxim. Errors and defects could undoubtedly be pointed out in it. Whether attributable to over-confidence in the authorities adopted, to the habit of writing from recollections, or to an inconsiderate estimate of the value of bibliography, some remedy should, if possible, be devised. What remedy shall I propose? Our periodical critics are too frequently compelled to travel with railroad speed; they have no time for accurate observation; and I am almost tempted to appeal to those lovers of literature who can command the requisite leisure, to examine the work with a view to its improvement. A bare inspection of the table of contents would be sufficient to extinguish the hope of uniform accuracy, without the benefit of some such scrutiny; and it might, perhaps, serve to justify the appeal—which otherwise would be an unequivocal compliment.

Yours, &c. BOLTON CORNEY.

MR. URBAN, Cork, Oct. 18.

AS *errata*, in this month's Magazine, page 362, col. 2, please (line 7) for *Participatio* to read *Anafesto* (*Paoluccio*); and at line 15, between the words *first* and *Doge*, introduce *annual*. Again, at line 23, after the word *thousand*, add one hundred (1,100).

I am thankful for the information of your correspondent (page 331, col. 3), relative to the *Noailles* family, of whom François was certainly Bishop of Dax, (or D'Aqs,) as he observes, and not of Tarbes. There were, I knew, three brothers, Antoine, François, and Gilles, all, more or less, distinguished as diplomatists; but the Bishop was, doubtless, the most eminent in that capacity, not only in England, where his intrigues, with those of his brother Gilles, were exerted to prevent the marriage of Mary, but at Rome, Constantinople, and Venice, where he

succeeded in obtaining precedence over the Spanish Ambassador Vargas in 1558. (See Hénault under that date, and 1572.) He died at Bayonne in 1585. Gilles de Noailles is comparatively little known; but the eldest, and, indeed, creator of the family, Antoine, born in 1504, and the senior of François by fourteen years, filled various high situations, at home and abroad, under Francis I. and Henry II. He was an attendant on the Vicomte de Turenne in 1530, when that nobleman was deputed to conduct from Madrid Eleanor de Austria, sister of Charles V., and widow of the Portuguese monarch Emmanuel, as the second wife of Francis I.; and it was to him that Saint Simon alluded as the domestic of the family of Bouillon, or La Tour d'Auvergne. (Gent. Mag. for Sept. 1840, p. 252.) I recollect having seen in the cathedral of Bordeaux, of which city he was governor, and where he died in 1562, a monument to his memory, of which the inscription is given in the *Chronique Bourdeloise* of Darcel, (1620, 4to.) page 44, verso. The château of Noailles is in the Limousin (Corrèze) near Brives, (la Gaillarde,) a place now rendered famous by the trial of Madame Laffarge. In 1763, a history of the *Embassies* of the brothers was published by the Abbé Vertot, comprising five volumes 12mo. One expression of your correspondent's communication, Mr. Urban, is not, I must say, very intelligible. Gilles, he states, abdicated in 1600. What did he abdicate? I may ask.

That *Anna Fabra*, as intimated in the succeeding paragraph in the same page (331), was Anne Lefèvre, I was fully aware, as a reference to page 380 (note) of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for October 1838 will show; but I used the Latin name assumed by herself in her edition of Callimachus, by which she first became known, in 1674, and in the five authors, Florus, Aurelius Victor, Eutropius, with Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius, which she contributed to the collection *ad nomen Delphini*, and of which one of the rarest is the volume of Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. All, however, were of easy commutation, and, therefore, entrusted to her,—"Sumite materiam vestris, qui

scribitis, equam viribus."—(Blount. *Ars Poet.* 38.)

I avail myself of the occasion to offer a passing remark on Lord Grenville's letter to Dr. Burgess, at p. 263, in which he concludes, from the known tenor of Milton's religious opinions, more especially from those apparent in the *Paradise Lost*, and the great poet's characteristic sincerity, which forbids all suspicion of disguise, that the work attributed lately to him, "*De Doctrinâ Christianâ*," could not have been his composition. And the inference, in its general application, is perfectly legitimate, though scarcely available, I apprehend, in reference to poetry, which, as Waller told Charles II. deals best in fiction. We must also bear in recollection the rigid censure then imposed on all publications, and the special vigilance directed against those of Milton, which will not suffer us to doubt that if the *Paradise Lost* betrayed any aberrance of national belief, the imprimatur of Sir Roger L'Estrange would never have authorised its impression, nor would any publisher have dared to undertake it. Epic poems, the rarest fruit of human genius, are the test of popular, not personal doctrine, of which the *Henriade* is sufficient evidence; for, although the production of the direct foe to Christianity, it is in perfect conformity with the religion of his country, one of the distinctive tenets of which he defined, with singular energy of language and vivid delineation,

"Le Christ, de nos péchés victime re-
naissant,
De ses flus chéri, nourriture vivante,
Descend sur les autels à nos vœux éperdus,
Et nous découvre en Dieu sous un pain
qui n'est plus."

Henriade, Chant X. ad calcem.

These lines, together with that quoted on a former occasion, ("Tel brille au second rang qui s'éclipse au premier," G. M. for March 1840, p. 252), the arch-infidel, under the visor of the *orthodox* poet, was wont to boast, were unresolvable into an equal compression of sense in any other tongue. The *Iliad* can hardly be considered a criterion of Homer's belief, nor the *Æneid*, surely, of Virgil's; but if we were to draw any inference of

Shakspeare's faith from his works, it would be that, like his father, (Johnson and Stevens's edition, vol. ii. p. 300,) he was a Roman Catholic. (See Whalley's note to Hamlet, Act i. sc. 5, p. 15.) Other support than that furnished by Paradise Lost, or Regained, must be sought for Lord Grenville's rejection of the authorship of the "Doctrina Christiana" by Milton, and may, indeed, be amply supplied, though no uniformity of creed appears deducible from his writings. Impelled by circumstances, and independent of authority, consistency could scarcely have ruled his doctrine, which owned no definite worship.

Many an arising thought accompanied the perusal of the elaborate article on English Grammar, from p. 365 to 372, and some, perhaps, not devoid of interest in their elucidation, which would embrace occasional recollections of Lowth, Harris, Horne Tooke, &c. but I shall only mark the frequent misapplication of *who* and *whom* in several of our best authors. Scott and Cobbett oftener commit than avoid the fault, unless in very clear exposition of phrase; and few indeed, are the female authors not guilty of it. In the recent Quarterly Review, (No. 132, for September 1840,) a signal instance occurs at page 540, where Niebuhr is stated "to have communicated the discovery of the old Roman jurist, Caius, at Verona, to his friend Savigny, *whom* he seems to expect would immediately set off by post to examine the treasure" (a palimpsest). A proper punctuation, a comma before the pronoun *he*, and after *expect*, would have prevented this error, by showing clearly that *who* was the nominative, referable to the verb *would*, and not the accusative, governed by *expect*. A similar inaccuracy is, I think, perceptible in our established translation of St. Luke, ch. ix. v. 18. where our Saviour asks,—"Whom say the people that I am?" The original Greek necessarily required the accusative, *τίνα με λέγουσιν οἱ ὄχλοι εἶναι*; as it equally appears in the Latin Vulgate—"Quem me dicunt esse turbæ?" which, in every respect, is more faithful; and, were the English as literal, the fault would not have occurred. "Whom do the multitude say (or, declare) me to be?" or, more idiomati-

cally, "*Who* do the multitude say I am?"

Another periodical, of considerable pretensions and some merit, "*The Monthly Chronicle* for Sept. 1840," presents a misstatement, for the notice of which, thus deviously introduced, I must seek protection in the mighty name that constitutes its subject. In an article, and, generally, a well written one, "*On the study of the Old English Dramatists*," at page 225, in a

* Ne verbum verbo curabis reddere," is Horace's rational precept (*De Arte Poet.* 38). A close adherence to the text of Scripture is, doubtless, most desirable, but, surely, not at the sacrifice of the sense: as for instance, in *Judges*, iii. 24: where, after Ehud had slain Eglon, it is added, in our authorised Bible, (v. 23,) "Then Ehud went forth through the porch, and shut the doors of the parlour upon him, and locked them. (24.) When he was gone out, his servants came; and when they saw that, behold, the doors of the parlour were locked, they said, Surely he covereth his feet in his summer-chamber." Now, the condition of Eglon, as supposed by his servants, is by no means conveyed to our understanding by these last words, which, I am aware, literally express the original Hebrew, (page 87, *verso*, edit. Amst. 1701, 12mo.) as well as of the Septuagint, (*Μήτρε ἀποκρυφῶν τοὺς ποδας αὐτοῦ ἐν τῷ καμαρίῳ τοῦ θερεῖν*.) but it is quite explicit in the Latin Vulgate, which equally removes the confusion of the pronoun *he*, and *his*, in the first line of the verse—"Per porticum (Aod) ingressus est. Servique regis ingressi viderunt clausas fores cœnaculi, atque dixerunt: Possitan purgat alvum in æstivo cubiculo." To Oriental habits the Hebrew and Greek expressions were, no doubt, sufficiently intelligible, but certainly not so to us. In Luther's version, though professing to reflect the original, the translation appears to be from the Vulgate—"Er ist vielleicht zu stuhl gangen in der Kammer an der sommerhalbe." (*Das Buch der Richter*.) The early Northern Protestant interpreters scarcely thought it necessary to ascend beyond that of Luther—"Juxta veritatem Martini Lutheri," was their all-sufficient authority; and Coverdale declares that his Bible (1535) "is faithfully and truly translated out of Douche and Latyn," (*Biblioth. Spencer.* i. 78.) The Douche, of course, meant Luther's, and the Latyn, the Vulgate, which is the avowed archetype of the Roman Catholic vernacular translations.

note, it is said, "Our Shakspeare's *All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players*, (As You Like It, Act ii. 7.) might be almost supposed to have been literally taken from Calderon's—

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Here we find Shakspeare the debtor or plagiarist of the Spanish dramatist; but the latter, born in 1600, was a boy of fifteen or sixteen at Shakspeare's death in 1616, and certainly, though very precocious, had not then *appeared* as an author. There is, indeed, little reason to suppose that Calderon had heard of our great bard, or borrowed from him; but it is quite impossible that he could have furnished the thought to Shakspeare, while it may easily have occurred to both, without any communication. Steevens has shown that it may be discovered in one of the classic authors (Petronius); and Malone has traced it to other and earlier English sources. (Edit. 1793, vol. vi. 66.)*

Again, at page 235, the same writer asserts that "the Spanish theatre had arrived to its pitch of excellence in Lope de Vega and Calderon, *long before* we had escaped from the most puerile attempts," &c. Now, though an equal priority of date cannot be established for Shakspeare over Lope de Vega, as over his rival in fame Calderon, yet as there was only an interval of nineteen months between their births (25 November 1562,—and 23 April, 1564), they were strictly contemporaries; and, when the English poet's first dramas were enacted, probably in 1591, perhaps previously, (Chronological Order of Shakspeare's Plays, edition 1793, vol. I.) the Spaniard, however premature, could not *long before*

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And, though necessarily, of the greater part of such improvisations, we may truly say, "in vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua," yet occasional gleams of genius and resplendent thought will be found to pierce the dense mass of the crude and hasty productions, from which the early French theatre, including Corneille and Molière, derived, while they refined, many of their plots and scenes. The collective amount of Lope de Vega's printed verses has been estimated at the enormous sum of twenty-one millions three hundred thousand, equivalent to nearly one hundred (strictly, ninety-seven and a fraction) lines per hour, or 1120 each day, allowing twelve hours of daily unbroken composition for fifty years. "Forae eraver, ma non pero credibile;" as Ariosto shrewdly observes of Angelica's boast after her adventure with Orlando,—

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Come solo portò dal materno alvo."

Pope, we know, was quite satisfied with producing fifty lines a day of his noble translation,—which only cost Lope de Vega about half an hour. Cicero (de Oratore lib. iii. 50.) mentions a Greek improvisatore, Antipater, "qui solitus est versus hexametros, aliosque variis modis atque numeris fundere versus ex tempore;" but the Spaniard committed him to the press.

Yours, &c. J. R.

* In Frazer's Magazine for this month (a Newspaper Editor's Reminiscences, p. 499) a writer places the Walcheren expedition of 1809 under the administration of Pitt, who died in 1806, and who certainly never would have committed that enterprise to his incapable brother. Several other inconsistencies of time, place, and persons, disfigure the otherwise interesting narrative; of which, indeed, the author seems conscious—a very bad excuse for avoiding the trouble of correction.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND ENGLISH GRAMMARIANS.

(Continued from p. 375.)

THE Grammar of Wallis is a work of higher pretensions than that of any of his predecessors. He thinks the labours of Gill and Jonson are not altogether to be despised; though they do not pursue the peculiar course which an English Grammarian ought to choose; but, constraining our language to the rule of the Latin, they inculcate many useless precepts respecting the cases, genders, and declensions of nouns, the tenses, moods, and conjugations of verbs, the government of nouns and verbs, and other like matters, which are totally foreign to the structure of our speech, and produce confusion and obscurity rather than the contrary. The whole syntax of our noun is performed by prepositions, the whole conjugation of the verb by the aid of auxiliaries; and thus, that is accomplished with very little trouble which in other languages is a work of much difficulty. For the definition of noun, verb, &c. and of grammatical terms, gender, case, &c. Wallis refers to the Latin Grammars: he saw nothing requiring improvement.

The learned professor premises a concise and succinct history of English, as now spoken in England and Scotland, and which was not an offspring from the ancient British or Gallic, (i. e. Gallowish, Wallish or Welsh,) but derived from a very different source; to which he carefully retraces it.

The rule propounded by Wallis (as the only one now observed) for the formation of the plural of nouns, corresponds with the first declension of B. Jonson, and the second of Gill: viz. that it is effected by adding *s* to the singular, and he introduces the third declension of Gill, viz. the prefixing of *e* to *s*, as an accident wholly depending upon the pronunciation. Thus shewing himself equally regardless with Gill to the origin of this suffix.*

To the common class of adjectives,

* The change of *f* into *v*, as leaf, leaves, is taught by all our old Grammarians, and yet, in the 6th. edition of Dryden's Virgil, forming the fourth vol. of his works, 1701, we constantly find, *leafs*, *wifcs*.

Wallis adds a possessive and respective:† the possessive (usually called the possessive case of the substantive) is formed by the addition of *e* or *es* to the substantive. The respective is the substantive itself placed adjectively, and is not unfrequently joined by hyphen to the following word, and thus is formed a compound term, e. g. a sea-fish. These, it should be remembered, include the adjectives *sterilia* of Gill, and the species of composition so highly rated by Jonson. Any substantive placed adjectively, he remarks, degenerates into an adjective; and some adjectives of this kind, "quoties materiam significant," assume the termination *en*, as a gold-ring, a gold-en ring. The difference between these forms, he might also have added, consists in this,—that in the first case the adjection by hyphen is written and seen, but made known to the ear only by juxta-position in speech: and in the other, the adjection by termination is both seen and heard.

Wallis assigns two tenses to the verb, the present and preter-imperfect; and two participles, which are manifestly "active and passive adjectives." We have remarked already that by Tooke they are named verb adjectives. Wallis has not an allusion to the opinion of other eminent Grammarians on the subject of a present tense.

The preter-imperfect regularly adjoins *ed* to the theme, and the same word is the passive participle regularly formed, as burn, burned, burned. The active participle ending in *ing*, he says, when placed substantively is a verbal noun, and also supplies the place of gerunds, as in *burning this*, (in urendo hoc), in *the burning of this*, (in ustione hujus.) Butler is much to the same purpose. We shall have occasion to recur to this again.

Wallis presents a classification of those verbs which he terms *anomalia*; his first order consists chiefly of the contractions of the regular forma-

† Wallisius apte vocat adjectivum respectivum. Hickee, Gram. A. Sall. c. 3, 2.

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* The change of *f* into *v*, as leaf, leaves, is taught by all our old Grammarians, and yet, in the 10. edition of Dryden's Virgil, forming the fourth vol. of his works, 1701, we constantly find, *leafs, wifes*.

Wallis adds a possessive and respective:† the possessive (usually called the possessive case of the substantive) is formed by the addition of *s* or *es* to the substantive. The respective is the substantive itself placed adjectively, and is not unfrequently joined by hyphen to the following word, and thus is formed a compound term, e. g. a sea-fish. These, it should be remembered, include the adjective *sterilia* of Gill, and the species of composition so highly rated by Jonson. Any substantive placed adjectively, he remarks, degenerates into an adjective; and some adjectives of this kind, "quoties materiam significant," assume the termination *en*, as a gold-ring, a gold-en ring. The difference between these forms, he might also have added, consists in this,—that in the first case the adjection by hyphen is written and seen, but made known to the ear only by juxta-position in speech: and in the other, the adjection by termination is both seen and heard.

Wallis assigns two tenses to the verb, the present and preter-imperfect; and two participles, which are manifestly "active and passive adjectives." We have remarked already that by Tooke they are named verb adjectives. Wallis has not an allusion to the opinion of other eminent Grammarians on the subject of a present tense.

The preter-imperfect regularly adjoins *ed* to the theme, and the same word is the passive participle regularly formed, as burn, burned, burned. The active participle ending in *ing*, he says, when placed substantively is a verbal noun, and also supplies the place of gerunds, as in *burning this*, (in *urendo hoc*), in *the burning of this*, (in *ustione hujus*.) Butler is much to the same purpose. We shall have occasion to recur to this again.

Wallis presents a classification of those verbs which he terms anomalies; his first order consists chiefly of the contractions of the regular forma-

† Wallisius apte vocat adjectivum respectivum. Hickee, Gram. A. S. c. 3, n.

tion in *ed*, by syncope of the vowel and change of *d* into *t*, (as *burned*, *burn'd*, *burnt*;) his second of the contractions of the formation in *en* (which he has omitted to specify before), by syncope of the vowel, as *known*, *known*. To these are added special anomalies, which are comprised in the second conjugation of B. Jonson.

Our four Grammarians do not concur in their division of the kinds of verb: Wallis and Butler restrict themselves to active and passive; Wallis introducing the latter with—*ut loquuntur Latini*. Gill and B. Jonson recognize a neuter. "In consideration of the *times* (says the latter), we term it (the verb) active or neuter; active, whose participle may be joined with the verb *am*, as *I am loved*, &c.; neuter, which cannot be so joined, as *pertain*, *die*, *live*." All proceed upon the supposition that, because we can render the Latin passive by the aid of auxiliaries or suppletives, we are therefore possessed of a passive verb.* And so also with the tenses and moods, though they differ among themselves, yet (with a salvo in favour of Wallis) they take the Latin for their guide.

All that Wallis teaches upon syntax is compressed into one chapter, "On the place of the nominative and accusative word, and other things pertaining to the syntax of verbs."

To a late edition of his Grammar (we are inclined to think the *last*), Wallis appended a concise tract *De Etymologia*, in two sections, the first, on analogical formation, that is, the formation by regular inflexion; and the second, on more remote formations. The regular inflexion is effected by our terminations, and in his explanation of these Wallis very materially improves upon Gill. From a portion of this second section, containing a list of words having a sound in accordance with the thing signified, Dr. Johnson made rather copious quotations, introducing them as ingenious, but of more subtilty than solidity. The Doctor's Grammar, indeed, rests

upon that of Wallis as its main support.†

Wallis produces some instances: 1st, from an abundant class of words, variously deflected from the same theme; 2nd, from the multitude of those which, through the French and Italian, we have received from the Latin; 3rd, of those immediately from the French.

There are many words (he further observes) common to ourselves with the Germans, which it is doubtful whether the ancient Teutonic received from the Latin or the Latin from the Teutonic, or both from one common source. But it is not to be doubted, he adds, that the Teutonic is more ancient than the Latin. Nor is it less certain that the Latin, which collected a great farrago of words, not only from the Greek, especially the *Æolic*, but from neighbouring tongues, (the *Oscan*, and others so long obsolete that scarcely any traces of them remain,) received no small number from the Teutonic, or German. Clear it is, too, (he continues) that the English, German, and other languages sprung from the Gothic, retain not a few derived from the Greek, which the Latin scarcely, if at all, acknowledges. The instances which he produces (about fifty in number‡) should have induced him to extend the doubt which he felt as to the source of the many Latin words possessed by us in common with the German, to those which the Gothic dialects possess in common with the Greeks.

It is obvious from this sketch that Wallis made some advance, not only in the rules of grammatical arrangement, but also in the general principles of language. He wrote his book, he tells us, in Latin, because he knew that many foreigners, especially theologians, who were desirous of becoming acquainted with the practice of theology of the English divines, were

† The Doctor's Grammar was prefixed to his Dictionary on its publication in 1755. It has never, we believe, been printed separately, and may, without undue severity, be dismissed as a very slight production.

‡ Among these are *πάρος*, path; *πίψ*, fire; *θύρα*, door; *λέγ-ω*, to lig, to lie, &c. &c.

* Verbum passivum formatur apud Anglo-Saxones per verbum substantivum et participium præteriti temporis. Hickee, *Gram. A. S.* c. 9.

eager to learn our language; but the advantages of it were very fully extended to the young English scholar, within a few years after the death of the author, by James Greenwood, then sur-master of St. Paul's, in "An essay towards a practical Grammar, describing the genius and nature of the English tongue."

This author informs us that Dr. Samuel Clark did him the honour to make corrections to the whole work; an honour indeed it was, though Clark must be regarded rather as a practical logician than a Grammarian. Dennis—the Salmonean Dennis—contributed the prosody; and an eulogy on the essay by Dr. Isaac Watts, was prefixed to the work. Yet the name of Greenwood is indebted for its preservation to the pages of the *Diversions of Purley*; he had ventured beyond his strength to discourse about prepositions and conjunctions, and had endeavoured to sanction his own notions by the authority of Locke. To be found in such company was sufficient to draw upon him the attentions of Horne Tooke, nor was he likely to escape chastisement for his presumption in associating his own reputation with that of the author of the *Essay on Human Understanding*.

Greenwood translates the entire preface of Wallis, with the tract on the sound and formation of letters; and, indeed, except in the portion above referred to, and in a few minor matters of detail, his book is little more than the *Grammatica* of Wallis, with annotations illustrative and explanatory, seasoned with an occasional show of difference of opinion. Certain obligations are acknowledged to Wilkins and Hickes. It is not surprising that a work framed out of such materials should have some claim to encouragement, and it appears to have been received into very common use, and to have maintained its popularity for about half a century, when it was supplanted by the *Short Introduction* of no less a person than Dr. Robert Lowth.

We are now about to enter upon modern times, and we shall have to deal with modern names. It would be difficult to discover in this factious land any subject of philosophy, or philology, of criticism, even, or polite literature, that can be fairly discussed

without rousing the animosity of personal or party spirit. Our course, however, is direct and clear, and we shall steadily pursue it.

The "Short Introduction to English Grammar, with Critical Notes," was published in the year 1762. The author, at that time, we believe, a prebendary of Durham, was undoubtedly a learned, and altogether an accomplished scholar; he was also an amiable and liberal-minded man; and had he not spoken too warmly in favour of "Hermes," he would probably have experienced a still greater share of courtesy from Horne Tooke than it is now his peculiar good fortune to have received. His book is very fairly characterised as "an elegant little treatise, well compiled and abridged for the object the author had alone in view, and highly useful for ladies and gentlemen in their correspondence." It is a peculiar feature in this treatise, and to which the attention of the reader is directed in the preface, that it "teaches what is right by showing what is wrong."

Dr. Lowth is more venturesome than Wallis, and proposes a definition of each part of speech; intending by the expression *a part of speech* nothing more precise than a *sort of word*.

"A substantive or noun (he says) is the name of a thing, of whatever [sc. thing] we conceive many ways to subsist, or of which we have any notion." And "an adjective is a word added to a substantive to express its quality." These two definitions bring some very important points to issue. Lowth asserts that "adjectives are very improperly called nouns, for they are not the names of things." He was probably induced to hazard this assertion in opposition to the old* doctrine maintained by some of the most able and learned grammarians at home and abroad, by the rash presumption of

* See Voss. de Analogia, i. 6.—Hickes: "Adjectivum rem, at aliis est, vel ut aliud connotat, significans non potest prætermitti, ut subjectum orationis; vel, ut alii definiunt, adjectivum est nomen, quod unam rem significat, et connotat alterum." Gram. Franco-Theotica, C. 4. This connotation the author of the *Port Royal General Grammar* explains "a confused signification."

Harris. And it is to the hardihood of the two that we owe one of the most luminous and instructive chapters, grammatically considered, of the *Divisions* of Purley.

"The true genuine sense of a noun adjective (says Wilkins) may be fixed to consist in this, that it imports the general notion of pertaining to, or being affected with." * Wallis (as we have already mentioned) was fully aware that any noun substantive, *adjectivum positum*, became a noun adjective; and further, that the adjection of the termination *es* to the noun substantive entitled the word so composed to the character and name of a noun adjective.† What, it may be asked, are the genuine English adjectives, and how are they composed? Tooke's answer is, they are constituted and composed by the addition of the terminations *ed*, *en*, *y*, (the A.-S. *ig*); to which may be added the *es* of Wallis. *Ed*, *en*, and *y*, signify respectively *add*, *join*, *give*, and *es* signifies *take*,—a mode of adding or joining comprehensible enough. Our English noun adjective, then, evidently comprises within it the noun substantive and an adjoined termination, directing to *add*, *join*, *give*, or *take* it, to some other noun substantive; or it comprises the name of a thing directed—*ex vi termini*—to be added or joined to some other name of a thing.‡

* Real Character, Part 3, c. i. § 7.

† Upon this point Greenwood differs from Wallis, though quite satisfied that the possessive *'s* was a corruption of *es*, and not of *his*.

‡ It thus becomes a very intelligible grammatical rule, that an adjective cannot stand by itself; there is a plain direction that it is not to do so. Neither can the oblique case of the noun;—take, for instance, the phrase quoted by Drs. Crombie and Russell, "For Christ-is sake," or, as our Prayer Books now have it, "Christ his sake." Dr. Russell very truly says, "the case [understanding by the case the termination forming it] is adjective to the noun." He might have added, the noun is then adjective to another noun, and the sense is incomplete, until the second noun is expressed. Take again an instance from the Latin language; *Cæsar-is*: the termination requires the addition or adjection of some other noun, e. g. *cæsar-is*. It is proper to remark here, that we have undoubtedly adjectives

A noun substantive we have, following the example of Lowth, denominated the name of a thing. Tooke adopts the same mode of speech, but his own definition runs thus:—"The simple or complex, the particular or general sign or name of one or more ideas." And other grammarians before him have agreed to conform to the language of Aristotle, and call nouns the signs of ideas, *σηματα εν τη ψυχη παθηματων συμβολα*.§

How then, it may be asked, are we to *denominate* a thing? The first question is, what is a thing? Dr. Johnson answers, "whatever is,—not a person," and *whatever* means "any thing, be it what it will." This has not made much increase to our knowledge.

An old English philosopher, whose name is known to few, and his works to fewer,—Dr. Henry More,—lays it down as an axiom, that "whatever things are in themselves, they are *nothing* to us, but so far forth as they become known to our faculties and cognitive powers." And Locke, referring to our common expressions, "sugar is sweet, fire is hot," remarks, "such ways of speaking signify nothing but those powers which are in things to excite certain sensations or ideas in us." It seems reasonable to infer *thing* to be—that which causes or excites sensations or ideas. But observe the difficulty—that *which*,—that *what*? Language cannot help us—quid-quid aliud — whatever, anything. We seem to be treading towards

with other terminations, viz. *ly* (*like*), *full*, *less*, *some*, &c.; but these are all compound words.

§ De Inter. C. i.—Wallis: "Voces seu verba (sive scripta sive prolata) sunt rerum nomina, signaque (seu indicia) cogitatum, sive conceptuum mentis; quibus cogitata nostra aliis aliis indicamus." Log. l. 1. c. i.—Aldrich: "Vox est signum rei vel conceptus ex instituto vicarius: et in significando primo quidem declarat conceptum, deinde supponit pro re." Log. l. 1. c. 1. § 2. Dr. Crombie is content to say, "The name of the thing spoken of; as table, house, river." Dr. Russell teaches, that "words are sounds used by common consent as signs of ideas; that ideas are impressions made on the mind by thinking; and that the substantive, or noun, is the name of a thing," with some other incongruities.

Herkleism. We know nothing of the cause beyond our recognition of the effect; and we must be content to allow the same word to denote the unknown agent, as well as the known act.

Tooke has wounded the sensitive nerves of certain purists in taste by asserting that "res, a thing, give us rear, I am *thinged*; rereor, I am strongly *thinged*," adding an admonition to "remember that, where we now say *I think*, the ancient expression was, *me thinketh*, i. e. *me thing-eth*, it thing-eth me. *Thing* is in the A.-S. *thinc*, and such is still a vulgar pronunciation of the word." The researches of the etymologist (we must add) confirm the conclusions of the philosopher; and we may venture to adopt, as a complete explanation of the word, "That which (quid-quid), any (*thing*) which (aliquid) we *think*, or which causes us to *think*; that which causes thought, sensation, feeling."

The Latin *res* has the same meaning as the English *thing*; from the Latin has been formed (who can tell when?) the adjective *realis*,—a word at which Cicero would not have been less shocked than Professor Stewart at the abomination *thing-ed*. But suppose that the introducers of the *real* philosophy (as it is called) into this country had presented it under genuine English names; our ancestors would have been required to stomach a *thing-al* philosophy—to imbibe the doctrines of *thing-alists* relative to the *thing-ality* of things. Our docility revolts at a theory inculcated in such a nomenclature as this; and yet Locke, the most rational of modern philosophers, can talk, and talk with credit, of the *comparative* of the *reality* of things—*realitatem*. But a learned language is the medium commonly resorted to when men endeavour to convey to others (clearly, as they hope) those obscure notions which themselves had mistaken for the illuminations of wisdom.

We fear we have suffered ourselves to be withdrawn too far from the intricacies of grammar into the deeper perplexities of metaphysics.

We do not think it necessary to dwell here upon that class of words denominated by Gill consignificatives, more

commonly particles, that is to say, the adverbs, prepositions, and conjunctions. There are differences of opinion upon some of the etymologies proposed by Horne Tooke, but his general principles, we believe, are pretty commonly admitted. Dr. Crombie is an avowed advocate. There is a little warfare about the distinct provinces of the preposition and conjunctions, and there is no doubt that some of our English words occasionally fall according to their place within each technical distribution; i. e. are sometimes used to connect words and sometimes sentences. Dr. Russell asserts *who* and *whom* to be not only relative words, but conjunctions also, joining sentences. *That* has long been upon the list, and we do not see why *which* should be excluded.

We proceed to the verb; which Lowth defines to be, "a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer." In this he is followed by Dr. Crombie, who adds, "or more correctly, that part of speech which predicates some action, passion, or state of its subject."

This premised, we pass to his (Lowth's) distribution and account of the irregular verbs, which Tooke asserts to be the most trifling and erroneous part of his performance. The Bishop had certainly laboured it with much care, but he was not conversant with the early history of our Grammar, and he relied almost wholly upon B. Jonson and Wallis. It is remarkable that B. Jonson should degrade that conjugation, which "entertaineth none but natural and home-born words," to the second place, and promote to the first that which is "the common inn to lodge every strange and foreign guest." The unsociality of spirit manifested by this indiscriminate rejection of every thing *not* of English descent, is evidence enough of an indigenous A.-S. birth.

Lowth's *regular* verbs are those comprised in the first conjugation of Gill and B. Jonson; * we have then an

* i. e. those which form the past time active, and the participle perfect or passive, by adding to the verb *ed*. See ante, p. 372, col. 1, and p. 373, col. 2.

arrangement of all other verbs under the head of *irregular*; and it must be confessed that the very learned Bishop has perplexed a very plain story. He concludes by observing that, "from this distribution and account of the irregular verbs, (if it be just,) it appears, that originally there was no exception from the rule that the participle preterit or passive in English ends in *d*, *t*, or *n*."

It undoubtedly was a regular mode of forming the past participle by the addition of *ed*, or *en* (either of them or both) to the verb; and the contractions of *ed* into *t*, and *en* into *n*, were equally regular.

It was also a regular (and indeed most usual) practice to employ the past tense, (which past tense was formed by changing the characteristic vowel of the verb,) without the addition of *ed*, *en*.

There was also a third way of forming the past participle, and that was by the addition of *ed* or *en* to the past tense. For instance, from the verb to *heave*, was formed the past participle, *heaved*,* or *heaven*. But the regular past tense (by change of characteristic vowel) was *hove*; which also served for the past participle. And upon this they also formed a past tense and past participle, *hove-ed*, *hove-en*.†

Hence, it is plain, we have two themes for our past participle—the present indicative, and the past. In forming the past by the change of the characteristic vowel, or diphthong, we find that change effected sometimes by one letter, or diphthong, and sometimes by another. Ben Jonson, as we have just observed, has, under the name of a *second* conjugation, endeavoured to accomplish an arrangement of these vowel or diphthongal varieties; he had been preceded by Gill, and was followed by Wallis. They all agree in treating them as anomalies or irregularities; and Drs. Crombie and Russell follow in their train.

* This, in Grimm's arrangement of Teutonic words, is the weaker form of verbal inflexion—modern in comparison with the stronger.

† This constitutes a portion of Grimm's stronger form of verbal inflexion.

Future Grammarians will, we hope, proceed upon surer foundations; but, after they have disposed of "our natural and home-born words," and also "of the strange and foreign guests," unspoiled by contraction or hasty pronunciation, there will remain no unimportant number, the corruption of which they will have to trace to their ancient source in the Anglo-Saxon; and this corruption, we have little hesitation in saying, they will find to be purely organic;‡.

It is a predominant error in Lowth, that he tries the old usages of Grammar by the modern, and passes sentence accordingly. Thus he lays down a rule for the comparison of adjectives which none of the elder writers had observed. Their general rule was to add *er* and *est* § to the positive, and thus form the comparative and superlative without any regard to the cacophony which might result, either from the number of syllables or any other cause. Even Boyle's Works abound with polysyllables of this class, which to modern ears would be perfect dissonance.

The Bishop has other remarks, dictated by a classical taste, no doubt, upon this topic, as well as upon some others, which may be appropriate enough towards the establishment of a new usage, but quite unjust as condemnatory of the grammatical correctness of the old.

His knowledge of the old English did not comprehend the fact, which we have stated, that it was the *regular* practice to use the past tense as a past participle; the past tense, we mean, formed by the change of the characteristic vowel, (as *speak*, *spoke*; *steal*,

‡ e.g. taught, from *teach*, A.S. *tæc-an*; bought, from *buy*, A.S. *bycg-an*.

§ This may be a proper place to remark, that we are very scantily supplied with terminations for inflecting different parts of speech. They are *-es* (or *-e*) for the possessive case of substantives in the singular, for the plural of substantives, and for the third person of verbs singular. Also *-en* for the plural of substantives, and (formerly) of the pl. persons of verbs. Also *-est* (or *-st*) for second, and *-eth* (or *-th*) for the third person singular of verbs. And for certain pronouns *-em*, (or *-m*.)

stole;) and that the formation of a distinct participle by the addition of *ed* or *en* (as in *spok-en*, *stol-en*), was a subsequent step.* Hence he censures certain usages of past time or tense, instead of the past participle, as abuses, and as abuses *long growing upon us*, when in truth the alleged abuse was a usage *coeval* with the English language, and had flourished till the time of Addison and Swift. It is very truly observed by Tooke, that it has since decreased, and that we have proceeded more and more to bend and incline to the rules and customs of the Greek and Latin.

The Bishop also, in direct opposition to the authority of Wallis,† roundly asserts that to employ adjectives as adverbs is improper, and not agreeable to the genius of the English tongue; and then, singularly enough, produces instances of this impropriety and incongruity, from Shakespeare, Dryden, Pope, Addison, Swift; names, surely of sufficient authority to induce a Grammarian to pause before he dogmatise. We press these points the more earnestly, because we wish it to be clearly seen that a Grammarian of the present day must make himself well acquainted with the earlier years of his mother tongue, and that the writings of old English Grammarians also must be carefully examined.

We have already noticed the dictum of Wallis,‡ that the active participle ending in *ing*, is, when substantively placed, a verbal noun, and also supplies the place of gerunds, as, *in urendo hoc* *in burning this*. (*in ustione hujus*) *in the burning of this*. Dr. Lowth affirms, that "this rule rises from the

nature and idiom of our language, and from as plain a principle as any on which it is founded; namely, that a word which has the article before it, and the possessive preposition of after, must be a noun; and if a noun it ought to follow the construction of a noun, and not to have the regimen of a verb." His example will explain his meaning: "These are the rules of Grammar, by the observing of which you may avoid mistakes." "Or," he adds, "it may be expressed by the participle or gerund, by *observing which*," not "by observing of which," nor "by the observing which: for either of these two phrases would be a confounding of two distinct forms." Dr. Crombie is at variance with the Bishop, and imputes to him, we think, more than he is justified in doing, if he impute to him, as we apprehend he does, the doctrine, that we may in all cases express the same "sentiment either by inserting the article before the participle, and the preposition after it, or by the omission of both; in other words, that the phraseologies are in all cases equivalent. By in all cases we mean, whatever may be the terms with which these phraseologies may be connected in the context of the sentence. One of Dr. Crombie's instances is, indeed, conclusive against such a doctrine: "He expressed the pleasure he had in *hearing* the philosopher." "According to Lowth, (says the Dr.) we may also say, 'He expressed the pleasure he had in the *hearing* of the philosopher'." Certainly Lowth has not guarded himself against such examples as this; but he might answer, it is the context that destroys the equivalence of the expressions; change but one word, for "philosopher," read "scriptures," and the equivalence is preserved. Dr. Crombie's rather longsome discussion amounts only to this, that there is great misunderstanding between himself and the Bishop; but we do not think that he has discovered the cause of the confusion which evidently involves the question.

Now do we know that we should have entered so much at large into the dispute, had not our attention been drawn to it by the attempt which the

* Gill, however, remarks with respect to "have spoke, have writ, have broke," that, though not unusual in discourse, no scholar would so write. He makes an allowance for *I have writ, I have spoke*, but none for *it is writ, it is spoke*. What must the refined ears of the classical Bishop have endured under the clamorous vociferation of *spoke, spoke*, in the Hon. House of which he was a Member?

† Adjective adverbialiter posita adverbisunt. Gram. c. 5. And see ante his *Adjectivum respectivum*, p. 473, col. 2.

‡ Ante, p. 473, col. 2.

Right Reverend the Archbishop of Dublin has volunteered to solve the difficulty. He tells us that the "infinitive is properly a noun substantive, and that in English there are two infinitives, one in *ing*, the same in sound and spelling as the participle present, from which, however, it is carefully to be distinguished; e. g. 'Rising early is healthful,' and 'it is healthful to rise early,' are equivalent." And he subjoins in a note, "Grammarians have produced much needless perplexity by speaking of the participle in *ing* being employed so and so; when it is manifest that that very employment of the word constitutes it, to all intents and purposes, an infinitive and not a participle." Now we must confess that we are not very greatly enlightened by having this new name *infinitive* introduced; nor are we quite clear that we understand the whole intention of Dr. Whately.

Whatever, however, that intention may be, we feel ourselves obliged to deny the doctrine of the very learned Wallis and his many eminent disciples; and to assert that *observing* the noun is not *observing* the participle, by any grammatical metamorphosis whatever; and we make this assertion because we are satisfied that *observing* the noun has a far more ancient origin than *observing* the participle; in general terms, we affirm that these noun substantives, or these infinitives in *ing*, are predecessors of the participle, had their existence, and were in constant use, before the participle in *ing* was known to the language.†

Our Anglo-Saxon participle we know was *aude* or *ende*; Spenser preserves this termination, and Henry More appends to it the termination *ly* in the word *glitterantly**. This termination has been supplanted by *ing* (how and when is not the question). But the noun in *ing* (or *ung*) was in common use contemporaneously with the participle *aude* or *ende*. One instance is as good as a

thousand. Take the one proposed by Wallis: *Burning*, the participle, is in A.-S. *byrnead*, *uread*; *burning*, the English noun substantive, is *byra-ing* in A.-S. (or, as it is written in *Lye*, *brisa-ing*, *actio*). Take another: *healing*, the participle, is in A.-S. *hal-eude*, *sanaue*; but *healing*, the English N. S. is in A.-S. also *heal-ing*, *sanatio*. *Hal-eude*, it is true, was used as a N. S. but then it was applied to the person, the *healing person*. And in the A.-S. version of the Gospel of St. Mark, "Jesus Christ, our Saviour, is called *kar' dæoxp*, *Se hælende*, the healer." And if our learned readers will refer to the Lexicons of Wachter and Lye, or the Grammar of Hickes, they will find that this termination *ing* or *ung* to nouns is common to all the northern dialects (except the Gothic); that they had no participle so terminating; that its principal use was to form substantives, "que actionem aut passionem rei significant;" as *thanc-ung*, *gratiarum actio*; and that, with some occasional distinctions in usage, it is equivalent to our termination *ion*, deduced from the Latin.‡

We must now be allowed to treat our patient readers with an original speculation of our own. And it is upon this question: how is it that, by the adjunction of the termination *ed* or *en*, a past tense, time past, is denoted? Premising that we assume these terminations to have not only a meaning, but the meaning, that very meaning which we have already ascribed to them, we proceed to answer:

Let us compare different modes or manners of signifying (or expressing by signs) the same meaning: e. g.

1. *ARISE* and *WALK*. Here two acts are directed to be done, sub-
cutively; the former must be done, be
passed, before the second can be begun.

2. *ARISE-EN*, *WALK*: or *ARISE-ED*, *WALK*. This is an expression equivalent to the former: the meaning is the same; the manner of signifying it alone differs.

* Logic, c. 2.

† By the progress of modern refinement, a very old and common usage of this participle stands a chance of being utterly exploded. Thus we are not now to say, the house is *building*, but *being built*; nor the bread is *baking*, but *being baked*, &c. &c.

‡ We do not think it necessary to enter more minutely into the Bishop's "Rules for the construction of sentences." They may be read—most undoubtedly with much benefit—by scholars of higher pretensions than those to whom Tooke so charitably confines it.

In the 1st, *Arise*,—a command to do an act is signified; and *walk*, another act in subsequence to the former. In the 2d, *Arise-en*,—an act done is signified; and *walk* still signifies a command to do another act in subsequence.

The word *en* (called a termination) is equivalent in meaning to the conjunction *and*. In *arise* and the two words stand separate; in *arise-en* they are united. Both expressions are incomplete: *and*—what? *en*—what? *add*—what? *join*—what? The word *walk* completes the sense. And, according to both forms of expression, the one act is to be past before the second act commences.

• Introduce another word—*Arise* (and) *take up thy bed, and walk*.

Arise-en, *taken up bed*, or *bed taken up, walk*.

Here, again, the two first acts must be passed before the third can commence. And the expressions are equivalent in meaning, though differing in manner of signification.

Now let us observe how all this is told in the original Greek: "Ἐγείραι καὶ περιπατεῖς. Mat. ix. 5. Luke v. 23.

This might have been expressed as well, Ἐγερθεὶς περιπατεῖς. And in this form we do, in fact, find it to be expressed in the next verse of Matthew, though an intermediate action is commanded.

Ἐγερθεὶς, ἄρῶν σου τὴν κλίνην, καὶ ἵπαγε εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου. In Luke, the expression is Ἐγείραι, καὶ ἄρῶς τὸ κλινίδιον σου, πορεύου εἰς τὸν οἶκόν σου. Here is a past participle intermixed—*Arise*, and *taken up thy bed*, and *go*, &c. But all this might have been signified thus—*Arise*, and *take up thy bed*, and *go*, &c. Ἐγείραι, καὶ ἄρῶς, καὶ ἵπαγε (or καὶ πορεύου), all in one grammatical tense—and indeed the order of the words, without the interposition of the conjunction, would have been sufficient. But change the order of the words and the result is nonsense, because the necessary succession of acts is destroyed. There is a gain then by the practice of affixing terminations, inasmuch as a variation in the order becomes admissible: thus—ἵπαγε—ἔγερθεὶς καὶ ἄρῶς, &c.

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It is evident, however, that, in each form of expression, whether by conjunction or termination, one act is directed to be joined or added in succession of time to another. The man must *arise* before he can take up his bed, he must take up the bed, which he is to carry away with him, before he *can walk*.

In English the affinity and equivalence of the terminations *ed* or *en* to the conjunction *and* are manifest; but in Greek the grammatical resolution of the terms is more remote and difficult.

Take again the order of the actions in Luke xix. 30. Go—loose—bring: ἀπάγετε, καὶ λύετε, καὶ ἀνάγετε. The original is ἀνάγετε—λύετε, ἀνάγετε. It might have been in English, go—loosed—bring; the terminations in the one case having the force of the conjunction in the other; and the verbs succeeding in the order of the actions. The words again with the terminations affixed admitting a change in the order: Ἀνάγετε, ἱναξάτε, καὶ λύετε. And it is the constant practice in speech to command that to be done at once, which cannot be done until various other acts are previously done: e. g. *Bring me my horse*. We do not say, *go to the stable*, having entered, you will find my horse, take his saddle off the, &c. To signify all this we might adopt different forms of expression in accordance with the preceding instances.*

If we analysed other sentences more complex, we should find time denoted either by position; by the order of the words in simple correspondence with the order of the actions; or more emphatically by conjunctions; or by terminations equivalent to those conjunctions.

(To be continued.)
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* Our readers will recollect the famous line in Virgil,

"Moriamur, et in media arma ruamus."

to which a French critic objected, that it required the friends of *Aeneas* to die first, and rush to battle afterwards.



JUDGES' HOUSE AT DORCHESTER.

MR. URBAN, *Dorchester, Aug. 18.*

ALLOW me to deposit in your Magazine, a view which I engraved for the future generations of this town some time since, of an old house called the Judges' House, now pulled down.

This house, which stood on the Cornhill, and of which I have obtained a few particulars through the kindness of some antiquarian friends, was built by James Gould, esq. a gentleman of considerable property, then of Upway, between this town and Weymouth. His daughter Mary married, in 1702, General Charles Churchill, the fourth son of Sir Winston Churchill, and younger brother of John the great Duke of Marlborough. He died without issue the 29th Dec. 1714, and his widow afterwards (on the 13th of Feb. 1716) married Montagu Earl of Abingdon, by whom she had a son, James Lord Norreys, who died of the small-pox, 25th Feb. 1717. The Earl died in 1743, about which time Mr. Gould seems to have built the house of which I am writing, and to have retired to it with the Countess Dowager his daughter; with whom he inhabited it till his death, and then

left her in possession of it. She survived her second husband and father till the 7th of Jan. 1757, when she was accidentally burnt to death, and was buried at the entrance of the chancel of St. Peter's church at Dorchester, near which spot is her escutcheon.

After the death of the Countess of Abingdon, it was occupied for some years by a Mrs. Mason; in whose time—which reached till about twenty-five years since—it was used by the Judges as their lodgings at the assizes; a circumstance from which it was afterwards called the Old Judges' House. It was subsequently bought by Mr. Fisher of Dorchester, and about three years ago it was pulled down, and a spacious modern house was erected on its site.

John Gould, sen. by deed inrolled, dated —, gave an annuity, or yearly rent charge of 8*l.* payable for ever, out of this house or the land of it, towards the support of the poor of the three parishes of the town. (*See Boswell's Civil Division of the county of Dorset.*)

Yours, &c. W. BARNES.

British Museum, Sept. 17.

Mr. Ussher.

AMONGST the sources of history, there are few more authentic or interesting than the Despatches and Memoirs of Ambassadors: they display the motives by which their respective courts were actuated, and are generally the best comments upon the treaties negotiated. Those in particular of Ambassadors resident or *lieger* in foreign countries in times of peace, give pictures of life and manners drawn by men of eminent station, and, if not the most learned, generally the most acute and accomplished of their time. By our own historians, especially by those of late date, the despatches or memoirs of a Du Bellay, a Noailles, a Castelnau, are freely used, and always with advantage; happily they are printed, and are therefore well known, and comparatively within reach: others there are of great, if not of equal value, whose authors, if mentioned at all, are only casually noticed in history, and are altogether passed over in biographical works; and the despatches themselves unknown. If perchance a few are aware of their existence, it is as remaining unprinted in some foreign library, their importance not con-

sidered, their identity too frequently confounded.

There are two difficulties attending upon the unpractised student of history when consulting State Papers. Either he cannot find the names of the Ambassadors during the periods to which his researches tend, or he finds letters and papers of the time, and is uncertain as to their author. For some time past I have been accustomed to take notes of all such Ambassadors (chiefly to and from England) as I have met with, and, in the hope that it may prove as useful to others as it has been to myself, I send you a notice of French Ambassadors to England between the close of the fourteenth century and the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It comprises nearly all that are mentioned in Rapin, Carte, Rymer, Le Long, the Catalogues of the MS. Collections in the British Museum, and some other sources; but, although I have endeavoured to give the names and references as correctly as possible, I am sensible that the list cannot be called complete; and I shall, therefore, feel much obliged by the correction of any error, and the communication of any additional information.

Yours, &c. JOHN HOLMES.

Catalogue of French Ambassadors to England.

1396. Nicolas Du Bosc, Bishop of Bayeux, Keeper of the Seals.

The account of the negotiation of the peace of Ardres is printed in Martene, *Voyage Littéraire de deux religieux Bénédictins*, tom. ii. at the end. Le Long dates this embassy in 1381, and the Dominicans, Richard and Giraud, in 1384.*

1445. July. — Louis de Bourbon, Count of Vendôme.

Jean Juvenal des Ursins, Duke-Bishop of Laon, (afterwards Archbishop of Rheims).

Guy, Count of Laval.

Bertrand de Beauveau, Seigneur de Précigny.

Guillaume Cousinot, Seigneur de Monstreuil.

Etienne Chevalier, Secretary to the King.

A relation of this Embassy is in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Baluze, 22.

1477. Gui de Poisieux, Archbishop of Vienne.

Olivier Guegin, Seigneur de Columbiers.

Olivier le Rous, Seigneur de Beauvoir.

Jean le Breton.

François Texier.

1478. Charles de Martigny, Bishop of Elvas.

1490. July. — Tristan de Salazar, Archbishop of Sens.

*Philippe de Crèveœur, Seigneur Des Querdes, (or de Cordes,) Marshal of France.

The First President of the Parliament of Paris.

The Bailli de Sentis.

The Bailli de Gisors, Seigneur de Byerre.

Jean Daufay.

1490. December. — François, Seigneur de Luxembourg, Viconte de Martiga.

Waleran de Sams, Seigneur de Magny.

• Robert Gaguin, Docteur en Droit.

1510. Antoine Bochie, Abbot of Fécamps.

Raoul de Launoy, Bailli of Amiens. Antoine de Darizolles.

1514. Louis d'Orléans, Duke of Longueville.

Thomas Bohier, Chevalier, General of France.

Jean de Selve, First President of the Parliament of Normandy.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. vi. f. 117, 137^a, 142, 142 b. &c.

Longueville, who negotiated the marriage of Mary, sister of Henry VIII. with Louis XII. had been taken prisoner at the battle of Guinegate [the Battle of Spurs.] In the Cottonian Catalogue he is confounded with Louis, Duke of Orléans, brother of Charles VI. a century earlier.

1515. Jean de Selve, First President of the Parliament of Bourdeaux.

Pierre de la Guiche, Seigneur de la Guiche, Bailli of Mascon and Lyons.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. i. 59.

ii. 166. Letters and Instructions from Francis I. to M. de la Guiche were (in 1779) at Dijon, in the library of M. Ferret de Fontette.

1518. Guillaume Gouffier, Seigneur de Bonnavet, Admiral of France.

Etienne Poncher, Bishop of Paris [afterwards Archbishop of Sens].

François de Rochecouard, Seigneur de Chaudenier.

Nicholas de Neuville, Seigneur de Villeroy.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. vii. f. 21, &c. Calig. E. i. Bibl. Harl. 433, art. 2326.

Bonnivet's Letters during his Embassy are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, 8552, 8553.

1518. Jean Gobelin, secretary to Poncher, Bishop of Paris, sent by his master to treat with Wolsey.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. vii. fol. 1.

1520. Jan.—The Bailli de Caen.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. vii. fol. 166.

1521. Olivier de la Vernade, Seigneur de la Bastie.

Antoine des Prez, Seigneur de Montpezat [afterwards Marshal of France].

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. viii. f. 52, 180. Galba, B. vii. fol. 77.

Vernade's name is sometimes written La Battye, Labbatie, or Delabaty.

1525. Gabriel de Gramont, Bishop of Tarbes [successively Archbishop of Bourdeaux, Toulouse, and Cardinal].

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. i. 59. Calig. E. ii. 1, where he is called "Tarbe."

Some of his Letters are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Dupuy, 736.

1523. Jean Brinon, Seigneur de Villaynes, or Villeines.

Jean Joachin de Passano, Seigneur de Vaulx, maître d'hôtel to Louise, Countess of Angoulême, mother of Francis I.

Joachin appears under various names in history: sometimes as Vaulx, Vaux, and even Veau. In Cavendish's Life of Wolsey he is "John Jokin." He was an Italian: quere, Giovanni Giocondo di Bassano?

1526. Jean Joachin de Passano.

1527. Gabriel de Gramont, Bishop of Tarbes.

François, Viconte de Turenne.

Antoine le Viste, Seigneur de Frénes.

Jean Joachin de Passano.

1527. Anne de Montmorency, Constable of France.

Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Bayonne, [afterwards Bishop of Paris, and Cardinal].

Jean Brinon, First President of the Parliament of Rouen.

Jean, Seigneur d'Humières.

Du Bellay's Letters during this embassy, in 5 vols. folio, are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Nn. 6,801—6,805.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. D. ix. f. 318, &c.

1528. Jean du Bellay, Bishop of Bayonne.

1530. Guillaume du Bellay, Seigneur de Langey [elder brother of Jean du Bellay].

Jean Joachin de Passano, Seigneur de Vaulx.

In the Cottonian MS. Calig. E. ii. fol. 200, is the draft of a deed of obligation by them as Orators of Francis I. In the Catalogue this is erroneously called a Commission to them; and the name of Bellay, who in the deed is described as a *cubiculus Francisci regis*, or gentleman of his chamber, is thus given, "W. Bolley, a Rubiculis [Rougemont]," *cubiculis* being read as *rubiculis*, and then translated.

1532. Jean de Dinteville, Seigneur de Polisy et de Tenelières, Bailli de Troyes.

Instructions to him, dated 27 Jan. 1433, are in Camusat, *Mélanges Historiques*.

1532. Gilles de la Pomeraye.

Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 1064, vol. 34.

1532. Antoine Des Prez, Seigneur de Montpezat.

Mémoires de Martin Du Bellay, tome ii. p. 221.

1536. Antoine de Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes.

Jean de Dinteville, Bailli of Troyes. Castelnau's Letters are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Du Fay, 265.

1537, 1538. Gaspard de Chastillon, Comte de Coligny [afterwards Admiral of France].

His Negotiations are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, MS. de Brienne, 360, and MS. de Seguyer, 32.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. iv. 3, where he is erroneously called "Marshall."

In the Index to the Cottonian MSS. his name does not appear: his letters being attributed partly to his father, the Marshal de Chastillon, partly to his brother, the Cardinal de Chastillon. The first of these errors Carte also commits.

1538. Charles de Marillac, Bishop of Vannes, afterwards Archbishop of Vienne.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Egerton. 742. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ii. 166.

His Despatches are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Colbert.

1538, 1539. Antoine de Castelnau, Bishop of Tarbes.

Jean de Dinteville, Bailli of Troyes.

Brit. Mus. MS. Harl. 322, 40.

1546. Claude d'Annebaut, Admiral and Marshal of France.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. C. xrv. f. 67.

1546. Anthoine Escallin des Emars, Seigneur et Baron de la Garde.

Odét de Selve (resident Ambassador).

1546, 1547, 1549. Briançon, Seigneur de la Saludie.

His despatches are in the library of the President De Mêmes [now in the Bibliothèque du Roi.]

1547, 1548. Odét de Selve, Président au Grand Conseil.

Extracts from his Embassy are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, MS. Seguyer 3.

1550. François de Montmorency, Seigneur de la Rochepot.

Gaspard de Chastillon, Comte de Coligny.

André Guichart, Seigneur du Mortier [Président à Mortier?]

Guillaume Bochetel, Seigneur de Sacy, Secretary of State.

Rapin confounds this Montmorency with his brother Anne de Montmorency, Marshal and Constable of France.

1553—1559. Antoine de Noailles.

François de Noailles, Bishop of Acqs, or Dax.

Gilles de Noailles (who, after his brother's death, succeeded him as Bishop).

Their Negotiations were printed by the Abbé de Vertot, at Paris, in 1763, 5 vol. 4to.

A copy of their letters in MS. is in Carte's Collections in the Bodleian.

1560. Jean de Montluc, Bishop of Valence [brother of the Maréchal Blaise de Montluc, and father of the Maréchal de Balagny].

Nicolas de Pellevé, Bishop of Amiens [afterwards Archbishop of Sens, then of Rheims, and Cardinal].

Jacques de la Bresse.

Henri Clutin, Sieur d'Oysel, and de Ville Parisis [by which last name he sometimes signs].

Charles de la Rochefoucauld, Seigneur de Randan.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. B. ix. 113, 114, 153.

1559—1561. Le Chevalier de Sevre.

Jean de Montluc, Bishop of Valence.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. B. x. f. 67.

1562. Aug. François de Scépeaux, Seigneur de Vielleville et de Duretal, Marshal of France.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Egerton, 742.

His Memoirs, written by his secretary Carloix, were published in 1757, 5 vol. 12mo. and since are reprinted.

1562. [Marc Auguste de] Briquemaut and the Vidame of Chartres [Jean de Ferrières, who took that title after the death of his cousin François de Vendôme] were sent twice to England in this year by the Prince of Condé, head of the Huguenot party.

1563. Marc Auguste de Briquemaut.

Florimond Robertet, Baron d'Alluye.

1561 to 1564. Paul de Foix (afterwards Archbishop of Toulouse).

1566. Nicolas d'Angennes, Seigneur de Rambouillet, de la Villeneuve et de la Moutonnière, Vidame du Mans, sent specially.

1566. Michel de Castelnau, Seigneur de la Mauvissière.

His Memoirs, from 1559 to 1570, are published, with additions by Le Laboureur and Jean Godefroy, at Brussels, in 1731, 3 vol. folio.

1568. At this time the different parties in France had their several agents at the English court. Odét de Coligny, Count Bishop of Beauvais, called the

Cardinal of Chastillon, fled to this country after the Battle of St. Denis, and exerted himself in favour of his brother, Gaspard de Coligny (the Admiral of France) and the Prince of Condé, heads of the Huguenots.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. ff. 100, 104, 108, 133, 135. Cabala, 141.

1568. Cavaignac, accredited by the Admiral Coligny and the Prince of Condé.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. ff. 44, 45, 108. Bibl. Harl. 6990, art. 39.

1568. Jacques Bochetel, Seigneur de la Forest-Thaumer.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. ff. 32, 34, 38, 39. Cabala, 144.

Nov. 1568 to 1575. Bertrand de Salignac, Seigneur de la Mothe Fénelon.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. 62, &c. Calig. C. iii. 388. Cabala, 144.

Despatches to him from the King, Queen Mother, and the Duke of Anjou, between Dec. 1572 and Oct. 1575, are printed from a MS. in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Séguier, afterwards at St. Germain, No. 53, in the third vol. of the Mémoires de Castelnau.

Fénelon's Despatches in 1568 and 1569 have been printed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at Paris, in 1838, 2 vol. 8vo. from the Archives du Royaume. They were known to Carte, who had made use of them.

1569. Jean de Ferrières, Vidame of Chartres.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. f. 115.

1571. François, Duke of Montmorency, Maréchal of France.

Paul de Foix, afterwards Archbishop of Toulouse; as ambassadors extraordinary.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Julius F. vi. f. 174, Calig. C. iii. ff. 224, 315, 398, &c. Bibl. Harl. 36 art. 23, 260 art. 171, 131.

The Memoirs of their negotiation are printed by Le Laboureur, Additions aux Mémoires de Castelnau, tom. i. p. 652.

1572. Feb. . . Du Croc, agent of Catharine de' Medici.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. C. iii. ff. 182, &c. Bibl. Harl. 200, art. 131, &c.

1573. Albert de Gondi, who in right of his wife bore the name of Count of Retz, and is better known as the Maréchal de Retz (brother of the Cardinal of Retz).

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. vi. 189. Le Laboureur, Additions aux Mémoires de Castelnau, tom. iii. p. 353.

In Thiers's *Régne de Louis le Grand* as Part of Esai.

1573. Jean de Ferrières, Vidame de Chartres.

Le Laboureur, Additions aux Mémoires de Castelnau, tom. iii. p. 372.

1573 to 1585. Michel de Castelnau, Sieur de Mauvissière.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 260, art. 11. Bibl. Cott. Titus B. vii. passim. Galba, E. vi. f. 96.

His despatches from 1579 to 1584, were in Bernard's Library, 1987.

He left England in July 1585. Calig. C. viii. 216.

1578. [Nicolas d'Angennes?] Seigneur de Rambouillet.

Instructions to him, dat. 23 July, are in Le Laboureur's Additions aux Mémoires de Castelnau, tom. iii. p. 556.

1579. P. Symyer, Symyer, or Symyer, agent to the Duke of Anjou.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Titus B. ii. f. 477. Titus, B. vii. ff. 146, 366.

1581. The Prince of Condé was in England, as one of the heads of the Huguenot party, to seek for help from Elizabeth.

1581. The Commissioners to settle the marriage of Queen Elizabeth with the Duke of Anjou, as follow:

Louis de Bourbon, Comte de Soissons.

Louis de Bourbon, Duke de Montpensier.

François de Bourbon, Prince Dauphin of Auvergne, Duke of St. Fargeau (son of the preceding): all three Princes of the Blood Royal.

Artus de Cossé, Comte de Secondini (or Segondigny), Maréchal of France, (afterwards Duke de Brissac).

Louis de Lusignan de Saint Gérais, Seigneur de Lussac et de Précé.

Tanneguy le Veneur, Seigneur de Carrouges, Comte de Tillières.

Bertrand de Saligac, Seigneur de La Mothe-Fénelon.

Michel de Castelnau, Seigneur de Mauvissière (resident ambassador).

Barnabé Brisson, Seigneur de Gravelle, President à Mortier in the Parliament of Paris.

Claude Pinart, Seigneur de Cra-maille, Baron de Valois, Secretary of State.

Pierre Clause, Seigneur de Marchaumont.

Jacques de Vray, Seigneur de Foutorte.

N.B. The Comte de Soissons and the

Duke of Montpensier did not come to England.

Le Laboureur, *Additions aux Mémoires de Castelneau*, tom. i. p. 374.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Galba E. vi. ff. 36 b. 44 a. 56 b. Calig. E. xii. f. 10. (which gives the names of the suite).

1586—1588. Guillaume de l'Aubespine, Baron de Châteauneuf.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Lansd. 144, art. 34, 37. Bibl. Harl. 36, art. 52.—1582, art. 21, 24, 95, &c. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. v. f. 215. Nero, B. vi. f. 352, &c. Galba E. vi. f. 369.

In the index to the Cottonian Catalogue he is erroneously called Marshal de l'Aubespine.

1586, 1587. Pomponne de Bellièvre afterwards Chancellor of France (sent to intercede for Mary of Scotland).

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. B. viii. f. 170.

His despatches are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de De Mesmes.

1586. Philippe de Mornay, Seigneur de Duplessis Marnais; agent for Henry of Navarre.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Nero, B. vi. ff. 383, &c.

1586—88. Paul Choart, Seigneur de Busenval; agent of Henry of Navarre.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Nero, B. vi. ff. 434, 435. Galba E. vi. ff. 286, 312, 389 b. &c. Bibl. Harl. 1582, art. 23.

1587.... De Trappes.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 288, arts. 88, 89.

1588. Mons. de la Grotière; agent of the Huguenots at La Rochelle.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 288, art. 118.

1589—1593. Jean de la Fin, Seigneur de Beauvoir-la-Nocle de Buhy.

Philippe de Canaye, Seigneur de Fresne.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Vesp. F. v. f. 321. Galba E. vi. f. 390, &c. Many in the Bibl. Egerton. Bibl. Lansd. 143, art. 56, 148, art. 60.

Some of their letters are printed in the *Mémoires de Villeroy*; and some of those in the Egerton Collection were printed by the late Earl of Bridgewater in his *Life of Lord Keeper Egerton*. The Letters of Canaye were printed at Paris in 1635-6, in 3 vols. folio. Jean de la Fin was brother-in-law of Jean de Ferrières, Vidame of Chartres, after whose death Prigent de la Fin, the son of Jean, succeeded as Vidame. In the Cottonian Catalogue, Beauvoir de la Nocle is confounded with François de la Noüe, and their letters are indexed under Beauvoir de la Noüe.

1590. Guillaume, Sieur de Baradon Villeroy, *Mémoires d'Etat*, 1673, tom. ii. p. 286.

1590. Henri de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duke of Bouillon.

1591. Philippe de Mornay, Seigneur de Duplessis Marnais.

1591. M. de Reaux.
Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. viii. 412, 547. Bibl. Harl. 288, art. 99.

1592. Nicolas Harlay de Sancy (joined with Beauvoir-la-Nocle).

1593. Jean de Ferrières, Vidame of Chartres.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ix. f. 2.

1593. Le Commandeur de Karanton?

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ix. f. 153.

1593. M. de Morlans.
Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ix. f. 105. Galba D. x. f. 71.

1593. M. de Mouy.
Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ix. f. 116.

1595. Antoine de Loménie, Seigneur de la Ville-aux-Clercs, afterwards Secretary of State.

Brit. Mus. King's Library MS. 120. Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Brienne, 37.

1596, 7. M. de Reaux.
Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. ix. 381, 412.

1597, 1598. Paul Hurault, Seigneur de Maisse.

A Journal of this Embassy from 24 Nov. 1597 to 12 Jan. 1598, was in the library of Nicolas Foncault, and afterwards belonged to the Minimes of Paris.

1601. Charles de Gontaut de Biron, Maréchal de France.

Jean de Beaumanoir, Seigneur de Lavardin, Maréchal de France.

Jacques d'Aumont, Baron de Chap-pes.

1599—1601. Jean de Thumery, Seigneur de Boissise.

Christophe de Harlay, Comte de Beaumont.

The Despatches of Boissise from 22 June 1599, to 16 Nov. 1601, in 3 volumes folio, were in the Catalogue of M. Bernard, No. 2003.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Lansd. 149, art. 32. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. x. f. 28, &c.

[To be continued.]

MR. URBAN,

THE description of the camp of Caractacus, as given by Tacitus, is rather obscure to such readers as have not had the opportunity of inspecting similar military positions. "Tunc montibus arduis, et si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstrevit."—"Posteaquam facta testudine, rudes et informes saxorum compages distractæ," says the historian, when speaking of the attack. (Annalium, b. viii. c. 33, 35.)

The character of this camp may be understood by examining the remains of one still remaining at Worle, near Weston-super-Mare. The following description is taken from Rutter's Delineations of North-Western Somersetshire, 1829, p. 53.

"Worle Hill is an insulated ridge, about three miles long, but not more than a furlong in breadth, and includes a view of not less than thirty churches from its elevated summit. The western end projects into the Bristol Channel, above the town of Weston, and is formed into one of the most remarkable fortifications in England. The length of the space inclosed from the inner rampart on the east, to the point of the hill on the west, is about a quarter of a mile, and the medium breadth is about eighty yards, making an area, as supposed, of fifteen or twenty acres. . . . Before arriving at the outer rampart, seven ditches are sunk across the ridge of the hill, out of which it is probable that the stones were drawn which formed the ramparts; besides which, the whole ground, for a considerable distance in front of the camp, is still covered with loose stones. There are two ramparts, about fifteen feet high from the bottom of the ditch, composed entirely of stones loosely placed, without a blade of grass or plant of any kind; these ramparts, with their corresponding ditches, cross the hill in a part where it is about one hundred yards broad, and then, turning westward, are continued as far as the security of the station required; those on the north are soon rendered unnecessary by the rock, which is there precipitous; those on the south are gradually blended into the natural declivity of the hill, which is nearly as steep as the rampart itself, and, like it, is composed of loose stones."

I have marked for *italics* the expressions which correspond with those of Tacitus, whose description could hardly be better illustrated than by the remains at Worle. At the same time,

his own words afford a reflex light to the camp, which thus appears to have been of British formation, as Mr. Rutter supposes, but without adverting to the Roman historian.

Yours, &c. CYDWELL.

MR. URBAN, *Ilfracombe Aug. 12.*

I AM not aware that any account of the British Hill Fortress in this neighbourhood has been printed, and therefore venture to send you a brief notice of it.

Hillsborough, or Elsberry as it is called in old writings, on which it is placed, is a promontory of rock of about three hundred feet in height, and a little to the eastward of Ilfracombe, one half of which is defended by the sea: a considerable portion also is an acclivity so steep as to be almost inaccessible; and the remaining part towards the south, where it could be approached, is fortified with a double entrenchment, inclosing perhaps forty acres of land altogether, a space necessary for the support of the cattle that were to be driven into it: but as is the case in most of these fortresses, it does not appear that water could be procured within its limits, but a spring rises just without, from which, if not guarded by an enemy, it could be procured; but, indeed, these places were not used as a permanent residence or refuge, but only as a temporary retreat from the attacks of a hostile tribe.

Taking advantage of the deepest part of the indentation of Broadcove, the banks commence there, and run nearly from north-west to south-east, keeping parallel for something more than half their length, when the outer bank diverges from the inner, and, taking a lower line across the hill, thus incloses a triangular space between the two; and here, nearly at the end of the lines, is the entrance, which presents a remarkable feature, for at the outer bank it makes a return at right angles to its general direction towards the inner, so that an enemy attempting to force an entrance would have to advance with the right side exposed to the men placed to defend it—an arrangement studiously attended to by the Greeks, for, as the warrior carried his shield on his left arm, the right side was almost unguarded.

These banks enable us also to draw a conclusion of another nature, which is, that, flustering and fragile as these rocks of grauwacke would seem to be, they are in reality, very durable, since the banks at the north-western end appear to be finished off, and do not present that sharp section which they would have done had any considerable portion of the almost perpendicular rock fallen down in the long period that has elapsed since their formation.

Yours, &c. C. W. L.

MR. URBAN, Sept. 25.

THE following is a passage from that part of Mr. Waagen's publication on "Works of Art and Artists in England," (8vo. 1838, vol. i. p. 268,) in which he notices the collection of pictures at the Duke of Devonshire's villa at Chiswick:

"Here is a picture which Horace Walpole in his book on Painting in England mentions as by Jan Van Eyck. It is an altar-piece, with side doors or wings, the centre piece of which is about 2 ft. high, and 2½ wide. In the middle, the Virgin is seated with the Child in her lap, reaching at an apple, which an angel presents to him; on the other side, an angel playing on an instrument. On the right hand a man kneeling, recommended by St. Catharine; on the left hand his wife, wearing a sugar-loaf cap, and his daughter, recommended by another female saint. According to Horace Walpole's account, these persons represent the family of Lord Clifford. (On the right wing is John the Baptist, with a lamb; on the left, St. John the Evangelist, with a cup, from which the serpent appears. The background is a landscape. Jan Van Eyck is quite out of the question; but the picture is, however, among the finest of his school. In the Virgin and the Angels it strongly reminds us of the great picture in the hospital of St. John at Bruges, which the inscription assigns to Memmeling; and in the wings of the small altar, with St. Christopher, by the same master, in the collection formerly belonging to Messrs. Boisserie. Unfortunately, this gem is hung much too high to allow the spectator duly to appreciate the execution of the details, which is a principal charm of the pictures of this school; and though it is at present in good preservation, the sun, to which it is very much exposed, threatens its destruction.

"It is remarkable that, while manuscripts adorned with miniatures by this

school are so highly esteemed by the English, that they purchase them at high prices, yet, with very few exceptions, they have not taste for the oil paintings of the same school; though the latter served as models for the miniatures, and possess in a still higher degree all the qualities for which the latter are valued, simplicity and depth of feeling, truth to nature, and admirable execution of the details, the greatest freshness and beauty of the colours; and are, besides, superior to everything that painting has produced in the ancient German style, which has the greatest affinity with the Gothic architecture, of which the English are so passionately fond. The chief reason may, perhaps, be, that the English have too much accustomed themselves to consider pictures as ornaments for rooms. Hence they first see whether a picture belongs to a period when art was in perfection, by its chiaro-scuro, perspective, and animation of the figures; and want of spirit, feebleness of conception, negligence in the execution, so common in many of the later Italians, are more readily pardoned than a certain meagreness of form, awkwardness of attitude, or faults in perspective, which we meet with in those old Flemish painters."

Walpole's notice of this picture is merely in a note, in the following brief terms:

"There is an old altar-table at Chiswick, representing the Lord Clifford and his lady kneeling. Van Eyck's name is burnt in on the back of the board. If Van Eyck was ever in England," &c.

(Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting.)

The historian of Painting then proceeds to argue upon the ground of this picture affording one proof of Van Eyck having been in England, and countenancing his conjecture that he learned the secret of using oil here.

Walpole's Anecdotes were published in 1762. A catalogue of the Chiswick pictures had just before appeared in a topographical work, where we find this item:

"Lord Clifford and his family, painted in 1444 by John Van Eyck, called John of Bruges." (Dodgley's London and its Environs, 1761, 8vo. vol. ii. p. 122.)

This latter account is repeated by Messrs. Lysons (Environ's of London, 1795, ii. 195); in the Beauties of England and Wales, 1816 (Middlesex, p. 317); and in Neale's Seats, Second Series, 1829.

The picture is also adverted to in Pilkington's Dictionary of Painters, under the article of Van Eyck, (and thence in sundry Cyclopedias, &c.) in the following terms:

"It is said that a capital painting by John Van Eyck, of the Lord Clifford and his family, is at Chiswick, in the collection of the late Earl of Burlington."

Now, with regard to the date 1444, it may be presumed that it is "burnt in on the back" together with the name of Van Eyck. But this circumstance, which I might have ascertained when I recently saw the picture, as it was then resting on the ground, having been taken down on account of some internal repairs of the apartments,—is not important, as I imagine that the date (itself thirty-four years after the period assigned for Van Eyck's discovery of oils, and three years after his death!) is not more correct than Mr. Waagen has pronounced the artist's name to be.

The occasion of my present writing is to make known the real subjects of the portraits. The favourable circumstance to which I have already alluded, enabled me to examine the picture sufficiently closely to ascertain the charges upon a row of small shields placed upon an architectural cornice in the upper part of it. The charges upon all the shields are the same, viz.—

Azure, a wolf salient argent; impaling, Argent, a manche sable.

Now, neither of these coats has anything to do with the Cliffords; but the former belongs to Donne, and the latter to Hastings. By a reference to the genealogy of the latter illustrious house, it will be seen that Elizabeth, one of the sisters of William first

Lord Hastings, the Lord Chamberlain of King Edward the Fourth, was married to Sir John Donne.

From a pedigree in the Gwrgant MS. in the College of Arms, I have ascertained the identity of this Sir John Donne with "John Done of Kydwelle,"* who was one of the Welshmen of rank who were slain when the Earl of Pembroke's army, fighting on the King's party, was routed at the field of Edgecote near Banbury, fought on the 26th of July, 1469. In the historical narrative edited by Mr. Halliwell for the Camden Society, under the title of Warkworth's Chronicle, their names are thus given:

"The names of the gentlemen that were slayne of Walsche parts in the same batelle:—Sere Rogere Vaughan knyght, Herry Organ sonne and heyre,† Thomas Aproschiere Vaghan squyere,‡ William Harbarde of Breknoke squyere, Watkyn Thomas sonne to Rogere Vaghan, Yvan ap Jhon of Merwyke, Davy ap Jankyn of Lymmerkye, Harry Done ap § Pitkon, John Done of Kydwelle, Ryse ap Morgon ap § Ulston, Jankyn Perot ap § Scottesburgh, John Encand of Pembrokeschire, and Jhon Contour of Herforde."

In this short list occur not only the names of Sir John Donne and his brother; but it commences with his brother's father-in-law, Sir Roger Vaughan, and also contains one of the family into which his brother's heiress was married. Henry and John Donne were the sons of Griffith Donne, living 19 Hen. VI. by Janet, daughter of Sir John Scudamore. Henry married Maud, daughter of Sir Roger Vaughan, Knt. and had issue Anne, or Agoes, married to William Perrot, of Scotsborough (a mansion now in ruins near Tenby). The fact that Henry was

* Kidwelly, co. Carmarthen, was a castle belonging to the House of Lancaster; of which Sir John had probably possession, as constable, during the ascendancy of the rival royal family.

† Lege Wogan.

‡ At p. 16 of the Poems of Lewis Glyn Cothi is an Elegy on the death of Thomas ap Rhosser; and at p. 24 an ode to Sir Roger Vaughan of Tretour, exhorting him to rouse the country, and avenge the death (at Banbury) of the Earl of Pembroke and that of Thomas ap Rhosser. This Sir Roger is considered by the Editor to be Thomas ap Rhosser's brother, thus differing from the list above given, from which it appears that both were slain together; but by the pedigree (ibid. p. 1) we see that Sir Roger Vaughan had a son Roger; and may not the ode have been addressed to him? Meyrick, in his History of Glamorgan, printed by Sir Th. Philipps, says, that Sir Roger was beheaded at Chepstow, t. Edw. IV.; but with a query. (p. 54.) J. M. T.

§ Lege of.

"plain at Banbury" is stated in the pedigree above mentioned; the same is not said of Sir John; but he is stated to have been "buried at Windsor." By Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Hastings, he had issue Sir Edward Donne, Knt. (who, by Anne, daughter of Sir John Verney, had issue Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas Johnes) and Sir Griffith Donne, who is stated in the pedigree to have formed another alliance with the Hastings family, and to have left issue, but this marriage does not appear in the accounts of the house of Hastings.

It is clear, therefore, that Sir John Donne and Elizabeth Hastings, his wife, are the personages whose portraits are so vividly and minutely preserved in the Chiswick picture. It is to be remarked that both the knight and the lady wear the collar of the livery of the Rose and Sun, with a white Lion sejant dependant in front: this collar is peculiar to the reign of Edward the Fourth, and therefore the picture could not have been painted before 1461, nor could it after 1469, when Sir John Donne was slain. Whether at that period it is likely to have been painted by Memmeling, the artist mentioned by Mr. Waagen, I am not able to determine, as I have not succeeded in finding any particulars of him.

From what cause the portraits assembled in this picture were ever ascribed to "the Lord Clifford and his family," it would be difficult to guess from any point suggested by the picture itself; but from the circumstance of its being preserved in the Earl of Burlington's collection, it may be supposed that it was either brought from one of the mansions of the Cliffords, (the heiress of the last Earl of Cumberland being married to the first Earl of Burlington, who was, in consequence, created Lord Clifford, of Lanesborough, co. York,) or that it was deceptively recommended to Lord Burlington on the plea of its representing some of his ancestors of that line. If any of your other correspondents can throw further light upon the subject, I trust they will be induced to do so. The original I beg to recommend to the notice of the newly established, and very promising, GLEANER SOCIETY.

Yours, &c. J. G. N.

MR. URBAN,

The following is an extract from one Richard Symon's pocket-book, preserved amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum, No. 991.

"At the marriage of his daughter with Rich, in Nov. 1657, the Lord Protector threw about sack-posset amongst all the ladies, to soyle their rich cloaths, which they took as a favour, and also wett sweatmeats, and daubed all the stooles where they were to sit with wett sweatmeats, and pulled off Rich his peruke, and would have thrown it into the fire, but did not, yet he aue upon it."

This extract will derive illustration from the following passage of Dr. Bate's *Elenchus Moleculæ nuperorum in Angliâ*, from which it appears, that the filthifying propensities of the Lord Protector had already developed themselves in ætatis vere, upon the occasion of a Christmas visit to his respectable uncle and namesake Sir Oliver Cromwell of Huntingdon. I have noticed this itch in certain boys at school, who were invariably tyrants in their nature, and besides the organ of *destructiveness*, (if credence be given to craniology,) must, I presume, have had some peculiar craniological fungus attached to it, from which the mode of destruction would derive its character and complexion. The organ with its appendage might be termed that of *nastydestructiveness*.

Dr. Bate's words are:—

"Fundamenta literaturæ posuit *Cantabrigiæ*, sed infidus; citò studiorum satur, plus equis gavisus campique aprici gramine. Verùm ab uno indecore disce omnes quibus in ætatis vere luxuriabat infectias. *Oliværus Cromwellius*, avunculus ejus, eques honestas et probus, procul ab hujus artibus, *Christi Domini Natalitia* patrio more festivè colebat, musicâ, tripudiis, aliisque solutioris animi oblectamentis; *Archi-minus* (utî assolebat) res ludicras moderante. At iste, observatâ grandî collusorum frequentia, suas ocreas & chirothecas (parcat mihi lectores graves) fimo imbuît, atque *Archi-minus* cæterosque convivas inter saltandum conspurcat, & vestimenta polluit, aded ut integra domus odore non *Sabæi* thuris impleretur. Igitur *Archi-minus*, interposito cruribus baculo prægrandi, robustiorum in humeros tolli præcepit, stagnaque immersum propinque bene protul. Plura ejusdem farine possem adijcere, nisi me reverentia lectoris absterret."

Yours, &c. J. B.

* "Westminster," in pedigree penes Matthew Donne, esq.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS ON THE DEATH OF WALTER EARL OF ESSEX.

From the Original, penes E.P.S.

Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, died at Dublin, Sept. 22, 1576; his body was brought for interment to Carmarthen, and some of the items of the ensuing accounts relate to the expenses then incurred.

DEBTS.

Due to Richard Broughton, Administrator, upon surplusage of his paym^{ts} by war-
rants iij^{li} xliij^{li} x^s ix^d ob.

Due to John Stidman his l^{ps} officer as money by him lent to the Erle at his goinge
into Ireland by bill to be repaid at Mic^helm's last c^{li}

Due to Tho. Baskerville his l^{ps} receiv^r as money by him lent his l^{ps} to be repaid
the first of May 1577 c^{li}

Due to Tho. Rawlins his lo. officer as money by him lent to his Lo. to be repaid
the first of May 1577 c^{li}

Due to Will^m Barroll of cxxii^{li} lent his L^p whereof he is satisfied as appereth by
his accompte lvi^{li} xvij^s ii^d lxxv^{li} ii^s x^d

*Detz of the Erle for w^{ch} Ric. Broughton and Will^m Barrell stand debtors
by promise.*

Edward Cope xvi^{li} by warrant and sp^{iall} comandem^t of the Earle to pay it. viz.
Cope seised rebels goods by the commandem^t of the Earle in the rebellion in the north
w^{ch} were converted to the Quenes use, for w^{ch} in an accion brought Cope is condemned
in xxxvi^{li} xvi^{li}

Peter Noxton, Millin^r, for silke stocks at his Ld's goinge into Irelande x^{li}
Charge of findinge of Elizabeth Bourghchier sins firste of July 1576, for w^{ch} the
Earles officers have given theire word x^{li}

For the like charge of Briget Bo'ghch^r for the same time x^{li}
Will^m Denham for plate for w^{ch} also Ric. Broughton gave his word for paym^t
lviij^{li} xliij^s ix^d and viij^{li} by him paide to one Franell for wine sent to the Erle to Chart-
ley lxxv^{li} xliij^s ix^d

cxli^{li} xliij^s ix^d
£111 14s. 9d.

Redempt'on of lands morgaged.

Due to M^r Secretarie Walsingham for redempt'on of lands morgaged payable xii
Mth 1576 iiij^{li} c^{li}

Disbursemts for the Erle.

Thomas Doughtie cl^{li} xliij^s iiij^d disburs^t in his l^{ps} affaires due at all S^{ts} last, by
warrant and sp^{iall} l^{ve} of the Earle in his death bed to his officers to pay it if it were
not paid upon the warrant cl^{li} xliij^s iiij^d

Edward Burne iij^{li} xv^s iiij^d disburs^t in his l^{ps} affaires due three yeares past and
by warrant appointed to be paid at November last iij^{li} xv^s iiij^d

Det for Wares.

Will^m Denham due 2^o No. 1576 by obligac'on of cc^{li} for plate clxxj^{li} xi^s
Vincent Norington for lace due at November last by obligac'on of c^{li} lvi^{li} liij^s
The same for lace due at the ann^y of o^r lady next 1577. by oblig. c^{li} lvi^{li} liij^s
Tho. Skinn^r for velvet and silk due at November last p^r oblig^t ccc^{li} cccxij^{li}
To the same more for silk and velvet due at the annunciac'on of o^r lady next. lxxij^{li}
beside cc^{li} for w^{ch} he hath a Statute of Justice Harper of cc^{li} assigned unto him.

PAYM^{ts} SINCE THE EARLES SICKENES AND DEATH, &c.

By warr^t of the Lords feesfees.

Tho. Taylor 2 ^o No. 1576	ccxxj ^{li}	} melxxv ^{li}
Tho. Taylor 2 ^o No. 1576	cc ^{li}	
To Augustine Hinde 14 Jan.	ccxxj ^{li}	
To Robert Broke 27 Jan.	c ^{li}	
To Will ^m Elkin for money payd to Tho. Gresley 24 June	ccx ^{li}	
To W ^{ill} m Elkin for money taken up to the Earles use	ccxv ^{li}	

By warrant of the Erle in his life.

To Mr Henry Knollis	xxvij ^{li}	} cvij ^{li} xvij ^s x ^d
To Tho: Parker	li ⁱⁱ	
To Tho. Burbache skin	xvij ^{li}	
To M ^{rs} Croxton for wares	ix ^{li} vi ^s liij ^d	
To John Cox, Sadler	liij ^{li} xij ^s vi ^d	

Charge at the buriall.

Funerall	ccclix ^{li} xix ^s vi ^d	} mxxv ^{li} xliij ^s liij ^d
Wage s ^{er} ts	cxxy ^{li} x ^s	
Bord wage S ^{er} vants	cxix ^{li} liij ^s liij ^d	
Apparell of the Erle, chief Mo ⁿ	xx ^{li} liij ^s vii ^d	
Transportinge of horses	x ^{li} xv ^s x ^d	

Accompte of Mr. Waterhous and Wa. Weste.

Charge of transportac'on and other necessary disbursements after the death of the Earle and before his buriall	lii ^{li} ix ^{li}	} lii ^{li} lxxv ^s xviii ^s vi ^d
<i>Accompte of Tho. Newporte.</i>			
Surplusage of Tho. Newports acco ^t upon his paym ^t by warrant	xliij ^{li} ix ^s	
<i>Accompte of Io. Stydman.</i>			
Surplusage of John Stidmans acco ^t upon his payments by warrant	xlii ^{li} ix ^s vi ^d	

m. xliij^{li} xliij^s vi^s viii^d
(£2084 6s. 8d.)

Will'm Norreys esq. cc ^{li} p ^r obligat. liij ^{li} due the xxvij th of September laste	cc ^{li}
The same cc ^{li} due at the annuaciac'on next p ^r oblig ^t liij ^{li}	cc ^{li}
John Norreys cc ^{li} due at the annuaciac'on next p ^r oblig ^t liij ^{li}	cc ^{li}

Money lent upon interest.

Will'm Garnet m^{li} by recogn^t of xv^{li} viz. the Erle in p^rformens of his promise made to the lady Bourghch^r for liij^{li} lent by Garnet to the La. Bo^rghch^r did give absolutely to Garnet lands wh^{ch} Garnet sold for liij^{li} whercof Garnet lent to the Earle m^{li} upon interest of c^{li} p^r an^{nu} m^{li}
To the same clxx^{li} for interest beside ccxxx^{li} received for interest ccxx^{li}

Det for wages in Irelande.

John Lacy ccclix^{li} xliij^s liij^d p^r obligac'on ecce beinge Irishe det due to one Mountney and by him turned over to Lacy, due at November last ccclix^{li} xliij^s liij^d

S^m liij^{li} eccclij^s liij^d xv^s ob.
(£4383 15s. 0^d.)

Debts without penaltye.

Alderman Langley lxxv^{li} due for usury to one Alderman Kimpton after xvth the cth beside the brokerage which Kimpton upon paym^t of the v^s did releas for feare of the Statute and afterwards sutor to the Erle alledginge he paid that interest to Alderman Langley and thereby obtained a bill for payment thereof to Alderman Langley lxxv^{li}
The same xxvij^{li} xvij^s viij^d for old det of Captain Piers wh^{ch} he may recov^r of Piers xxvij^{li} xvij^s viij^d

Gilbert Moxey xxvij^{li} by bill for det of Captaine Piers xxvij^{li}
Perpoint, Poticary. x^{li} for poticary warres to Soldiers x^{li}
Will'm Shirlocke viij^{li} a waterman for entertainm^t in Irelande viij^{li}
Pawle Wentworthe cx^{li} wh^{ch} he p^d to the Erle as an adventurer in Clandeboy, and the (Erle) sias his cominge over upon sp^{er}ill sute made a warrant to repay it cx^{li}
Michaell Locke c^{li} Det due by captaine Malby and promised by the Earle to be paid c^{li}
To Ric. Edwards, Cornelius Bevan, and Will'm Kasam for liij horses lent his l^{ys} men at his cominge ov^r wh^{ch} were never restored x^{li}

liij^{li} xliij^s xvii^s viij^d

BERYTUS—BEYROUT.

Mr. URBAN, Oct. 14. place, which has lately been rescued
AT the present period, when the eyes of all Europe are fixed upon this by our gallant navy from the yoke of the Egyptian usurper, some of your

readers, like myself, may feel an interest in a town whose origin is wrapt in mystery: and I confess my interest was excited, in the first place, by finding among the medals recorded in Bryant's *Analysis of Ancient Mythology* one with a figure bearing a trident, with the monosyllable BER underneath, which is meant to represent "Poseidon Berytus," or *Poseidon Berose opitulans*. With a slight alteration, the same medal might serve to commemorate the trident of Britain coming to the rescue of this ancient town from its Egyptian taskmaster.

But it is to its situation near the foot of Mount Lebanon, upon which, for some ages, there stood a temple dedicated to *Venus Architis*, and near which are recorded so many memorials of the Deluge in these parts, that Berytus derives its interest in the eyes of the mythological inquirer. It seems that the emblems in the first ages of mankind were very similar in most countries, designed, perhaps, to transmit to the latest posterity memorials of what had passed in the infancy of the world. Such were the serpent, the ark, the rainbow, the dove, with many others. True it is that these symbols were subsequently perverted, and often degenerated into idolatrous rites and worship; and it was one of the purposes of Providence, in His dispensation to the Israelites, to guard them from this idolatry of the Gentiles. When the children of Israel occupied the land of Canaan, they found each successive nation sunk into the grossest idolatry, and there appeared to be as many gods as there were nations, yet all more or less distinguished by their idolatrous and often cruel superstition.

We know that when the ark rested upon Mount Ararat, the Bow was set in the clouds for a token, and it pleased God to make a covenant with man, "that there should not any more be a flood to destroy the earth." A memorial of this covenant was preserved in the Gentile world, and we find the Hebrew word for covenant ברית Berith, given in after ages to the ark itself, and to Mount Ararat.

Now, we find it recorded in Scripture, that the worship of a deity styled Baal Berith was established in Canaan before it was invaded by the children of Israel, and the place called

Beth Baal Berith where the temple of the god Berith stood. Nor was it long before the Israelites themselves departed from the worship of the living God, and became worshippers of Berith. "As soon as Gideon was dead, the children of Israel (we are told, Judges, c. viii. v. 33) turned again and went a whoring after Baalim, and made Baal Berith their God." And it should seem, from the next chapter, that there must have been frequent sumptuous offerings, from the amount of wealth deposited within this temple; for it is said, "that the men of Shechem gave Abimeleck threecore and ten pieces of silver out of Beth Baal Berith." Judges, c. ix. v. 4. In another place, it is said, that when all the men of the town of Shechem heard that "how the lower city was taken, they entered into an hold of the house of the God Berith," &c. So far we learn from Scripture. If we look to the early Grecian authorities, we find, indeed, the fact of the Deluge and the Rainbow frequently alluded to; and, though there is a large share of fiction interwoven with their accounts, and many circumstances perverted, yet there is no mistake in the main fact. Even Sanchoniathon, a Phœnician historian, born at Berytus, or, according to others, at Tyre, who wrote a few years before the Trojan war, in speaking of the Cabiri, represents them as the offspring of the just man Sadyc. Now this last term is the very title given to Noah by Moses. It is there said of him that he was צדיק Sadic, "a just man and perfect in his generation." These Cabiri lived, according to Sanchoniathon, in the time of Elion, surnamed the most high, and of a personage named "BAIRITH." Here we have the very word used in the Mosaic account for covenant applied to a person, just as the Greeks made the rainbow, or Iris, a goddess, and the messenger of Jupiter or Juno. The whole race of mankind being so deeply interested in the token or ברית to Noah and his descendants, (vid. Gen. ix. 11, 17,) it might be expected that some tradition of the mystical signification of so important an emblem would be long preserved among the idolatrous descendants of Noah. What more striking illustration of this fact can be adduced than the passage in Homer,

speaking of the rainbow, "which Jove hath set in the cloud as a sign to men."

—As ye Κρονίος

Εν νεφέῃ εἰρηάζε, ἔπεος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων. II. xi. l. 27; 28.

There are also some other curious circumstances recorded in Sanchoniathon, which, however altered or mixed with fabulous additions, sufficiently point out the source from which they sprung. Nor ought we to wonder that so many fictions and corruptions crept in, in the course of ages; for Sanchoniathon, it must be remembered, drew his information from the mythological archives of his country, kept in temples, but so corrupted as to suit the superstitious creed of an idolatrous priesthood. Among other things, he tells us that the Cabiri were the first constructors of a ship, *πρωτοὶ πλοίων εὐρον*, and are represented as husbandmen, and at the same time men of the sea. To them the city *Biblus* is said to have been appropriated for the worship of Baaltis, the same as Dione or the dove, "*Βαυλίδι, ἡ καὶ Διώνη*." They also built, we are told, the city *Berytus* or *Beryth*; and what renders this passage more remarkable is the statement connected with it, viz. that the Cabiri are said in this city to have consecrated "*ποντοῦ λειψάνον*," by which must be understood all that the Deluge had spared, the relics of a former world, *οἱ καὶ ποντοῦ λειψάνον εἰς τὴν Βηρυτὸν ἀφιερωσαν*. Hesiod, too, (*Theog.* v. 780,) in alluding to this berit or covenant, calls it the great oath. He says that this oath was *Iris*, or the Bow in the Heavens; to which the Deity appealed when any of the inferior divinities were guilty of an untruth. Nonnus, a Greek writer of the fifth century, speaks of Beroe and Berytus as two places, but there is so much fable and fiction intermingled in his account, that it is extremely difficult to ascertain what his real meaning is (vide

Nonni Dionys. c. 41, p. 1036.) The history of the ark and of the city which received its name from it, is continually confounded. We can be at no loss, however, in detecting the true source from which he has derived his materials, by the aid of which he has erected so fanciful a superstructure.

Yours, &c. J. K. WALKER.

Note.—The following historical notice of Beyrout has appeared in the newspapers:—Beyrout is the ancient Berytus, which was originally colonized from Sidon. In 566 the town was destroyed by an earthquake. It was no sooner rebuilt than it had to sustain a lengthened siege by the Saracens, who finally obtained possession of it. It subsequently fell into the power of Baldwin, King of Jerusalem; but in 1111 Saladin succeeded in driving all the Christians out of it. After a frequent change of masters, Beyrout at length became the residence of the Emir Fakir Eddyn, Prince of the Danes, who perished there in defending his dominions against the powerful Amurath IV. Since that period Beyrout has constantly belonged to the Ottoman empire.

Beyrout contained about 10,000 inhabitants—according to some accounts, 12,000. It was the principal trading port of the central part of Syria, and the point by which Damascus, the *entrepôt* of Europe and Asia, received all its merchandise, and to which it directed all its expeditions. By this same point all the products of the soil of Syria, and more especially the silks of the Lebanon, were transmitted to Europe.

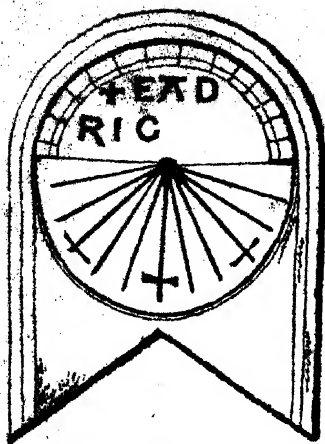
The commerce of Beyrout amounted annually to a sum of 4,000,000*fr.* or 5,000,000*fr.* Tuscany, in the first instance, and after her France, were in possession of the major part of this commerce. The exportations of France to Beyrout amounted annually (says the *Messenger*) to about 2,000,000*fr.*; the importations from Beyrout to France to nearly 1,000,000*fr.*

As a military point (observes the same paper) Beyrout was insignificant. It is true that the harbour of Beyrout is the best harbour for merchant vessels on the coast, but it is inaccessible to ships of war.

The means of defence of Beyrout seaward were a small fort, some batteries constructed on the mole by which the port is sheltered, a small bastion, and fortified gates. Landward the sole fortification is a wall flanked by towers, to which a few intrenchments were recently added by the orders of Soliman Bey.

* In a hymn to Silene, ascribed to Homer, there is a mention made of the Iris being placed in the Heavens, as a token.

Τεκμῆρ δὲ βροτοῖς καὶ σημεῖα τετυκται. V. 13.



MR. URBAN, *Lewes, Jan. 29.*

THE Church of Bishopston, co. Sussex, the scene of the pastoral labours and the burial place of the amiable Hurdis, presents many points of interest to the architectural antiquary. The prevailing characteristics of the Saxon style abound throughout the building. The tower is remarkable for consisting of four stages or stories, each stage being a little larger than the superincumbent one. A band of corbels surrounds the top of the upper story, and serves as a cornice for the support of a low obtuse steeple. The chancel exhibits a union of the semicircular and pointed styles. The zigzag and saltire ornaments are chiefly used in the semicircular arches.

On a porch at the south side of the church is an antique sun-dial, (figured above.) It is of stone, and contains, on its upper limb, a cross and the word EADRIC. That this dial, as well as the church itself, is of Saxon workmanship, there can be no doubt.

As Bishopston was very early given to the see of Chichester, I was induced to imagine that this Edric was one of the bishops of that see, but, on referring to Dallaway, I find no such name. He may have been one of the ancient vicars of the church. Perhaps some of your correspondents can throw some light upon this curious relic of a forgotten age.

I lately had in my possession an ancient ~~and~~ of pewter, found on the

site of Chambers Court, the ancient abode of the De la Chambres at Littleington, in this county. It imitates the size of a half-crown, and bears a ~~flor-de-lis~~, surrounded with the legend—S. JOH'IS DE BRUGES, in a very old character. I never met with this surname at all in connection with Sussex, and cannot find that of a John de Bruges in any of the printed records. This John was, probably, a younger son of one of the great houses of Bruges or Brydges; perhaps some reader of the Gentleman's Magazine can identify the individual.

Yours, &c. MARK ANTONY LOWER.

MR. URBAN,

IN Sir Richard C. Hoare's *Mod. Hist. of Wilts, Hundred of Mere*, pp. 188—193, there is an account of the family of Still, with a pedigree from Hatchins's Dorsetshire. In this it is stated that John Still, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who died in 1607, was twice married, 1st to Anne dau. of John Alabaster of Hadleigh, Suffolk, by whom he had one son, John, and four daughters, Sarah, Anne, Elizabeth, and Mary; and secondly to Jane, dau. of Sir John Horner, of Cloford, co. Somerset, Knt, by whom he had two sons, Nathaniel and Thomas. Now, I think I shall be able to prove that this account is incorrect, and that all the children were, most probably, by the first wife: she, Anne Alabaster, died in 1533, as appears on a slab in the Church of Hadleigh, which contains her effigy in brass, and an inscription to her memory: and in the register of the parish are the following entries of the baptisms of the Bishop's children: 1575, May 24, Sara.—1576, Aug. 19, Anne.—1577, Jan. 19, John.—1579, Oct. 18, Nathaniel.—1581, April 30, Anne.—1583, Oct. 6, Elizabeth.—1585, April 12, Marys.—1587, Feb. 12, John.—1589, Sept. 21, Thomas. These were all, undoubtedly, children of the Bishop's first marriage; but then in the Visitation of Somersetshire, there is a pedigree of the family, which gives the whole of the children to the second wife, and says that Thomas Still, the third son, was "et. 28, 1623." If this date be correct, he must have been the son of the second wife; but as the Visitation certainly errs in giving the whole of the children to the second wife, it may be equally erroneous in the age assigned to Thomas, when that Visitation was made. The probability therefore remains, that the statement which I have given above is the most correct.

Yours, &c. D. A. Y.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Memoirs of Robert Morrison, D.D.
compiled by his Widow. 2 vols.

IF there is a fault in this biography, it arises from the length to which it extends; but, at the same time, it must be observed that this very defect becomes an additional attraction to those who were acquainted with the subject of it, and to those who, belonging to the same party, feel a peculiar interest in the minutest details of his life and labours. The following is a very concise abridgment of the events of his life. Robert Morrison was born Jan. 5, 1782, at Morpeth, and removed in 1785 to Newcastle, with his parents. He received his education from his maternal uncle, J. Nicholson, and shewed at an early age considerable talents and power of memory. He was apprenticed to his father, and learned the trade of a last and boot-tree maker. His youthful conduct was not entirely free from improprieties, but the innate rectitude of his conduct prevailed over them. Towards the close of 1797 and 1798, a change took place in his religious feelings, which he attributed in a great degree to the cathetical instruction of the Rev. John Hutton. In 1798, he became a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In 1800, to secure a greater degree of quiet in his retirement, he had his bed removed to his workshop, where he often would pursue his studies till one or two in the morning. When he was at work, his Bible, or some other book, was placed before him. Botany, Arithmetic, and Astronomy are incidentally mentioned as objects of his attention; but his supply of books was scanty. In 1799, he made proposals of marriage to a young person in Newcastle, to whom he was much attached, but who declined accompanying him, when his decision to go forth as a missionary was fully known; for he now seriously contemplated

the work of the ministry. In prosecuting the necessary studies, he yet never relaxed his manual labour, as his education was to be paid out of his earnings. He therefore deducted from sleep the time necessary for carrying on his education. When he entered at Hoxton Academy, he had acquired not only an acquaintance with Latin, but also with the rudiments of Greek and Hebrew. The Rev. Mr. Laidler perceived the character of his pupil, and encouraged his desire of the ministry. In January 1803, he was admitted in the Academy at Hoxton, now called Highbury College, and commenced the regular course of studies; he also made the acquaintance of Messrs. Barber, Fletcher, &c. and many of his fellow-students have borne testimony to the assiduity of his studies, the steadiness of his conduct, and the amiableness of his disposition. His first sermon was preached in St. Luke's Workhouse, and he subsequently preached in the villages about London; but his preference for missionary service increased, and his father and friends assented to it, though with considerable reluctance. He then proceeded to the Missionary Academy at Gosport, and soon after thought of going into the interior of Africa to Timbuctoo with M. Park, but soon after he was appointed to China as the scene of his future labours, and his attention was at once directed to the acquisition of that language. In August 1805 he returned to London, to obtain some knowledge of astronomy and medicine. He walked St. Bartholomew's hospital; and, having obtained an introduction to Dr. Hutton, he pursued with his usual ardour the study of astronomy. He resided in Bishopsgate Street, and was accustomed to walk thence to the Observatory, himself carrying the necessary instruments for observation: he invariably read during the whole day. For

this, his great power of abstraction eminently qualified him. He also studied Chinese with Yeng-Sam-Tak, a native, and transcribed some Chinese MSS. in the British Museum, which contained a Harmony of the Gospels, and all the Pauline Epistles except that to the Hebrews; he also transcribed a MS. Latin and Chinese Dictionary, lent to him by the Royal Society; he pursued these studies till his departure in January, 1807, previous to which he was ordained at the Scots Church, Swallow Street, with Messrs. Gordon and Lee. He embarked in the *Remittance*, Captain Law, and on the 31st anchored at the Nore; on the 20th April he arrived at New York, having been at sea 109 days. On the 12th May he sailed from New York in the *Trident* for Canton, where he arrived in September; he was introduced to Sir G. Staunton, by a letter from Sir Joseph Banks, who behaved in a very friendly manner towards him. Mr. Morrison resided at the American factory, and adopted the habits and even dress of the natives, with whom, for the sake of his great object, he almost exclusively associated. So great was his labour, and so sparing his diet, that in the course of a few months he seriously injured his health, and even endangered his life. He also found his mistake in other points. At first, as we observed, he ate in the Chinese manner, and dined with the person who taught him the language. His mode of living was rigidly economical; a lamp of earthenware supplied him with light, and a folio volume of Matt. Henry's Commentary afforded a shade to prevent the wind from blowing out his lamp. He did not find, however, that dining with a native increased his knowledge of the language; the same reason which led him to pare his nails, cut his hair, and give away his Chinese dress, induced him to desist from being singular in his manner of eating also. His nails were at first suffered to grow, that they might be like those of the Chinese. He had a tail of some length, and became an adept with the chop sticks. He walked about the Hong with a Chinese frock on, and with thick Chinese shoes. In all this, he afterwards found that he had judged ill. Considerable interest was now mani-

festing by several of the English residents in his peculiar situation: his character commanded respect, and his pursuits excited attention. Circumstances of a political nature led to his removal to Macao, where he became enamoured of Miss Weston, and on the day of his marriage, the proposal was made to him to be Chinese a translator to the East India Company's factory, at a salary of 500*l.* per annum. Marriage, however, did not relax his industry; he prepared a Chinese Vocabulary, and made considerable progress into his Grammar and Dictionary. Among his trials, was the illness of his wife, and the death of his infant child. In 1812 his father died; but his exert was cheered by the birth of a daughter. He printed a beautiful edition of the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese, and nearly finished his Chinese Grammar, and was compiling his Dictionary. The East India Company undertook to publish the work, and Mr. P. P. Thoms was sent out to China, with presses, types, and other necessary materials. The Book of Genesis was translated, revised, and printed in 1815. In this year, the Directors wrote to Mr. Morrison, to separate him from the factory, on the ground that his Translation of the New Testament, and religious tracts translated by him, were circulated in defiance of an edict of the Emperor of China, and they were fearful that serious mischief might thereby accrue to their trade. In 1816 he accompanied the British Embassy to Peking, of which he has given an account in a letter to the Rev. G. Burder. On his return, he printed several works, as *Horæ Sinicæ*, a Chinese Primer, &c. and, together with Mr. Milne, proceeded on his Translation of the Bible.

He appropriated out of his small property 1,000*l.* towards the erection of an Anglo-Chinese College, and 100*l.* per annum for five years towards its funds. In 1819, he writes, that an entire version of the Old and New Testaments, into Chinese, had been brought to a conclusion. He also, with his friend Mr. Milne, conducted the *Indo-Chinese Gleaner*. In 1820 Mrs. Morrison and her children, who had been in Europe for the benefit of their health, rejoined him in China; but in

June 1831 his wife was separated from him for ever, dying in childbirth. The next year his children were sent to England, and he had the sorrow to hear of his friend Dr. Milne's death at Malacca; a great loss to himself and to the mission. In 1823, he revisited Malacca and Singapore; and in the same year, he embarked for England in the *Waterloo*, and arrived in December. During his residence here, he made an excursion to Paris, and visited Ireland. Wherever he went he preached and attended public meetings, and gave instruction in Chinese. He was presented to George the Fourth, who very graciously received him; he also married the lady who has compiled these Memoirs; and in May 1826 again embarked for China, and arrived at Singapore in August. When he had completed his Dictionary, and other philological works to facilitate the acquisition of the language, he turned his attention to the instruction of the natives. On Sundays he performed both the English service and one for the natives.

"In the intervals between public worship (says the narrative) he was either occupied in reading or in hearing his children repeat their hymns. On those occasions his usual resort was a retired terrace in the front of his residence, beyond which lay the bay of Macao, encircled by barren hills,—the terrace was shaded by beautiful flowering shrubs, and bordered by European plants and flowers. Here, generally accompanied by the whole of his family, the little ones on his knees, or, according to the Asiatic custom, sitting on mats spread on the grass, with their attendants of various nations, Chinese, Portuguese, and Caffres, and a favourite Newfoundland dog invariably making one of the group,—might be seen the beloved object of this narrative, whose presence diffused general happiness throughout the favoured circle. Often, while viewing with benignant complacency the interesting scene thus feebly depicted, he would express the pleasure it afforded him, and his grateful sense of mercies and blessings he enjoyed, yet reflecting on the uncertain tenure by which all earthly good is held, he would frequently add, 'Rejoice with trembling.' Such simple pleasures as those by which he was surrounded Dr. Morrison enjoyed in a high degree. Yet his taste for them was never gratified at the expense of more serious duties; therefore sacred music, conversation, or the

contemplation of the beauties of nature, were by him only indulged in occasionally, as a relaxation from intense study. Often at the close of a day, such as above described, when he must have suffered extreme weariness from five or six hours standing and speaking, his general reply to inquiries, if he did not feel very tired? was 'Yes, I am tired in my work, but not of it; I delight in the work.' Although at these seasons the thermometer ranged from 86 to 89 in the shade, it is remarkable that Dr. Morrison never experienced, on the following day, any of the lassitude or languor which many complain of after long public speaking."

However, for some time past, the health of this useful and good man had begun to fail; he experienced nocturnal restlessness, diminution of strength, and a weight on the top of his head. As the heat became more intense his appetite failed, and he had pain in his right side. On the 10th of Dec. 1833 he quitted Canton for Macao, and his family sailed in the *Inglis* for England. In July he returned to Canton in a state of great feebleness, and expired there on the 1st of Aug. 1834. His remains were attended from his house to the place of interment by Lord Napier, and all the European, American, and Asiatic British subjects then in Canton. The spot consecrated by his remains is inclosed without the city walls. We conclude our account with the following extract:

"The announcement of Dr. Morrison's decease was received, not only in his own country, but throughout every part of the world, with expressions of deep concern, which showed the high estimation in which his character was held. The religious communities with which he stood most intimately connected, expressed these sentiments in the minutes of their proceedings. The London Missionary Society especially testified their regard for his memory, and their sense of his loss, by appointing a public service commemorative of that event, when a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, of Stepney, to a crowded and deeply affected audience. Nor could the writer leave unacknowledged the very numerous instances in which individual respect and sympathy were manifested on this afflictive occasion, both in this and other countries; nor the support which was afforded to her mind by the assurance that thousands of the people of God were bearing him in remembrance at the thrones of grace. Neither would it be

proper to leave unnoticed here the prompt and suitable tribute which the personal friends of Dr. Morrison in China have erected to his memory, by the formation of an institution for the purpose of aiding the work which he commenced, and which is truly characteristic of the object to which he devoted his life, a testimonial more enduring than marble or brass, entitled, 'The Morrison Education Society.' It was commenced with a liberal subscription of nearly 2000*l*. and has been in operation since the beginning of 1835."

Thus closes the affectionate and judicious memorial of the life and virtues of a very learned, amiable, and deserving man. We have given a mere sketch of dates and circumstances,* but the real body and life-blood of the narrative must be drawn from the work itself.

Travels in Turkey and Prussia. By the Rev. Horatio Southgate. 2 vols.

THE history of a mission performed by the author under the direction of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. His travels commenced at Trebisonde, and continued through Erzeroum to Moush, Van, Ourmeah, Keboy, Tebriz, Teheran, Hamadan, Bagdad, Mossoul, Mordin, Diarbekir, &c. These volumes contain a plain, unambitious account of what the author saw, and a good deal that he suffered. His account of Kurdistan is the most interesting. We shall extract a passage or two from the work. At Erzeroum (vol. i) he says,

"Among the curiosities of the city were the foundations of a new mosque, which was the first and last I saw in the course of erection in Asiatic or European Turkey. This fact must, I think, on the whole, be regarded as another proof of the progressive decay of Mahomedanism. It may be said that when the population is, as in Turkey, at best stationary, it is not to be expected that new edifices for worship should be erected. But in answer, it is at least to be expected that old ones should be repaired and lost ones replaced, which is far from being the case. The traveller finds in every part of the empire the ruins of the mosques of former ages, but he seldom meets one newly erected, or undergoing repair."

Again,

"I have seen the wild grass growing

* A very full memoir of Dr. Morrison, by the late T. Fisher, Esq. F.S.A. was published in 1835.

over the ruins of the famous College of Othman, the second Sultan of the Ottomans. I have seen the renowned Medreses of Bagdad wasting beneath the touch of time; I have seen hundreds of Mahomedan temples desolate and forsaken, while I have seen no other college or temple rising to take their place."

P. 213. "I met, in Persia, with a gentleman who had once passed through Bitlis (a Kurdish City on the Lake Van) as bearer of despatches from the Ambassador at Teheran to the Turkish C-mp at Diarbekir. He added to my notes on Bitlis, a fact in which, as an Englishman, he was more interested than myself. 'There are, he said, in the town, twenty-five butchers' stalls where beef is sold.' If the statement is correct, it is a very remarkable one to be recorded of an Eastern city."

P. 220. "Another strange character whom I met at Bitlis, was a yezidee, or devil worshipper, of Mesopotamia. He was a farrier, and being in the employ of mine host, occasionally made me a visit, and sometimes ate with me. I endeavoured to glean something from him respecting his religion; but, although he received my inquiries with good humour, he could be induced to make no confessions. I observed nothing singular in his habits, besides a practice of holding his little cup of wine with both hands. I did not at the time suppose it to be anything more than an overhand habit of his own, but I afterwards found in Mesopotamia that the same was an universal practice of the yezidees. Their great reverence for everything Christian is well known, and this custom may have arisen from a superstitious fear of spilling upon the ground a liquid used in a Christian sacrament."

P. 307. "One of the first questions which the governor (of Ourmeah) asked me, was with regard to the pretended prophet that had arisen in Georgia. I had never heard of him before. He was supposed to be the *loaf Imam*, who was to reappear and become the head of the Musselmans. A Mollah present had in his bosom a MS. which he said was the proclamation of the new prophet. He read it aloud to the company. It was in Persian, and proved to be full of Oriental hyperbole, and moral dissimulation. The Mollah was of opinion that the pretensions of the man were not to be slightly rejected; he might, after all, be the expected Imam. The company concurred in the wisdom of the opinion. I may as well add here, what I afterwards learned respecting this Mahomedan reformer. The Musselmans of Tebriz reported wonderful things of him. He had made a tree, which had been dead 50 years, blossom in one hour,

and in the next hour died. He had also performed miraculous cures of diseases, and had restored sight to the blind. The Russians seized him, and having shut him up in a room, closed the doorway with a brick wall, and placing guards above, below, and around the apartment, left him with the consolation that if he were the Imam he could not perish. He said 'Very well,' and submitted to his fate. The next morning he was seen abroad in a desert place at his prayers, and yet when the wall was taken down he was found within, just where he was left."

From a more authentic account given to the author by an English friend, it appears that the man was a reformer solicitous to restore his debased religion to its former purity. Of the climate of Bagdad he says,

"There was no snow in Bagdad during the winter, but water occasionally froze to the thickness of an eighth of an inch. Sometimes the south wind blew with great fury, when the temperature rose, but the air became enervating. The atmosphere was thick and hazy, and all the visitors at the Residency complained of languor, &c. The cold season continues from the middle of December to the middle of February, when the warm weather begins and increases to the heats of summer. From April to October, the inhabitants spend their days in their serdabs, or subterranean apartments, with which every house is provided, and the nights upon the roofs. During the hot season, the heat is sometimes as high as 120° in the shade. The spring was opening before I left. Almond trees were in blossom on the 6th February, and other fruit-trees putting forth their buds."

Travels in the West. Cuba, with notices of the Slave Trade, &c. By D. Turnbull, Esq. 8vo.

THE important part of this Work is the information which it gives on the Slave Trade, and the suggestions of the author as to the best means of abolishing it. We shall give a few short extracts from different parts, each containing statements worthy of attention.

P. 9. "Let it not be forgotten that there are men of large capital at this hour resident in London, who, in the full enjoyment of the rights of Englishmen, do not scruple to enrich themselves under cover of a foreign partnership, by supplying the slave dealer with the means of carrying on his war of extermination against the Afri-

can race; nor that many of our merchants and manufacturers are accused, not without cause, of reaping a disgraceful profit from the fabrication and sale of articles of exchange exclusively employed in this trade of human flesh."

P. 48. "I had frequently been told that the slave owners of the Havannah were the most indulgent masters in the world, and I was not a little surprised to find, as the result of personal inquiry and minute observation, that I had been most miserably deceived, and that in no quarter, unless perhaps in the Brazil, is the state of slavery so desperately wretched as it is at this moment in the sugar plantations of the Queen of the Indies, the favoured island of Cuba."

P. 62. "The proportion between the sexes (among the slaves) is nearly three to one in favour of the males, on most of the estates through the island. It is the interest of the planter to keep up the numbers of his gang by purchase rather than by breeding. Some people their estates with one sex only, to the total exclusion of females, taking care to prevent the nocturnal wanderings of them, by locking them up in their plantation prisons, called baracoons, as soon as the daily labour is concluded . . . a state of helpless servitude has the effect of reducing the physical power of the slave, and of his descendants, far below the average of his African ancestors. I was assured that the labour of eight emancipated Africans was considered equal to that of twelve of the apprenticed labourers born in the colony. A keeper of one of these baracoons concluded an argument in favour of the Slave Trade, by laying it down as a proposition capable of mathematical demonstration, that the difference of four ounces between the value of the Creole and the Bozal (the slave born on the estates and the one imported) made the suppression of the traffic a matter of hopeless, irremediable, and perpetual impossibility."

P. 64. "The planters in Louisiana and along the banks of the Mississippi are pretty much on a par with those of Cuba and the Brazil, with this difference, that as the prime cost is greater compared with the food and maintenance of the slave, they cannot afford to work him to death in so short a time. As to the men of Maryland and Virginia, who push the *antislavery* *fumes* so far as to raise the *Negroes* like other stock for market, we must go to the interior of Africa to find their parallel. The practice of selling men and women by auction in the public streets (of Richmond, Virginia, and elsewhere in that section of the Union), and the incessant personal examination to which it gives rise,

corpses in the gutters all the streets of the Havannah, where the sales are made within doors."

P. 65. "It is said that a difference of 50 dollars a head, between the value of the native Negro and the imported African, is sufficient at the Havannah to detour the perpetual continuance of the Slave Trade, in the face of risks very little inferior to those arising from the operation of a law highly penal, but not very sternly administered. I do not say that the African Slave Trade is actually carried on in the rivers and streams of the United States; but this I will say, that the temptation is strong, *that the risk is not great*, and that, from the acknowledged practice of the country, any moral consideration sufficiently powerful to prevent it is wholly out of the question."

P. 146. "It is notorious that there are individual estates on the island with 600 or 700 slaves upon them; from which the softer sex is entirely excluded. It is, in fact, but justice to others, to signalize the case of a certain Mr. Baker, from the United States, who has established himself in the neighbourhood of Cienfuegos, on an estate where he has congregated no less than 700 male negroes, to the exclusion of a single female; locking up the men, during the short period allowed for needful rest, in a building called a baracoon, which is in fact a prison."

P. 153. "It cannot be doubted that the Slave Trade is on the increase, in spite of all the exertions to suppress it. The reports of the Commissioners at the Havannah for the last slavery season, from Oct. 1838 to March 1839, are truly appalling."

P. 158. "The refusal of the Americans to sanction a mutual right of search will make it safer for the slave to sail under their flag, than under that of any of the governments,—Spain, Portugal, or the Brazils,—most deeply implicated in the crime."

P. 188. "The question of slavery having been introduced, as it exists in the United States (among a party of officers of the United States' Navy), I ventured to speak of it in the way least likely to give offence, describing it as a sad inheritance from their British forefathers, of which it would be well to rid themselves. To my extreme surprise and disgust, the answer of the mouthpiece of the party was such as compelled me to break up the conversation. 'We hold, he said, on the contrary, that it was a glorious inheritance!'"

P. 229. "Of all the tortures inflicted upon the poor Negro, the smallness of the medium of sleep allowed him was what

punished me the most as the announcement of my inquiries, and in the end excited the most painful emotions."

P. 243. "The price (of a slave) on the African coast is from 75 dollars to 100 dollars; the price at wholesale by the cargo in the market-places of Havannah is from 300 dollars to 350 dollars, and is therefore quite sufficient to justify Mr. Jackson's statement, that one successful adventure out of three remunerates the speculator."

The author's plan* for abolishing or diminishing this traffic, is to reduce the profits of the traders. "The profit on the capital embarked is at least cent. per cent. Increase the number of cruisers on the coast of Africa, give the commanders, by means of head money and tonnage money, a direct interest in the capture and condemnation of slave ships; and the author sees no reason to despair of the slave dealers' profit being annihilated. The object of the author's plan is to make the captured slaves unmarketable in the only two countries where they are offered for sale; besides, in proportion to the high price which the planter will be compelled to pay for the Negro, will be the care which it is his interest to take of his purchase, and he will not be able to afford to work his gang to death in ten years. Dr. Bowring says, that in Egypt, five or six years are sufficient to sweep away a generation of slaves, at the end of which time the whole has to be replenished."

P. 384. "We have seen that the insurance offices of the Havannah, although tempted with premiums of 35 and 40 per cent. have found it expedient to abandon this important branch of business. Proceed then in the same course; overwhelm the slave dealer with charges; curtail him of his profits, and he will no longer desire, any more than the insurance companies, to prosecute his nefarious undertakings. It may be seriously doubted, whether all that we have done has not in fact aggravated the evil we have vainly endeavoured to mitigate. We have no doubt raised the price of imported slaves in the Brazilian markets, but, unless our blockade was so effective as to make it unprofitable for the dealer to pass over, it seems to me that our exertions are worse than useless, exposing the poor victims to a degree of suffering, which it would not have been the interest of the slave carriers to inflict, had we left their trade undisturbed."

The Slave Trade and Slavery. By T. B. Buxton, Esq. Sec.

THE pursuit of this work has filled us both with delight and regret: delight in witnessing the noble and faithful adherence to those great principles which stand directly opposed to the wretched traffic they are pledged to destroy; and of regret, in perceiving, more clearly than before, the great extent of the obstacles that preclude anything like present success. Mr. Buxton says,—“There are now, I think, reasonable grounds for believing that we should still be disappointed, although we were to double our naval force engaged in that branch of service, and although it were resolved to take the most peremptory measures with Portugal.” Mr. Buxton considers that the cause of failure lies much in our endeavour to put down the Slave Trade “by the strong hand alone;” for it must be considered that the continuation of the Slave Trade is as much the desire of Africa as it is the supposed interest of some of the states of Europe.

“The African has acquired a taste for the productions of the civilized world; they have become essential to him. The parent, debased and brutalized as he is, barter his child; the chief, his subject. Each individual looks with an evil eye on his neighbour, and lays snares to catch him—because the sale of children, subjects and neighbours, is the only means, as yet, afforded by European commerce for the supply of those wants which that commerce has created. To say that the African, under present circumstances, shall not deal in man, is to say that he shall long in vain for his accustomed gratifications. The tide, thus pent up, will break its way over every barrier. In order effectually to divert the stream from the direction which it has hitherto taken, we must open another safer and more convenient channel. When we shall have experimentally convinced the African that it is in his power to obtain his supplies, in more than their usual abundance, by honest means, then, and not till then, we may expect that he will be reconciled to the abolition of the Slave Trade.”

Mr. Buxton's plan of abolition rests rather with Africa, than Europe or America. He thinks it impossible to put down the trade by the few ships we can employ; he does not dream of persuading the African, by appealing to

his reason and conscience, to renounce painful guilt; but his suggestions are comprised in the following propositions:

1. That the present staple export of Africa renders to her inhabitants, at infinite cost, a miserable return of profit.

2. That the cultivation of her soil, and the harter of its productions, would yield an abundant harvest, and a copious supply of those articles which Africa requires.

3. That it is practicable to convince the African, experimentally, of the truth of these propositions, and thus to make him our confederate in the suppression of the Slave Trade.

These views, as Mr. Buxton says, may advocate themselves; for they will not plunge this country into hostility—they require no monopoly of trade—they involve no schemes of conquest.

It appears to be an axiom of the Custom House,—

“That no illicit trade can be suppressed when the profits exceed 30 per cent. Now the profits of the Slave Trade are nearly five times that amount. The net profit of the Venus slave ship, whose cargo consisted of 250 slaves, was £36,000!”

Thus Mr. Buxton's conviction is,—

“That the trade will never be suppressed by the system hitherto pursued. You will be defeated by its enormous gains. You may throw impediments in the way of these miscreants; you may augment their peril; you may reduce their profits; but enough, and more than enough, will remain to baffle all your efforts.”

It is calculated that upwards of 180,000 human beings are annually conveyed from Africa, and sold as slaves. Above 50,000 were sold in the last year in the single port of Rio de Janeiro. The slaves in the Brazil in 1835 amounted to the enormous number of 2,100,000. Cuba has annually an importation of 60,000. In 1838 no less than nineteen ships of the United States were employed in this trade. To these must be added the number killed in war in Africa, assigned by the different incursions made for this human plunder; Endly, the number that die during confinement; 3rdly, those that perish in the middle passage; all that are destroyed by

suicide, by intolerable sorrow and despair; and finally, all that sink under the indignation into slavery, or the "enslaving," as it is called by the planters. Seeing the enormous guilt and misery of this infernal traffic, we would exert every nerve, nationally and personally, to wipe it out of the book of human life, as it had never been; but we repeat, that while Mr. Buxton's appears to us the only plan likely to be successful, its success is still problematical, and alas! far too distant to inspire much satisfaction.

An Account of the Persecution of the Jews at Damascus. By D. Salomons, Esq.

THE general charge made against the Jews at Damascus, was that "of using human blood as an ingredient in the food compounded for the Passover festival." The particular one was, the Padre Thomaso having left his convent in company with his servant, and not returning, information was given to M. R. Menton, the Consul of France, who instituted an inquiry. A report that the monk was last seen in the Jewish quarter was sufficient to cause suspicion that the Jews had murdered the friar and his servant. A Jewish barber was the first victim, and then many wealthy merchants of Damascus. The barber was examined, and successively tortured. Human nature at last gave way, and he confessed that he had conspired with some wealthy Jews at Damascus to murder both monk and servant, for the purpose of obtaining their blood. On this infamous charge, extorted from the agonized replies of those who were the victims of cruelty, numbers of men and women and children were imprisoned, tortured, and died, asserting their innocence to the last. Such is a brief outline of this horrible outrage, which has justly excited the feelings of all Christian communities; and of which Mr. Salomons has given a detailed account from the narrative of Mr. Pieritz, as communicated to the Jews of Alexandria, after his return from Damascus, where he went to investigate the matter. The monk Padre Thomaso and his servant have not appeared since February 5. A day or two before their disappearance, they

had a violent dispute with a Sheikh El Mehan, leader of the Mahomedans, of the name of Jibrid, in a much frequented place, the Khan Asad Rastad, when, while the servant seized the man by the throat, and held him till the blood came, his master cursed him in his faith, he being a Mahomedan. The Mahomedans wrote that Padre Thomaso should not die but by his hands; and it appears that when the monk and his servant disappeared, a respectable Mahomedan merchant, who was witness of the fray, disappeared also; or rather he was found lying dead in his shop, the door secured from within. The French Consul, Count Ratti Menton, is dreadfully implicated in the whole affair. Some bones were found in a channel or sewer near a Jew's house, which were buried with great pomp, and registered as the bones of Padre Thomaso; they were without flesh, skin or hair, but were sufficient to excite all Damascus to madness. The tortures to which the Jews were submitted are given by the author (p. 46), and are of the most dreadful kind; about seventy Jews were arrested, and most of them tortured. Mr. Pieritz reached Damascus on the 30th March, and returned early in May; and, in a letter addressed to the Jews of Alexandria, after a minute investigation of the whole affair on the spot, he describes the result of his inquiry. "I found the whole charge against the Jews a vile fabrication, and that all means and right of legal defence was denied them, while the most cruel tortures were employed to extort from them false confessions of guilt." The whole story is a wonderful instance of ignorance and fanaticism, and reads more like an old story of the Arabian Nights, than a real occurrence of the present day; but more extraordinary it is, that the representation of an European power, Consul Ratti Menton, should lead on the fanatic population to engage in these horrible scenes, and that not one other European functionary should have interposed to curb the force of this outbreak.

L'Europe pendant le Consulat de Napoléon, par M. Capefigue. Tom. II.

A CLEAR and apparently candid

“narrative of the interesting events which led gradually to the usurpation of the throne of France by Napoleon. Yet, from the succinctness of the work, many important circumstances are not sufficiently revealed, and many difficulties are not explained. The account of some of our English statesmen amused us. The *Ecole Anglaise* consists of portraits of Pitt, Dundas, Canning, Castlereagh, Windham, Grenville, besides the Whigs.

“ Cette pensée, vaste, féconde, ténace, que Pitt proclamait comme base de son école, avait pour défenseurs des hommes d'une grande puissance de talent et de résolution. J'ai parlé de Dundas, le compagnon le plus fidèle du premier lord de la trésorerie, son Achate, comme on le disait, car il ne le quittait ni dans ses plaisirs, ses distractions grossières, ni dans ses études profondes. Pitt et Dundas ne formaient plus qu'une seule unité. Aux longues séances de Parlement, on les voyait tous deux sortir des communes quand un orateur de l'opposition parlait. Ils étaient ardeurs pour les bontéilles de Porto, puis revenant simultanément à leur place, ils développaient avec une constance et une volonté qui faisaient le désespoir de Fox, tout le système politique de la grande Bretagne, et l'énergie de ses moyens. Assis sur le même banc que Dundas, et placés derrière Pitt, deux jeunes hommes, soutenant ses principes, et appuyant son administration : le premier avait fait des fortes études au Collège d'Eton ; il appartenait à une famille du Comté de Cumberland, devenu Irlandais à cette époque où la Révolution de 1688 transplanta un si grand nombre d'étrangers pour dénaturer le nationalité d'Irlande. Ce jeune homme se nommait Canning. Membre du Parlement pour l'Isle de Wight depuis 1793. Suivant son usage, Pitt étant allé assister aux exercices du Collège d'Eton, pour étudier et choisir les talents ministériels, avait remarqué Canning parmi les jeunes élèves, qui pouvaient le servir dans le Parlement. Donné d'un certain esprit littéraire, Canning faisait facilement le vers. Il avait rédigé pour Pitt, *L'Anti-jacobin*, journal plein de vigueur contre la Révolution Française ; Canning se fit bientôt remarquer dans le Parlement, par des improvisations fortes et soudaines, et sa parole caustique surtout : il était déjà sous-secrétaire d'état au Foreign Office. Castlereagh, d'une famille Ecossaise, aussi transplantée en Irlande, n'avait pas la même facilité que Canning à s'exprimer dans le Parlement ou à écrire dans une feuille publique, contre une opposition si

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forte, et ténace. Son tranchant, comme on disait, il avait un sentiment profond qu'il fallait tout sacrifier au triomphe d'une idée une fois conçue. L'âme de Castlereagh était ferme comme les rochers de ses lacs écossais où il avait passé sa jeunesse sur une frêle embarcation, couchant sous les grots du rivaage, quand l'orage ou la tempête grondait. Depuis longtemps Castlereagh faisait partie du Parlement d'Irlande ; après la fusion des deux Couronnes, il vota constamment à côté de Pitt, et seconda son système avec dévouement. Windham, homme de résolution destiné au ministère de la guerre, suivait la même carrière, votant d'abord avec Fox, il fut *whig* très avancé, mais une fois rallié aux tories, il défendit les idées de Pitt, avec une constance et une fermeté qui dominèrent toute son administration. Il s'était associé à toutes les mesures de santé publique. A la suspension du Habeas Corpus, à la défense territoriale, au recrutement de la milice, aux votes des subsides ; et comme ministre de guerre, il présida à presque tous les armemens qui menacèrent les côtes de Bretagne, ou de Vendée, sous le Consulat. Il faut ajouter à cette liste d'hommes d'état qui suivaient le Cabinet Pitt, Lord Grenville, alors ministre des affaires étrangères, et l'organe de tout le vaste système d'hostilité qui embrassa cette époque de l'histoire d'Angleterre. Son esprit n'était point étendu, mais exact ; comme Windham, dont il portait le nom, il s'était dévoué corps et âme à Pitt. Grenville était ministre du premier ministre, une espèce de sous-secrétaire d'état pour les affaires étrangères, dont Pitt était le seul penseur ; et c'est ce qui précisément faisait la force de cette administration, l'idée d'un seul homme dominant dans toute sa puissance. Quand Pitt concevait un plan, il trouvait sous la main, Dundas, Windham, Grenville, qui mettaient en action sa pensée, tandis que Castlereagh et Canning la développaient en plein Parlement. Il pouvait y avoir des tous une système, une volonté unie, qu'on suivait avec force et persévérance.” &c.

Such is a sample of the *Ecole Anglaise*, which is followed by the *Ecole Allemande*, including Metternich, Thugut, Stadion, &c. ; *Ecole Prussienne*—Haugwitz, Hardenberg, Dohrn ; *Ecole Russe*—Stroganoff, Paan ; *Ecole Italienne*—Lucchisini, Pozzo di Borgo, &c. but these illustrious characters are given at too much length to insert in our pages ; besides, that the portraits of many of them being somewhat out of date. Fresh faces have been painted on the same canvass.

The Truth of Revelation demonstrated by appeals to existing Monuments; &c. By John Murray, F.S.A. &c.

THE species of evidence which Mr. Murray brings forward in this work is that derived from the existing monuments of different nations, being evidence of certain facts narrated in the Scriptures. With this design he has made a volume at once full of interest, and very elegant and pleasing in its decorative illustrations. In this manner, with the assistance of plates and drawings, he travels through the Scriptural history, from the creation to the destruction of Jerusalem. Much of novelty of discovery cannot be expected; but Mr. Murray has collected the best and strongest proofs; has made acquaintance with the latest information, both of science and literature; and has enforced his proofs with the sincere piety of a true believer. At p. 46, he informs us,—

"Among the curious discoveries of modern times, not the least remarkable is that of a remnant of the *antient Gnostics*, who seem to acknowledge only the baptism of John, and recognize Jesus Christ as inferior in dignity. This very singular sect is located in the vicinity of Bassora. Their sacred book is called '*Codex Nazareus*,' or '*Codex Adami*.' They have existed from the earliest times, and no doubt can be reasonably entertained that they originally sprung from the first followers of John the Baptist, whose character and mission they hold in special veneration. There is much that is obscure and mystical in the *Codex Nazareus*, and common to other Gnostic sects; such as the *Aeon*, or emanations of the Deity. The remarkable sect I now refer to call themselves emphatically *Mende Jahia*, the disciples of John, whom they designate by the epithet '*the Light*,' and honour '*the Light*,' holding in subordination the Son of the Blessed. This discovery is also important, in that it singularly elucidates several emphatic remarks of the Evangelist John, otherwise obscure," &c.

At p. 85, we have the following remarks on Petra, of which city some most interesting drawings were made by Mr. Roberts:

"Petra, the ancient capital of Idumea, hitherto wrapped up in the deepest recesses of solitude, remained until lately unknown. Here was the cradle of commerce seventeen centuries ago; the emporium of Northern Arabia, and the entrepôt between Palestine and Syria and

Egypt. It was the birthplace of Balac, and renowned for oracles and auguries. In it, as in a stronghold, were deposited the treasures of the Sultans of Egypt; and the name of *Petra* seemed to have become almost extinct with the declension of the Roman power in the East. Here is a town embosomed amid a fortress of mountains. Utter desolation reigns over wonderful ruins,—nobles in decay; and sublime in their fall. Mount Hor, with Aaron's tomb, surmounts the city of desolations,—the metropolis of moving sands and a blighted desert. The entrance is from the east, through a deep gorge or ravine, called '*El syk*,' and the river that supplied Edom flowed through this valley. The wall of rock is from 400 to 700 feet high. The sides of this romantic chasm are clothed with tamarisk, wild fig, oak-leaf, and the caper plant,—the latter hanging in luxuriant festoons from cracks and crevices. The solitude is only disturbed by the screaming of hawks, owls, eagles and ravens, which congregate here in multitudes. The ruins burst on the eye of the astonished and bewildered traveller in all their awful magnificence. This amphitheatre of mountains is tinged with extraordinary hues, and is at once romantic and picturesque. Sepulchres and tombs, sculptures in all the majesty of art, decorate these '*everlasting hills*.' More than 250 sepulchres are chiseled in the rock. And this is Edom—the metropolis of Idumea! '*I would*,' says Mr. Stephens, '*that the sceptic could stand as I did among the ruins of this city, among the rocks, and then open the sacred book, and read the words of the inspired penman, written when this desolate place was one of the greatest cities of the world. I see the scoff arrested, the cheek pale, the lip quivering, and his heart quailing for fear, as the ruined city cries out to him in a voice loud and powerful, as that of one risen from the dead. Though he would not believe Moses and the Prophets, he believes the handwriting of God himself, in the desolation and eternal ruin around him. 'Wisdom hath departed from Tamar, and understanding from the mount of Esau. Who hath done these things? Even he who cometh from Edom, travelling in the greatness of his strength. How terrible is the death of the city!'*"

Narrative of a Journey to the Site of Babylon, and two Memoirs on the Ruins. By C. J. Rich, Esq. with Narrative of a Journey to Persepolis, by the same; and Remarks on the Topography of ancient Babylon, by Major Rennell, 8vo. pp. xlvii. 324.

THIS elegant volume consists of a

series of *Memoirs on Babylon and Persepolis*, partly reprinted, and partly new. The original *Memoir on Babylon* (from which the author derived his celebrity) was composed under peculiar advantages, since he was located at Bagdad, as Resident of the East India Company. It first appeared in the *Musee de l'Orient*, at Vienna, under the editorship of Mr. Von Hammer, at whose request it was composed: Major Rennell published a *Memoir*, containing some observations on it, in the eighteenth volume of the *Archæologia*, in 1815. Mr. Rich drew up a second *Memoir* in reply, which, with his first, was published under the direction of Sir James Mackintosh. The edition having become exhausted, a new one has been published, under the superintendence of the author's widow.

This edition is in many respects an improved one, indeed we might almost call it an original work. An introduction is prefixed, giving a general view of the history of Babylon; Major Rennell's *Memoir* is subjoined; and Mr. Rich's *Journal*, from which his *Memoirs* were composed, is added.

"This *Journal*, or, perhaps, more correctly, these notes of a journal, are very short; but still a journal is somewhat more animated, from its very nature, than a topographical *memoir* can possibly be." After reading the journal, we quite agree with the editor. The *Memoirs* are too well known to require any detailed examination now. We quote a passage (from the *Journal*),* which shews that the belief in *satyrs* still exist in the east.

"The *tehsodar* who accompanied me yesterday, came with us again to day. He told me, that in the desert to the west animals are found, the upper part of which resembles a man, and the lower parts a sheep; that the Arabs hunt them with greyhounds; and that when they find themselves close pressed, they utter miserable cries, entreating for mercy—but that the hunters kill them, and eat their lower parts. The *tehsodar* had evidently not the slightest doubt of the truth of his wonderful story." *Journal*, p. 50.

Mr. Rich refers this to Isaiah xii. 21, "and *satyrs* shall dance there." But

probably it should be rendered, and the *gates shall frisk there*. It is curious, however, that the LXX render the word *dæmuonia* (demons), and Joseph Wolff met some persons, in one of his journeys, who were going to dance the dance of devils among the ruins of Babylon.

The second part of the volume relates to Persepolis, and contains the journal of a visit to it. We wish that Mr. Rich had composed a *memoir* on Persepolis itself, as we know little about it, not even the name which it bore in the days of Alexander the Great; for what is the word *Persepolis*, but a descriptive term? If London were called by a foreigner *Anglopolis*, the designation would be true, but it would still leave us in the dark as to the actual name.

The journey which was performed in 1821, was from Bussora to Bushire, Shirauz, Persepolis, &c. Mr. Rich is not partial to the Persian character: "The Persians (he says, p. 214) are the most noisy, immovable, and dilatory people, I ever met with." Perhaps climate has something to do with the two latter qualities. At Shirauz (p. 228) is a "ridiculous representation of the king in full court receiving an English ambassador, who is represented in a suppliant posture. The drawing and the costume are both quite ludicrous." Near Killak is a celebrated mausoleum, called Mejid i Mader i Suleiman, believed to be the tomb of David's Queen and Solomon's Mother. At p. 267, we are told, that Kerim Khan had the bad taste to remove the old monuments of Hafiz and Saadi at Shirauz, and replace them with modern ones of his own, although the original tomb of Hafiz was quite perfect. Nevertheless we are told,

"It is surprising how the memory of Kerim Khan is still revered at Shirauz. There certainly must have been something in the man who could so long secure the grateful recollection even of Persians."† P. 226.

The plates have been newly engraved for this edition by Mr. Williams, from Mr. Rich's original sketches. The views are very prettily executed; and several representations of arrow-headed

* The statement is repeated in the *Memoir*.

† He was *Regent* of Persia during part of the last century. Rev.

inscriptions are given, in the hope that they may prove of use in the progress which appears to be making in deciphering this hitherto unknown character. Several learned foreigners are prosecuting the study with success, particularly M. Burnouf; and Major Rawlinson, an English officer in Persia, thinks he has deciphered an inscription of great length, recording the conquest of Darius the younger. We confess, however, that we are inclined to be sceptical on this point. Such an inscription could hardly have been executed by Greeks; and to make Persians record the triumphs of foreigners in their native style, would have been a refinement in despotism, scarcely compatible with the liberal policy of Alexander to his Asiatic subjects. Time will shew.

Egyptian History, deduced from Monuments in existence.

THE labours of Champollion and Dr. Young have done wonders to clear the way for students in the hieroglyphics and monuments of the ancient Egyptians. The author, following in their track, shows the importance of ascertaining the time and order of the succession of Egyptian Kings, by the pertinent remark, that the long line of Pharaohs is connected in so many points with Scripture history, with the Assyrian Empire, and the Grecian States, that the "Egyptian chronology, rightly adjusted, would form the best basis for the connexion of sacred and profane history, and might be made an epitome of all that is known concerning the old world." (p. 2.)

That kind of vague tradition which is at variance with the Mosaic history, and magnifies the antiquity of this mundane sphere, is refuted by the records of Egypt; and the writer judiciously affirms, that the finger of Providence may be traced in preserving to us a key for their interpretation. Of these providential circumstances he considers the preservation of the Rosetta stone to be one; saved so accidentally, in so unlooked-for a place, and furnishing a trilingual clue to the unexplored Egyptian labyrinth. "The preservation of an Egyptian papyrus by one individual, and of its Greek translation by another, and both com-

ing into the hands of Dr. Young, at the very time he was engaged on the Rosetta stone;—the discovery of the tablet of Abydos by Mr. Banks;—its correspondence with the line of Kings in the Chamber of Karnac; and the preservation of the one supplying the mutilations of the other, so that by the two a complete series is obtained," are coincidences which the writer considers eminently providential. We are by no means disposed to dispute the probability of these inferences, although perhaps the safer mode is to admit the general principle, without seeking minutely to construe the particulars of providential interference. It must always be remembered that, while the learning of the Egyptians has been consigned to a mode of record where so much is obscurity, confusion, conjecture, and impenetrable mystery, the simple invention of alphabetic writing has preserved to us Revelation, in whatever language it was made, and all, perhaps, that the world has produced really necessary or important, through the lapse of ages, from its first creation.

The Egyptian monuments have three periods of style: those of Osirtesen, of Rameses the Great, and of Psammeticus.

"The works executed before the time of Osirtesen have the characteristics of the rise of the art in Egypt; and when any monument has these indications, we may confidently pronounce it to be of that early age. From Osirtesen to Rameses sculpture continually improved, and Egyptian art attained its perfection under the last Pharaoh, to whose age we should not hesitate in ascribing the best monuments, wherever found. With the monuments of Psammeticus a most marked change of style began, and continued to the extinction of Egyptian art, to the times of Amyrtæus and Nectanebo." (See p. 8.)

In the first, or Osirtesenian class, the writer places the pyramids, and many early tablets, i. e. before the reign of Osirtesen; in the Ramesenian age, the temples and obelisks; and nearly all the sarcophagi, papyri, and mummy-cases, under the Psammetican. In this classification our author follows Wilkinson, who asserts that the epochs of Suphis, of Osirtesen, of the early part of the eighteenth dynasty,

and of Osirei and Rameses the Great, may be looked upon as the four known gradations through which the arts of Egypt passed from mediocrity to excellence.

The writer then proceeds to point out the distinctive characters of the styles of these different ages, in which our space does not admit that we should follow him. He shews that the Egyptians in their early period were ignorant of alphabetic writing; that they never had an alphabet of their own, but borrowed the Phœnician in early times; that the Coptic was not borrowed from the Greek until the subversion of the Egyptian throne. The following aphorism of the author may be fully, we think, received by the philologist: the Phœnician letters were formed from the Hebrew; next to the Hebrew and Phœnician, the Greek alphabet is the earliest; and from one of three three all known alphabets are derived. The Hebrew, he says, is demonstrably older than the giving of the Law, and there are good grounds for believing it to have been *ab origine*; and in that sense he adopts the assertion of Pliny, "*Literas semper arbitror Assyrias fuisse.*" Lib. vii. cap. 57. He shrewdly remarks, that men ought to have been very slow in attributing the formation of any one alphabet to pictorial representations; "when they cannot by any ingenuity twist rectangular letters into animal forms, they will rather resort to arrow-heads or nail-heads, or sprigs of trees or notched sticks, than to a pre-existent alphabet, with which a little historical research would indubitably furnish them."

The Asiatic dialects, it appears, require numerous consonants to represent the sound of their words; they need forty distinct marks to express their simple sounds. This difference of language, it is observed, does not arise wholly from practice in uttering sounds to which we are accustomed, but rests on physical distinctions in the organs of speech among the different families of mankind; the writer traces these differences "to Babel, to the confusion of tongues, then judiciously imposed in order to separate and disperse the one family, of which our race then consisted, that they might people the earth. And these are dif-

ferences which all must acknowledge, however variously they may account for them." P. 48. The author in the next place affirms that the Egyptian inscriptions consisted of hieroglyphics, not of letters; they are but a series of symbols much varied; this is eminently demonstrated by the Rosetta stone, "erected in honour of the sovereigns of the Greek dynasty; and after the Greek language had become familiar in Alexandria, the Egyptian portion of the inscription is forced into as full and close an expression of the power and property of letters, as it was possible to accomplish by hieroglyphics."

There is no doubt that Greek is the original language of the Rosetta stone, and that it is translated into the Egyptian by symbols: "whereas ever hieroglyphics have been employed for alphabetic purposes, as the spelling of names, there has been an alphabet preceding and suggesting these applications of the symbols." For instance, the surname of Ptolemy Epiphanes is usually expressed by symbols, signifying "day bearing," in accordance with the Greek epithet. The ingenious author fully proves his affirmation that Egyptian hieroglyphics never were the origin of letters; on the contrary, when phonetically placed, they were a clumsy substitute for them. He enters into elaborate disquisition on the chronology of the Egyptian rulers, and a comparison between the tablets on which lists of them are recorded. Having endeavoured to give the reader an idea of the philological bearing of this tract, we must leave the historical to his own examination. The deductions of the author are neither wild nor imaginary; they are evidently the result of a sober and matured judgment, such as is necessary to the development of truth in a study replete with difficulties, and the aids to which are for the most part remote and merely incidental. Some interesting facsimiles of Egyptian hieroglyphics illustrate the work, which is an acceptable guide to Egyptian researches.

On the Ancient British, Roman, and Saxon Antiquities of Warringtonshire.
By Jabez Allies, Esq.

THIS if not a voluminous is a com-

prehensive and carefully compiled account of Worcester, and those neighbouring places which may with itself lay claim to what our author by no established or accepted expression calls a *Romanity* of origin (see p. 13). There is, in our opinion, no necessity to hesitate in pronouncing Worcester a Roman station of importance, placed from an early period as a link in the military defences on the left or eastern bank of the Severn. This defensive line may be traced at a glance from Uriconium, *Wroxeter*, near Shrewsbury, on the north, through the Branovinium of Antonine, which was the *Caer* Brangan or Vrangon of the Britons, the Saxon Wrangonceaster, softened to Worcester; and proceeding southward to Glevum, Gloucester. Now these three places, exclusive of tangible remains, bear the indubitable stamp of a Roman origin in the distinctive appellation *ceaster*, so commonly affixed to the Roman castra or military forts by the Saxons. We think, therefore, the opinion of Dr. Nash cited by our author, that Worcester had no being in the Roman times, peculiarly unhappy, and the refutation rests not merely in the indelible mark of Roman origin fixed in its very name and the aptitude of its locality, but on such proof as we at once consider to be irrefragable.

"Great numbers of Roman coins and other relics have been discovered, (says Mr. Allies,) in and near Worcester, since the Doctor wrote his History; and at Kempsey, not far from this city, in the very line between it and Tewkesbury, the site of a Roman camp and burial ground have been discovered; and a little further on, at Severnstoke and Ripple, the relics of a Roman road have been found, and at the latter place also the site of a Roman pottery ground. Likewise in the parish of Ombersley, the site of a Roman camp and pottery works have been brought to light; and within three miles of Worcester, on the N.W. side of it, there is a place called *Oldbury*."

An appellation almost always connected with Roman occupation, and in this instance probably the *castra æstiva*, or summer quarters, for the garrison of Worcester. "I find (says our author,) (*Oldbury*) to be a fine open upland situation, just such a one as the Romans would have selected;

for it commands a full view from the highest part, called *Oldbury Hill*, of Worcester, and of *Tutnall Elbury*," (a synonyme, by the bye, with *Oldbury*), "and *Cruck-barrow hills*..... *Braden Hill*..... *Malvern Old Storage*, *Aakerdine*, *Berrow*, *Woodbury*, and *Abberley Hills*."—P. 13.

A fac-simile is given by Mr. Allies of a coin worthy of the consideration of numismatists, which he seems to have traced with some care through various possessors to the original spot of its discovery, the rubbish from the demolition of the old church of St. Clement, Worcester. "This coin has been examined by some of the first numismatists in the kingdom, who have declared it to be genuine. It is said to be the only Saxon gold coin which has been found. It is in high state of preservation, and weighs 544 grains. On the obverse there is a quarter side face portrait of the king, with a sceptre, and the inscription EDPERD REX in Saxon characters. On the reverse is the name of the person by whom and the place where it was minted, as follows, LYFINC ON pÆRINE." The place of mintage offers a point of discussion for the erudite in numismatics; some say the inscription on the obverse means Lyfinc in Warwick, and others Lyfinc in Worcester. The author produces, to assist his readers in deciding the question, the various Saxon names of Worcester and of Warwick. *Wiri* appears to be that for Worcester most nearly corresponding with the word on the coin; but the Saxon term for Warwick is much closer, *Werin* and *Wærin*; and the diphthong æ precisely coincides with the legend. We feel, therefore, very confident that Lyfinc, or Livingus, of *Warwick*, was the mint master. In our Magazine for 1837, some correspondence will be found relative to this coin.

At Kempsey are considerable military remains, as the Saxon *Cempa*, the chief member of the name, would lead us to expect; accordingly, at Kempsey have been found sundry sepulchral urns, cups, pans, fibulae, and stone chests, which, when of the coffin length, indicate their deposit to have been made at the later period of the Roman occupancy. There are also

- the plain vestiges of the four walls of a square camp with rounded corners facing the cardinal points of the heavens, according to the well known mode of Roman castrametation. And if anything were wanting to evidence the Roman locality of Worcester and its immediate environs, the following inscription, we presume, would set the question at rest; it is on a thick stone slab found at Kempsey in 1818, and now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Rudd of that place.

VAL. CONSTANTINO.

P. F. INVICTO

AUG:

which is too plain to need any commentary.

The village of Powick has produced Roman urns and coins: at Ripple considerable similar vestiges have been found; and most interesting remains exist of a road leading all the way to Tewkesbury, made of blocks of lias set on edge and resting in parallel lines at right angles on a strong lateral coping. This road is *exactly* four feet wide, and is, Mr. Allies thinks, a most perfect specimen of Roman work; but on this we must observe that, however connected with the Roman Ryknild or Rickning-street, as he supposes, its very inconsiderable width shews it to have been but a vicinal communication of an inferior class, such a one indeed as was often constructed in the Middle Ages, and of which a fine specimen, in daily use for foot passengers, may be seen on the Western Road, between Calne and Chippenham. Having mentioned the Ricknild Street, one word of its etymology: in our view, it is attainable without those efforts which have ingeniously been bestowed on it by some Antiquaries, who will have it to be the upper *Ikenild* way; with the old Iceniian road, its geographical position can, however, give it no connection. Is it not simply the old *Ridgeway*? *Ric* or *Reaz* is the Saxon term for a heap or dorsal elevation of any kind, and its sense is fully retained in the agricultural word *rick*; and if this acceptance be disputed, there is yet another for the term, which would make it the chief or royal way, in short, *par emineance*, the King's highway.

The following geological fact noted by our author must not escape us. It refers to the amount of alluvial soil or *detritus* which has accumulated in the vale of Severn by occasional floods since the Roman period of Britain. At Pitchcroft Ham, close by the Severn, over the bed of scorie and clinkers, remains of Roman iron works, described as numerous in and about Worcester, the *detritus* has accumulated to the depth of six feet and upwards, and of other varying depths according to circumstances; the average may be taken at four feet. At Bredon Hill, Kemerton, in the beginning of the present century, a geological phenomenon occurred, which became accidentally subervient to antiquarian research; of this event and its attendant circumstances the author gives a very interesting description.

"At a land-slip on the top of Bredon Hill, which happened at the beginning of the present century, a considerable quantity of wheat of a parched appearance, and which had been buried in the earth, was discovered. This is supposed to have been an ancient granary, but of what people is uncertain. . . . The late Miss Martin was riding along the parapet on the top of Bredon Hill, when her horse began to sink into the ground suddenly and rapidly; she, however, kept her seat, and the horse, which had gone down about four or five feet below the level of the firm ground, sprang up and regained his footing. As soon as Miss Martin had recovered from her surprise, she saw that a land-slip had occurred, and that she had landed on the firm side of the chasm, which, at that time, opened about thirty feet wide at the surface, and about forty feet deep."

The parched wheat was found in this hollow, and, indeed, the falling in of an artificial cavern may well account for what is here called a land-slip. Similar subterranean granaries are mentioned by Tacitus, in his account of the customs of the Germans. Several military weapons of rude workmanship were subsequently found near the spot. Mr. Allies tells us that on a visit which he lately made to Kemerton Camp, most parts of the intrenchments were deep and perfect, and the land-slip yet visible. He expatiates with enthusiasm on the views attainable from this lofty position of the Malvern and Cotswold Hills, and of the Avon,

"which shone in silvery whiteness," and brought, by association, to his memory Shakespeare's delineation of the deeds in the battle-field of Tewkesbury.

Under Hagley we have a description of Hoar Stone Brook, and of a lofty mass of calcareous rock, which is called the *Hoar-stone*, the writer seems to think, from its colour. He enters into a disquisition on the probability of the brook containing a great number of white stones; this leads, by minute and unexpected links, to a dissertation on the suffrages given with white and black stones, and on the *testera amicitia* of the ancients. Had the late Mr. Hamper's little essay on Hoar Stones fallen under the notice of Mr. Allies, we think he would have hesitated to receive the word hoar as indicative of the colour of the stone. Mr. Hamper has shewn, by numerous incontrovertible instances, that the terms *hoar* and *war*, applied to stones, trees, dykes, banks, roads, &c. denote that these objects were boundaries or marks of division, the root of the term being the Greek *épos*, whence the Latin *hora* and the English *hour*, which implies a division of time.

"Still ending with the arrival of the hour."

There is nothing more dangerous, in our opinion, to the truth of derivation, than a fanciful etymology; and we ourselves entertain very considerable doubts of the real grounds of many learned deductions which have been received as eminently lucid and conclusive: there are other touches of this fanciful propensity in Mr. Allies' book in which he sometimes only repeats the dicta of former antiquaries. He passes on to a particular description of the Malvern chain of hills, and tells us that they probably were named from Melech, one of the titles of Ham, Cham, and Chus! A British or Saxon etymology would have been received by us with much greater deference.

We find the statement that one Thomas Taylor found a coronet of gold and precious stones in the year 1650 in the parish of Colwall near the Herefordshire beacon, confirmed, to a certain degree, by the entry of that person's name in the register of Colwall. Woodbury Hill, we are informed, has its name from Ob or Oub, the names

of the serpent and it; but why would the writer make persons of plain understanding reject the obvious Saxon meaning Wade Byrig, the dwelling in the wood? Where the road to a derivative is plain and direct, why should it be sought through the tortuous windings of draconian theories? A conjecture is, however, to an antiquary what a subtle corollary is to a rhetorician, and we must be contented that archaeological facts should occasionally be accompanied by the surmises of ingenious and imaginative editors, who love to ramble in the obscure paths of doubtful etymology. These circumstances do not, however, detract from the zeal and knowledge the writer of this little volume has displayed in describing Roman Worcester, and its environs; his is just the kind of book of which we should carry an interleaved copy in our pockets in visiting the place, making it the pivot or nucleus whereon to construct our personal observations. If every important locality should be as carefully surveyed as in the work before us, the topography of Britain would receive valuable illustration.

Illustrations and Description of Kilpeck Church, Herefordshire: with an Essay on Ecclesiastical Design. By G. R. Lewis. Part I.

THIS is the first portion of an intended publication, dedicated to the illustration of the very curious Norman church of Kilpeck, in Herefordshire. The author has been favourably known to the public by his illustrations to Mr. Dibdin's *Tour through France and Germany*, and by the production of several other embellished works. The letter-press to this part is a portion of an essay on ecclesiastical design, written with the view of discovering "the intentions of the designers of the ancient churches for the varied forms they produced, as well as the divisions and arrangements they made in the ecclesiastical edifices." The author proceeds to show that the architecture, forms, and arrangements were intended to convey symbolic, emblematic, or hieroglyphic representations of religious and scriptural subjects; in substance, that the building should teach the same sacred

truths as the church was commissioned to publish. We have repeatedly in our pages endeavoured to point out how admirably the fabrics of the ancient churches were constructed to suit and illustrate the spiritual truths and sacred doctrines of our holy faith, and that this was one of the earliest practices of the church. The accidental circumstances which gave the basilica to the service of religion in the western branch of the empire, and the respect for antiquity which continued the same form in after ages, will account for the absence of the symbolical and religious character in the early Roman churches. But when Constantinople rose into its rank of a second capital of the world, a newly built and entirely Christian city, a style of architecture and a system of forms suited to the purpose of the religion of the Gospel was adopted. The five domes of the Greek church typified the wounds of our Lord, as the three steeples of the more modern Russian edifices of the same church are allusive to the sacred Trinity; and throughout the edifices of Gothic architecture, the style of all others so peculiarly characteristic, the symbolical and religious character is fully preserved; but we think, that, however true the theories may be as far as concerns the whole structure, or the essential portions of it, it cannot be applied with equal force to the minuter decorations of the edifice. It will scarcely be maintained that the very extraordinary and ludicrous grotesque carvings which so profusely embellish the exteriors of our ancient churches, were designed to convey any sacred or scriptural truths, or to teach any useful lesson. They were evidently in some instances the production of the fancy of the carvers, were very often imitations of antique reliefs, and were sometimes executed in a taste not inferior to the productions of Rome itself in the decline of art; as they were confined to the exterior, and that in general of the nave, they did not partake of the sacred character of the internal embellishments, which were more appropriate and consistent.

The Church which has given rise to the work before us is one of those small but highly interesting Norman churches, scattered over the face of

the country. The design exhibits the triple arrangement observable in the majority of these structures. The ground plan assimilates with East Ham, Essex, and the arrangement with Wiston in Suffolk, and with Stukeley, Upton, and Ilfley, excepting the towers possessed by the latter churches, of which appendage Kilpeck is destitute. The elevation shows a nave with a chancel or choir and sanctuary, the latter in the form of an apsis; and what is the most peculiar feature of the edifice, this apsis is roofed both externally and internally with stone.

It is, in truth, a structure very interesting to the antiquary, and deserves to be amply illustrated. In the *Gent. Mag.* Vol. CIII. pt. i. p. 293, a very excellent view of the church is engraved from a drawing by Mr. Backler, and a ground-plan is given in the same volume. Since then the church has suffered a restoration. The belfry shewn in our view, though deformed by additions of an uncouth character and of more modern date than the church, was still ancient: the belfry appears to have been destroyed, and a cross substituted in its room. This is in bad taste; the belfry should have been preserved: the cross ought to have been placed above the eastern gable, and not the western, and should have been a wheel cross, instead of the very modern-looking and plain object which has been introduced.

The plates of the Church, executed in lithography, represent a west and north view of the building; a ground plan and details, with five plates of the grotesque heads, appertaining to a block cornice surrounding the building. Both of the views are elevations: that of the north side is mixed with a little perspective; the west front is geometric. We are always partial to elevations, that is, such as are produced by architectural draughtsmen from measurement; they are more valuable than any picturesque views can be; they shew plainly the style and character of the building; and are valuable documents, as by their aid the architect might rebuild the structure if destroyed, or construct another like it; but we have little respect for an elevation when accompanied by picturesque subjects, such as trees and

Eccelesiastical Biography, &c. By Charles Wordsworth, D.D. 3rd edition, with a large Introduction, some new Lives, and many additional Notes. 4 vols.

The present is a much improved edition of Dr. Wordsworth's valuable body of *Eccelesiastical Biography*. The alterations are as follows:—1. The life of Philip Henry is omitted, partly as it was considered to be hardly important enough for its length, and also because a new edition of his life has appeared from the original diary edited by J. B. Williams, esq. 1835. The additions are as follows:—1. A short account of Dean Colet, brought together from different letters of Erasmus. 2. An interesting narrative, by himself, of the troubles of Thomas Mountain, a London clergyman, published by Strype from Fox's Papers. It is introduced, as forming a suitable connecting link between the persecutions of the reign of Mary, and the re-establishment of the Reformed Catholic Church of England under Elizabeth. But the most important addition to the body of the text, Dr. Wordsworth informs us, is a twofold introduction of considerable extent, at the opening of the first volume. It is divided into two portions: the former of which may be characterised as an historical narrative of the origin and progress of the Papal usurpations and corruptions in England both in Church and State, and is derived from Dr. John Innett's *Church History*; the latter borrowed from Dr. Bielby's famous 5th November Sermon, and which is called "Doctrinal Corruptions of Popery." The additions to the notes are numerous, and the index has been augmented. The Editor owns himself indebted on many occasions to the judicious suggestions of Mr. John Holmes of the British Museum. Valuable as this work was in its original edition, and deeply as we thank Dr. Wordsworth for it, we must own the present edition to be very superior to the former ones, and consequently we consider the alterations to be most judicious. We regret the entire omission of Philip Henry's life, but we do not see how the editor could have come to a different conclusion from what he has. Upon the whole, we have no hesitation in saying, that this work is now admirably edited, the arrangement is excellent, the notes are learned and useful, and a most valuable body of *Eccelesiastical Biography* is brought together in a convenient compass, and placed within the reach of students.

History of Madagascar, by the Rev. W. Ellis. 2 vols.—The materials for this work were collected by the Missionaries

in the island, and forwarded to this country in 1830. The plan was subsequently enlarged by the direction of the Society, and the whole was placed in Mr. Ellis's hands. The author justly observes, that "the history of Madagascar is highly instructive; exhibiting a branch of that singular and widely scattered race inhabiting chiefly the coasts and islands of South-eastern Africa; preserving in their language and many of their customs unequivocal signs of identity—yet dwelling at a distance from the Malayan Archipelago or the groups of the Polynesian—greater than, without the strongest evidence, we should have believed it possible for them to reach," &c. The work is compiled with great research and industry, and apparently with fidelity and accuracy of statement. It is not a work to quote from, except in much larger extracts than we can afford; but the plan is as follows: It commences with a description of the country, its geography, geology, climate, productions; then its divisions and population; the manners and customs of the inhabitants, their manufactures, dress, &c.; the governments, religion, laws, superstitions, &c. In the second volume we have an historical account of the island, to which succeeds an interesting narrative of the slave trade, with an account of the negotiations on the part of the governor of the Mauritius to abolish it; then follows the establishment of the Christian religion and the organization of a Christian Church, with the subsequent opposition of the government, and the present state of the country. This is a very imperfect outline of the many questions discussed, the information collected, and the subjects treated of in the above volumes. The whole account of Rada-ma the King, is an interesting piece of biography, and we think a short abridgement of these volumes would be a popular and useful book.

Christian Morals, by the Rev. W. Sewell.—A work of much instruction, much philosophy, much piety, and much entertainment; explaining sound principles by familiar and ingenious examples. A list of the principles suggested may be seen at p. vi. and their importance acknowledged. That of 5, that the science of ethics and Christianity are necessarily connected, and yet must be kept distinct, is exceedingly well written, and clearly expounded; as 14, that the quality to which we give the name of good, is that which produces unity in plurality, and that the proof of our possessing this good is

our power of resisting our own inclinations. We cannot omit observing that this book is written in a style and manner which will tend to captivate the attention by its animation and precision.

Rudiments of the Greek Language, for the use of St. Paul's School, Southsea. Do. of the Latin Language. By the Rev. W. Foster, A.M. — In these Grammars, as the author has observed, the Latin and Greek are parallel throughout, thereby abridging the labour of the pupil, and leaving him to compare the two languages. Secondly, the division of the syntax into two parts seems judicious: the first presenting the main rules; the second the exceptions to those rules, classified under different heads. Thirdly, in the Appendix is much useful matter arranged, referring to general grammar, and explanations of anomalies, which may be introduced without delaying or perplexing the pupil in his progress. Fourthly, the arrangement of both Latin and Greek nouns is made under these declensions, and the arrangement of both Latin and Greek verbs into one uncontracted and three contracted conjugations. Fifthly, names are given to the tenses, more accurately designating their meaning. Sixthly, the arrangement of the Greek optative as past tenses of the subjunctive. Seventhly, the rules for the formation of the tenses in Greek, applying the same principle to all, and showing that the forms in case of verbs with labials, gutturals, liquids, &c. before ω , are really the same as in the simple verb. Eighthly, rules are given for the comparatives and superlatives in accordance with the principle observable in ordinary compound words. Ninthly, the arrangement of the Greek irregular verbs in classes; and not, as usual, alphabetically. Tenthly, an attempt is made to analyse the terminations of nouns and verbs. We are pleased to see our grammars becoming more philosophical, and dismissing many of the errors which defaced the old. This improvement of grammar begun, we think, with Sanctius, was assisted by his admirable commentator Perizonius, (one of the best scholars that ever lived,) and has been continued by modern scholars of high character. We can recommend these grammars as perspicuous and correct, and formed on the best principles.

A Manual of Botany, &c. By W. Macgillivray, A.M. — This little volume is intended to comprise an account

of the vegetable anatomy and physiology, or the structure and functions of plants, in a concise manner, "so (to use the author's language) as might be useful to persons desirous of obtaining correct information at as little expense of time and labour as possible." For this purpose the writings of our most eminent botanists have been consulted; and the author has not only had a practical acquaintance with the subject, but experience in teaching it, and a taste for methodical arrangement. The arrangement adopted is in part similar to that of Professor Henslow. From our perusal of the work we should not hesitate in pronouncing it to be highly deserving of praise, clear and accurate in its classification, and sufficiently copious in its descriptions. There is a full and excellent glossary, and plates of the important parts of the plants referred to. We shall be glad to see this volume followed by another, which the author promises, on the classification and description of plants.

Table Wit, and After-dinner Anecdote. — A clever collection, with a fair proportion of new jokes, and only a moderate quantity of bad ones. One of the best is the following:—"An actor, named Priest, was playing at one of the principal theatres; some one remarked at the Garrick Club, that there were a great many men in the pit:—*Probably Clerks who have taken Priest's Orders.*" The real proprietor of this pun is Mr. Poole, and not Mr. James Smith.

Both one in Christ, or the Middle Wall of Partition taken away. By A. M. Myers. — This is a very curious and interesting narrative of a devout Son of Israel, being awakened to the faith of the advent of Christ; with an account of the reasonings which led him to his belief. The work also contains much information on the present state of his brethren in Prussia, and the adjoining countries. We have read the author's work with much satisfaction. There is in it a candour of mind, a gentleness of feeling, a conscientious love of truth, which must command the respect of all who peruse the narrative. The observations on the doctrine of the Trinity are worthy of very particular attention, and the "Appeal to Christians on behalf of Judah" ought to stimulate them to exertions for the spiritual illumination and conversion of those who only want the light, in order that they may walk in it.

Plain Sermons preached to Country Congregations. By F. F. Clark, A.B.—It is quite impossible that any writer of Sermons (with here and there a rare and splendid exception,) can hope to discover arguments that had never before been used, or to furnish expositions that had till his time remained unknown. The field of theology has been too minutely searched, and too constantly trodden, to allow of any novelties being the reward of our search. This would be an argument against the publication of any new volumes of sermons, or pulpit discourses, or other similar works; but it must be remembered, that it is the duty of the clergy to watch the prevailing sentiments and opinions of their respective congregations, as well as of the public at large; to see where the fluctuation of these opinions is tending, to correct what is likely to be excessive, to recal what is in danger of wandering from the safe and sure path; and to supply what is defective, whether in soundness of belief, or zeal in practice and duty. For this reason above others, it is well if the watchmen who guard the flock of Christ, and who are also sentinels of danger, should be constantly reminding their people of their respective duties, and, while their personal authority will have in most cases more weight than that of strangers, they speak also in the character of friends and acquaintance, and their words will command a more ready attention. Mr. Clark's Sermons are well suited for the congregations to which they were preached: plain and useful in their explanation, and judicious in their selection of such subjects as enable the author to draw important instruction from them.

Erotophusca, or the Lore of Nature. By Timotheus Pikromel, Esq.—The author calls his poem serio-comic. It is written with ease and spirit. The plan is simple and amusing, the descriptions true to nature, and the versification correct and sometimes elegant. Let the author's next flight be of a higher kind.

Llewelyn, a Tale of Cambria. Caltetta.—The author has, we have no doubt, a love of poetry, and in some degree he possesses the power of expressing his ideas and images in poetical language; but he is wanting in the study of his art, and in a knowledge of its principles, as well, it appears to us, as in a practice formed by a constant attention to the best models of acknowledged excellence.

Kensington Gardens, a Poem by Edward Cook.—We presume that this poem

is by a young, but not, and so we will not exercise any critical severity on its defects; but we admonish the writer to consider the high character of the art he loves, and to aim at the highest excellence. His lines stand in need of much correction, which his friend Mr. Sergeant Talfourd could point out, perhaps, more acceptably than we could.

A Concordance of the Book of Common Prayer with the Holy Bible. By J. A. Thornthwaite.—A very useful work, executed with great care, and in an admirable spirit of piety. We have no doubt of the success of it.

Tracts on the Church and the Prayer Book, 2nd series, by F. W. Faber.—We have read these discourses with great satisfaction, for they possess many qualities of no common order; but the soundness of the leading principles, and the heartfelt earnestness and piety with which they are illustrated and enforced, are what more than all fixed our attention. The second sermon "on Church Doctrine, a witness against worldly times," and the fourth "a Churchman's Politics in disturbed times," are written under a true feeling of the importance of impressing the highest, soundest, and most Catholic doctrines, both of religion and of the church, through which the benefits of that religion are to be afforded to the people. We would willingly extract large portions of most excellent matter from this volume, but we must content ourselves with earnestly and emphatically recommending the whole, while we willingly acknowledge our agreement with all the main points of our author's arguments and exposition of his subject.

Discourses on Special Occasions, by the late Rev. Rob. S. M'Al. LL.D. with a sketch of his Life, by the Rev. Ralph Wardlaw. 2 vols.—Dr. M'Al was a zealous and able Dissenting Minister; and a life of him, which will interest his friends and others of his profession, has been written by Dr. Wardlaw with good taste, and a feeling of great regard to the deceased. The sermons, bating some severe censures on the Church of England, on her Litany, services, &c. are such as would not discredit a person of scholarship and taste, while in many parts they rise to great animation and eloquence. The object of the publication must assuredly be answered, as it presents a valuable and lasting record of Dr. M'Al's virtues and abilities.

FINE ARTS.

EDINBURGH ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROMOTION OF THE FINE ARTS.

The report for the year 1839-40, gives the following view of the rapid progress of this very successful institution.

The amount of funds realised for the year 1834-35 was 728*l.*; 1835-36, 1270*l.*; 1836-37, 2072*l.*; 1837-38, 3248*l.*; 1838-39, 4670*l.*; and for the present year, viz. 1839-40, 6396*l.*; being nearly nine times the amount of the first year's fund, and an increase over that of the last year of 1726*l.* The number of members for 1839-40 was 6092. Of these, 13 have 5 shares; 1 has 4 shares; 20, 3 shares; 217, 2 shares; and 5529, 1 share each. Works of art have been purchased to the extent of 4163*l.* a sum exceeding what was expended in this department last year by 1265*l.*, which is nearly equal to the total receipts in 1836. In Edinburgh, and the surrounding localities, the increasing interest which is taken in the Fine Arts is further proved by the revenue collected at the doors of the Annual Exhibitions. Last year the sum paid for tickets of admission to the Royal Scottish Academy was 60*l.* more than that of the previous year, and this year it has risen to 140*l.* more than the preceding. The print of "The Castaway," from Mr. Harvey's picture, is finished, and will soon be issued to subscribers. It is from the burin of Mr. Robert Graves, A.R.A., whose engraving of "The Examination of Shakspeare" is among the most meritorious of modern works. For the present year's engraving the Committee have selected "The Moment of Victory," by Mr. Alexander Fraser, to be executed in the first style of line, by Mr. Charles Rolls. In this subject, however, the subscribers must not expect to find a scene from Trafalgar or Waterloo. "The Moment of Victory" is that when a dunghill cock skips to the summit of his throne, and crows a note of triumph over his slain adversary.

THE GRANGER SOCIETY.

Portraits of celebrated persons are the most attractive of all ancient monuments. Their importance as works of art is unquestionable; equally undeniable is their value as historical evidences; and, by some peculiarity or another, either bearing relation to the person represented, or to the artist, they create a feeling of interest and inquisitiveness, even amongst the most uninquiring of mankind. In some instances they make their appeal by the

magic of the names associated with them;—witness the Chandon portrait of Shakspeare; in others, by some peculiarity of the individual represented, which is brought forward in such a manner as to give the picture a kind of biographical interest,—as in the portrait of Lord Burghley upon his mule, in the Bodleian; in others, by the extraordinary vividness and intellectuality of the countenance, as in the Vandyck portrait of the Earl of Strafford, at Petworth; in others, by singularity of costume,—as in that of Elizabeth with the stag, at Hampton Court. By the aid of peculiarities such as these, portraits not only excite universal attention, but become materials in the hand of the historian,—they strengthen the impression produced by his narrative,—they stimulate curiosity respecting the persons and facts of history,—and conduce, in the highest degree, to keep them in continual remembrance.

Great Britain is eminently rich in this kind of pictorial wealth, but our possessions of this description have never been adequately appreciated, or sufficiently made known, or preserved with becoming care. Many pictures of illustrious families exist throughout England, but few have been engraved at all; and, of those few, how small a number have conveyed the least idea of the interesting character of the originals.

The Granger Society proposes to publish a series of Antient English Portraits and Family Pictures, accurately copied from the originals, and engraved in the best style of art. They will be for the most part confined to full-lengths and family pictures, will be published without mutilation or addition, and those which have never been engraved, or only partially and imperfectly, will be selected in the first instance.

The following are pictures suggested for immediate publication:—

Queen Mary and Philip the Second of Spain, from the original by Sir Antonio More, in the Collection of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn Abbey.

The Family of Sir Thomas More, from a Miniature by Peter Oliver, which was painted for Sir Thomas's grandson, whose portrait, those of his wife, and their two sons, are introduced. From the original formerly in the Collection of Colonel Sotheby.

The Clifford Family, containing George, third Earl of Cumberland, and his Countess, with twelve other Portraits and numerous armorial bearings, in three parts.

From the original Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Thanet, at Skipton Castle.

Prince Rupert and Colonel Murray persuading Colonel John Russell to resume his Commission. From the original Picture in the Collection of the Earl of Craven, at Combe Abbey.

Full-length Portraits of Anthony Browne, first Viscount Montagu, K.G.; Sir Henry Sidney, K.G.; Lady Mary Dudley; Sir William Russell, Baron Thornhaugh, Lord Deputy of Ireland; Margaret Cavendish, Duchess of Newcastle, and others.

The Subscription to the Society is One Guinea per annum, payable in advance, and gentlemen desirous of becoming Members of the Society may address W. J. Thoms, esq. Secretary *pro temp.*, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster.

THE SCHAMP COLLECTION.

The whole known collection of pictures of Mons. Schamp d'Aveschoot has been recently sold at Ghent. Out of a collection of two hundred and fifty-one pictures, not more than fifty fine ones could have been selected. A dozen of a really high class. Amongst the most interesting were a considerable number of original sketches by Rubens for his distinguished works; but the best idea of the most important articles will be gathered from the prices for which they were sold. Those who wish a more minute account may be referred to Mr. John Smith's valuable Catalogue of Dutch and Flemish Pictures, as he notices fully M. Schamp's collection.

RUBENS. "Portrait of Père Rutzoin, Confessor to the Archduke Albert and the Infanta Isabella." A very fine head, brought 3150 francs.

JAN STEEN. "La Cuisine Grosse." A true picture, 3050 francs.

WILLIEIM VANDER VELDE. A charming little specimen of his pencil, 3330 francs.

WILLIEIM MIERIS. "Diana at the Bath." An extraordinary fine specimen, 7900 francs. A portrait of himself, 2300 francs.

NICHOLAS BROUWER. "Le Passage du bac." A true picture of excellent quality, from the Prince of Conti's collection, 4600 francs.

RUBENS. "Portrait of Helena Forman, the Painter's Second Wife." A drawing in black and red chalk, in a different position from the well-known portraits of her, 510 francs, purchased by Mr. Fether.

"The Painter's Parrot." A beautifully finished sketch, 600 francs; by some supposed to be by Jordaens, though

probably by Rubens, as he has introduced a bird very similar in a Holy Family in the gallery at Antwerp.

— "The Miracle of St. Benedict." A sketch, for 35,700 francs.

— "Christ between the two Thieves." A most magnificent sketch for the great picture in the gallery at Antwerp, so finely engraved by Bolswert; 2330 francs.

— "St. Theresa interceding with Christ for the Souls in Purgatory." A fine sketch for his large picture, 900 francs.

ADRIEN OSTAËDE. "An Interior, with Figures." 6700 francs.

GABRIEL METZU. "La Toilette." 5100 francs.

DAVID TENIERS. "View in Flanders, with figures seated at the door of a Cottage," engraved by Le Bas, and an exquisite specimen of the master; 14,600 francs. Purchased for the Museum at Ghent.

DR. HEEM. "Fruits and Flowers," particularly noticed by Descamps; 2390 francs.

REMBRANDT. "The Painter's own Portrait." Whole length, dressed in a Armenian costume with a turban, near him a dog. The competition for this small picture was very great, and it was eventually knocked down for 16,700 fr., about 650 guineas.

THE DONCASTER CUP.

The prize prepared for the present year is a richly chased vase in the style of Louis XIV. on a triangular base, on the corners of which are placed three spirited horses and men, in the attitude of the celebrated horses at Monte Cavallo. That noble animal, Rockingham (the winner of the St. Leger, in 1833), was the model of the horses. On the body of the vase are Bacchanalian and sporting devices. The prize is of the weight of 420 oz. and of the value of 350 guineas; and the design was furnished by the Earl of Scarborough, one of the stewards.

PORTRAIT OF DANTE.

An original portrait of the great Italian poet is said to have been discovered at Florence, in the pantry of the prison which was formerly the chapel of the Podestà. It is a painting by Giotto, and is referred to as the "lost" portrait by many writers of Italy. It was covered over with plaster of Paris; but is in a good state of preservation. The poet is drawn in the flower of age, and has a fine majestic expression of countenance, free from that caricature for which so many of the portraits of Dante are remarkable.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

History and Biography.

The Lost Angel, and the History of the Old Adamites, found written on the Pillars of Seth. By THOMAS HAWKINS, esq. 4to. 6s.

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THE SHAKESPEARE SOCIETY.

A Society has been established under this name; the chief object of which is the publication or republication of works connected with, and illustrative of, the Plays of Shakespeare* and his contemporaries; and of the rise and progress of the English stage and English dramatic poetry, prior to the suppression of theatrical performances in 1647. Some of these productions still remain in manuscript, and many of those which were printed even so late as the reign of Charles I., are of such extraordinary rarity, that very few copies are known to exist. All matters relating to the lives of our early dramatists and actors, and explanatory of their conduct, characters, and opinions, will come within the design of the Society. It is likewise intended to print and reprint old plays, to be edited from the original copies, accompanied by biographical sketches and notes; and also the curious tracts from such authors as Thomas Churchyard, Thomas Nash, Robert Greene, Gabriel Harvey, Thomas Dekker, Nicholas Breton, Anthony Munday, Sa-

muel Rowlands, Barnabe Rich, Thomas Jordan, John Taylor, &c. &c., many of which are known to contain matter of great interest and curiosity, in connexion, either immediate or remote, with our early stage and its poetry. In time, it is hoped, complete sets may thus be afforded of the scattered productions of distinguished and once popular writers. The works of Stephen Gosson, Thomas Lodge, John Northbrooke, William Rankins, George Whetstone, Philip Stubbes, Thomas Heywood, J. Greene, and others, who wrote for or against theatrical representations in their comparative infancy, throw much light on the history of our early drama, and these (most of which are of the rarest possible occurrence), it is intended to reprint in a connected series.

The Society is established on a plan similar to that adopted by the Camden. Each member is to subscribe 1*l.* annually (to be paid in advance), or may compound by the contribution of 10*l.* at once.

Amongst the works suggested for immediate publication are, *Str Thomas More*, an unprinted Play, written about 1590, and preserved in the original manuscript in the British Museum; *The Diary and Account Book of Philip Henslowe*, between the years 1590 and 1610 (parts only of which were imperfectly printed by Malone), from the original MS. at Dulwich College; and several others.

THE PARKER SOCIETY.

Another Society has recently been formed, called "The Parker Society," which has for its object the re-publication of the works of the Fathers and early writers of the English Church, published during the reign of King Edward VI. and Queen Elizabeth; also the publication of some manuscripts of the same authors. It is exceedingly difficult to obtain their writings; the early editions are very scarce, and few, comparatively, have been reprinted of late years.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Kensington.—The first division of Lectures has been arranged as follows: Sept. 29 and Oct. 6, On the Origin, History, and Influence of the Crusades, by the Rev. R. Vaughan, D.D.; Oct. 13, On Plays and Characters of Shakspeare—Hamlet, by J. Searle, esq.; Oct. 20, Geology, by G. F. Richardson, esq. F.R.S.; Oct. 27 and Nov. 3, Voltaic Electricity, R. Addams, esq.; Nov. 10, English Dramatic Music, E. Taylor, esq., Gresham Professor of Music; Nov. 17, The Intellectual Faculties, and Nov. 24, Dreaming and Apparitions, by Dr. Canby; Dec. 1

* We do not expect, however, that even this Society will establish the orthography of *Shakspeare*. We rather think the *Shakspeareans* are in the majority.

- *Temperature* by Mr. R. W. Fox; one by Professor Forbes on the *Temperature and Conducting Power of different Strata*; and others by Mr. Baily on the *Reduction of the Stars in the Histo-Celeste*, and on the *Extension of the Royal Astronomical Society's Catalogue*.

In Section B. on the first day business commenced with Prof. Schönbein's Report on *Electricity*; on the second day, with an account by Prof. Thomson of the *Chemical Manufactures of Glasgow*; on Monday, with a report by Mr. Mallet on the *action of Salt and Fresh-water on cast and wrought Iron and Steel*.

The Geological Section was, as usual, fully attended, and occupied on a variety of interesting subjects, particularly some connected with the country in which the Association this year met. On the Saturday the members made an excursion to the Isle of Arran.

The Section of Zoology received reports from Prof. Henslow on the preservation of Animal and Vegetable Substances, from the Committee on Radiate Animals, from the Dredging Committee, and various other interesting papers.

The Medical Section (E.) received on the first day a report on the *Motions and Sounds of the Heart* by the London Committee of the Association, and was fully occupied during the other meetings.

The first day's papers in Section F. were, 1. Captain Miller "On the State of Crino within the Royalty of Glasgow." 2. Dr. Cleland's "General View of the Population, Trade, and Commerce of Glasgow." 3. Mr. Alston, "On the Progress of the Blind Asylum in Glasgow." On the second day Dr. Chalmers delivered a powerful and eloquent paper, "On the Application of Statistics to Moral and Economical Questions," which was followed by Dr. Cowan, "On the Vital Statistics of Glasgow, illustrating the Sanatory Condition of the Population, with Suggestions for its Improvement;" and by Dr. Alison in "Illustrations of the Practical Operation of the Scottish System of the Management of the Poor." On the third day Mr. Alex. Watt gave a Comparative View of the Vital Statistics of Edinburgh and Glasgow during 1839; which was followed by others of considerable importance.

In the Section of Mechanical Science the papers were very multifarious.

At the general meeting on Thursday evening, held in the Theatre Royal, the Marquess of Northampton took the chair, and introduced the new President, the Marquess of Breadalbane. Mr. Murchison read the address of the General Secretaries; in which, after adverting to the

services of the city and university of Glasgow in the cause of science, they directed attention to Major Sabine's memoir on the *Intensity of Terrestrial Magnetism*; to the recent *Antarctic discoveries*, and the labours of Sir John Herschel; and afterwards adverted to the report of Prof. Owen on *British Fossil Reptiles*; to that of Mr. Edw. Forbes, on the *Paludinal Mollusca of the British Lakes*; to the experiments of Mr. Mallet on *Iron*, before mentioned; to the paper of Prof. Powell "On the present state of our knowledge of Refractive Indices for the standard rays of the solar spectrum in different media;" to the calculations respecting *Tides*, and the inquiries respecting the *Earth's Temperature*; and to the important meteorological observations carried on in various localities, particularly by Sir David Brewster. The Report concluded with suggesting the formation of a *General European Congress of Science*, and a hope was expressed that the illustrious Humboldt might be induced to act as President.

Mr. Taylor, the Treasurer, then read the report of the receipts and expenditure for the past year, from which it appeared that he had a fund in hand of 3054*l.* 18*s.* 1*d.*, and the other property of the Association was valued at 5894*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

A dinner was given in the Town Hall by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, at which about 200 of the leading members of the Association were present; and the grand subscription dinner of the Association took place in the Theatre on Tuesday the 22d; the usual daily ordinaries being held in the Trades' Hall.

At the meeting of the General Committee on Monday, invitations were received from Manchester, York, Devonport, and Hull. The high claims of Manchester were fully recognised; but, it being understood that it would be more convenient to the gentlemen of that city that the visit should take place in the year 1842, the preference was unanimously given to Plymouth and Devonport; with the general understanding that the Association would assemble in Manchester in the year 1843. It was resolved that the precise time of meeting should be fixed by the Council after consulting with the local authorities. The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—*President*, Prof. Whewell.—*Vice Presidents*, Earl of Morley, Lord Elliot, Sir C. Lemon, Sir Thos. D. Acland.—*Local Secretaries*, W. Snow Harris, esq., Col. Hamilton Smith, Robert Weir Fox, esq.—*Local Treasurer*, Mr. H. Woolcombe. *Messrs. Murchison, Sabine,*

Yates, Phillips, and J. Taylor, were re-elected to their several offices. On the motion of Sir John Robinson, seconded by Mr. Lyell, it was referred to the Council to take into consideration the propriety and the means of reducing the amount of the local expenditure in places visited by the Association.

On Wednesday the Committee again assembled at two o'clock to take into consideration the grants and applications which had been sanctioned by the Committee of Recommendations. They were as follows:

<i>From Section A.</i>	
Hourly meteorological observations at Kingussie and Inverness ..	85
Observations on Tides of Leith ..	50
Ditto Bristol ..	50
A mountain barometer and thermometer for Quebec ..	20
Reducing meteorological observations under direction of Sir J. Herschel	100
Nomenclature of stars ..	50
Reduction of Stars in Hist. Céleste	150
Catalogue of stars, to be called The British Association Catalogue ..	150
Reduction of anemometrical obsns.	40
Erecting anemometer at Inverness	60
Two actinometers ..	10
Action of gases on light ..	75
Reduction of La Caille's stars £184.	5s.
Meteorol. observations at Plymouth	35
Meteorological observations of anemometer at Plymouth ..	20
Tabulation of experiments on subterranean temperature ..	20
Co-operative magnetic observations	50

<i>Section B.</i>	
Translation of scientific memoirs ..	100
Action of water on iron ..	50
Chemistry & physiology of digestion	200

<i>Section C.</i>	
Experiments on mud in rivers ..	20
To procure correct drawings of railway sections ..	200
To M. Agassiz, for researches into the old red sandstone, more particularly relating to fossil fishes ..	100
Ascertaining subterranean temperature in Ireland ..	100
Registering shocks of earthquakes in Scotland and Ireland ..	20
Experiments on the solution of silica in water of high temperature ..	25

<i>Section D.</i>	
Experiments on preservation of animal and vegetable substances ..	6
Skeleton maps, exhibiting geographical distribution of plants & animals	25
Examination of the Anopleura Britannica ..	50
Dredging for marine zoology ..	50

Investigating the nature of plants and animals in salubral and artificial waters ..	6
Experiments on the vegetative power of seeds ..	10
Preparing questions to determine the varieties of the human species ..	15

<i>Section E.</i>	
Researches on acrid poisons ..	25
Comparison of acoustic instruments	25
Investigation of veins and absorbents	25

<i>Section F.</i>	
Educational statistics ..	100
Vital ditto ..	100
Coal ditto ..	25

<i>Section G.</i>	
To ascertain temperature of maximum condensation of steam ..	25
For Roberts's anemometer, to measure short intervals of time ..	30
For dynamical apparatus to measure the work of a steam-engine ..	100
Experiments on form of vessels ..	100

Applications were directed to be made for the following Reports:—

Prof. Airy on the recent progress of astronomy, and on the best means of printing the hourly meteorological observations.

Prof. Willis on sound.
Very Rev. Mr. Peacock, Dean of Ely, on the differential and integral calculus.

Prof. Wheatstone on vision.
Sir W. Hamilton on the lunar theory.
Prof. Kelland on undulations.

The same, on the mathematical theory of heat.

A Committee to ascertain the best means of investigating the upper strata of the atmosphere through the agency of air balloons, and also to report on the propriety and practicability of such experiments, and to draw up queries for aerial voyagers.

Prof. Johnston on inorganic chemistry and chemical geology.

M. de la Rive on electro-chemistry and electro-magnetism.

Dr. Daubeny on the connexion between agriculture and chemistry.

Prof. Beche, of Philadelphia, on the meteorology of America.

Sir John Dalzell on the habits of radiate animals.

Mr. Fairbairn on Williams's method of combustion.

Mr. Hodgkinson on the resistance of the atmosphere.

Mr. Spaitz on water-wheels.

It was also resolved that application should be made to her Majesty's Government to reduce the lunar observations made at Greenwich.

The Treasurer said that \$2,610 had been received for tickets in Glasgow. The number of new members was 995, of old life members who attended 121, of old annual members 107, of foreigners 40; making, in all, 1,353 members at Glasgow.

THE UNDERCLIFF, ISLE OF WIGHT.

An interesting paper on "Earth Falls at the Undercliff in the Isle of Wight," by Mr. William Rickman, was read before the Institute of Civil Engineers during the last session. The remarkable tract of coast called the "Undercliff," extends from the south point of the Isle of Wight, nine miles to the eastward. Its surface is distorted in form, somewhat resembling in miniature the volcanic features of Southern Italy; for, although the latter has been formed by the action of fire, and the former by that of water, both have been moulded when in a state of partial fluidity. The soil is of a boggy nature, is intersected with numerous springs, and in it are imbedded, in the utmost confusion, detached masses of the weather-worn cliff rock, forming in places natural terraces on the face of the cliff, and inclining inwards at different angles towards the land. A sectional view taken from the south point, bearing north to the summit of St. Catharine's Down, would present these features. From the sea-beach of iron sand, strewed with shingle and boulders, rises a cliff of 60 feet, and from it a rugged and irregular ascent of 320 feet in height, half a mile in extent, composed of vegetable soil, chalk, green sandstone in masses and fragments, and of blue marl, the whole mingled indiscriminately, and irrigated by numerous springs. Thus much constitutes the "Undercliff." Above it appears the perpendicular, serrated profile of the Upper Cliff, 260 feet in height, from which the surface of the Down proceeds with a slight descent for a quarter of a mile, and then gradually rises in the extent of half a mile to a vertical height of 200 feet, being the highest land in the island—780 feet above the level of the sea. The strata are nearly horizontal, with a

slight dip to the north-east. They are the upper part of the secondary or superstratified order, and consist of chalk, chalk-stone, green sandstone, blue marl, and red sand. This stratification will account for the subsidences of the Cliff which have occurred so repeatedly. The water collected by the extensive surface of the Down percolates through the chalk and sandstone beds until it reaches the impervious blue marl, where it accumulates until it finally escapes by oozing out over the edge of the stratum, carrying with it portions of the sandy subsoil. In this state it has the appearance of a slimy grit, consisting of particles of the sandstone lubricated with the clay—it is familiarly called "the blue slipper." A continuation of this infiltration for any length of time must end by undermining certain portions of the face of the Cliff, which, being unsupported beneath, detach themselves from the main rock and settle. The first settlement may not exceed a few inches, but a fissure having been formed the whole length behind the subsidence, the surface water pours into it, and, continuing to moisten and undermine it, at length causes the slip to assume its present aspect. This soaking of water at the back of the mass may be supposed to sap its foundation at the rear, and to give it the dip inwards, which is observed in all cases, and most evidently in such as are furthest advanced in their descent. A number of natural terraces are thus formed, and the process may be traced in every stage of its progress at different parts of the Cliff, as at Mirables, in the Pelham Walks, at Ventnor, and at the Lucombe landlip. These subsidences appear to have succeeded each other at long intervals of time, but there is no record of any so extensive as that which occurred in 1799, at which time upwards of 100 acres were set in motion. That the principal landlips took place prior to the Norman Conquest, is proved by the existence of Bonchurch and St. Lawrence Chapel, which are supposed to have been built soon after the manor was surveyed for entry in Domesday Book.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

BRITISH MUSEUM.

The British Museum has recently purchased a small collection of black and other coloured stoneware vases, found in the tumuli in Peru. Several of these are in the shapes of birds, men, and animals, and

a few with double bodies, which possess the property of whistling when blown into. Others represent parrots, reptiles, &c. The head from Ipsambul is now erected over the entrance of the grand central saloon, and the steles of the Angastari Col-

lection are about to be arranged in the hall, which forms the ante-room to the new library. Preparations are also making to set up the casts from Kalasche in the Egyptian room up stairs. The objects found near Preston, consisting of between six and eight thousand coins of Alfred, fibulae, cufri coins, ingots, &c. have, we believe, been sent to the British Museum from the office of the Duchy of Lancaster for examination.

ROMAN COINS, &c. AT DORCHESTER.

An interesting discovery of Roman remains has been lately made in the meadow adjoining the town of Dorchester, co. Dorset, to the eastward. Some men, employed in clearing out and lowering the bed of the river, found a few mutilated Roman coins of the third brass, with a fragment or two of dark ware; and digging a little deeper in this spot they succeeded in disinterring from three to four hundred coins, curiously intermingled with fragments of thin brass, portions of brass instruments, a fibula, brass rings, rings of twisted wire, the front of a heart-shaped clasp beautifully inlaid with enamel, fragments of Samian pottery, &c. all lying on a hard bed, constituted of a rude kind of cement, composed of the ordinary detritus of the river, with flints, sand, large nails, and other iron fragments, firmly compacted together, and bearing occasional indications of scoria. The coins were nearly all of the third brass, with a few of the first brass, and comprised the reigns of Hadrianus, Antoninus Pius, Faustina the elder, Faustina the younger, Julia Soemias, Philippus the elder, Valerianus, Gallienus, Salonina, Postumus, Victorinus, Tetricus the elder, Tetricus the younger, Claudius Gothicus, Aurelianus, Tacitus, Probus, Carausius, Allectus, and Maximinus Daza, thus embracing a lapse of time of nearly 300 years, ranging from A.D. 117 to A.D. 313. Though some few were in fine preservation, the great bulk of these coins was in the worst possible condition, and the fragments of brass, and other circumstances with which they were associated, render it not improbable that they might have formed a collection of metal for the purpose of being recast, though, if this be the case, the discovery being made in the bed of the river can only be accounted for on the supposition that the course of the stream may have been changed since the deposit was made.

Excavations on the site of a Roman Villa, discovered at Bromham, Wiltshire,

are going on under the direction of Mr. J. S. Money. The foundations of seven apartments are now visible; and more, it is supposed, are still concealed by the soil. Two sepulchral urns, filled with burnt human ashes, have been brought to light, as well as a coin of Carausius.

As some labourers were at work in the lawn to the south of Melton-house, Yorkshire, the residence of Charles Whitaker, esq. they discovered a skeleton, it is conjectured of a young woman. In digging the foundation for some posts, this remnant of mortality was found in a state of great decay, the bones of the skull, on being removed, crumbling to pieces. Close to the skull was found a species of brooch, probably gold, very antique, and having the appearance of a Roman fibula. The body was not more than eighteen inches below the surface, in a bed of chalk stoma.

RELICS OF THE MARY-ROSE.

One brass and fourteen iron guns, lately recovered by Messrs. Dean and Edwards, from the wreck of the Mary-Rose, which sunk 295 years ago, at Spithead, have been landed at the Ordnance Wharf, Portsmouth. The brass-piece is very beautiful, and was found to contain an iron shot, two wads, and about two quarts of gunpowder, in a wet state. The shot, which originally had been a 24-pounder, on being disturbed, broke into five pieces, and when taken out it weighed only five pounds. The iron guns are formed of wrought-iron bars, secured throughout with strong iron hoops. They vary from two to eight feet in length—two of them rest on thick beds of elm, which form their carriages, some of these contain powder and stone shot as large as our present 42-pounders. They are placed on the quay, and have altogether a very interesting appearance. The operations of Messrs. Dean and Edwards have been continued, and they have succeeded in recovering one of the anchors, one pump, the stump of her main mast, two human skulls, and other bones, and several bows, which formerly were used by the small armed or bow men on the top of the castles, built at the fore part of the ships. The piece of the mast is 15 feet long, and at the partners is nearly as large as that of a 74-gun ship. The centre is a fine piece of solid oak, and the whole is in the highest state of preservation. It is interesting to the naval architect to learn that so large a ship as the Mary-Rose was clink-built, as this mode of building is now entirely confined to boats and small craft.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another attempt to take the life of the King of the French was made on the 15th Oct. as his Majesty was passing along the quay of the Tuilleries, on his return to St. Cloud. Neither the King nor any of the persons by whom he was accompanied were hurt. The assassin was arrested and avowed his crime. His name is Darmès, from the south of France. His musket appears to have been overloaded, as it burst, and wounded his own shoulder. It is stated that he was an advocate for war, and thought by murdering the King to remove the only impediment to the accomplishment of his desires.

On the 22d Oct. the whole of M. Thiers's Ministry gave in its resignation. It is said that M. Thiers was resolved that the preparations for war should be justified from the mouth of Louis Philippe, in the royal speech to the Chambers, which his Majesty refused to do.

The new Ministry will, it is believed, be thus cast:—M. Guizot, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; Marshal Soult, Minister of War; M. Martin (du Nord), Minister of Justice; M. Duchatel, Minister of the Interior; M. Vissien, Minister for Public Instruction; M. Dufaure, Minister for Public Works; M. Teste, Minister for Public Worship; M. Passe, Minister of Finance; Admiral Duperre, Minister of Marine; M. Dumour, Minister of Commerce.

The fall of Beyrout has caused a great ferment in France among the war party, and they are urging on the cry of "To arms!" Russia and Austria have, on the other hand, entered into a treaty against France, if that power attempts to disturb the peace of Europe.

The following are the sentences which have been pronounced on Louis Napoleon and his fellow prisoners:—Prince Louis Napoleon, perpetual imprisonment in a fortress; Count Montebon, twenty years' detention; Voisin, ten ditto; Mesonan, fifteen ditto; Parquin, twenty ditto; Bouffier Montebon, five ditto; Lombard, twenty ditto; Forestier, ten ditto; Bataille, five ditto; Aldenize, transportation for life; Laborde, two years' detention; Desjardins, Galvani, De Lambert, and Bure acquitted.

GENT. MAG. VOL. XIV.

SPAIN.

In this country but little more than the name of royalty exists; a military despotism, headed by Espartero, dictates the whole affairs of the nation. The Queen Regent Christina, being stripped of nearly every particle of power, made up her mind to quit Spain before Espartero and her new ministers arrived. She saw them, however, at Valencia, and expressed her determination to abdicate the Regency, in consequence of the difficulties which environed her. She was then told, that if she insisted on abdicating, and on retiring to Naples, she must leave the young Queen Isabella to the guardianship of the nation, and must also give up the public property vested in her as Queen and Regent. To this she consented, and the ministers accordingly announced the event to the nation. They themselves are by the constitution invested with the Regency till the meeting of the Cortes. Espartero and Ferrer are at the head of affairs. Queen Christina arrived at Port Vendres, in France, on board a Spanish ship, escorted by a French and English frigate. She then took the road to Marseilles, through Perpignan and Montpellier, with intention to join her husband Munoz, who had preceded her to Italy some time since.

HOLLAND.

The King of Holland has abdicated the throne in favour of his son the Prince of Orange, in consequence of his determination to marry a lady of the Romish faith (the Countess d'Oultremont), which is contrary to the laws and constitution of the Dutch States, and decidedly against the feeling of the people.

The new King, on the 19th Oct. left his Palace, and proceeded amidst the acclamations of an immense multitude to the Palace of the States-General, where he opened the Session with a long speech.

SYRIA AND EGYPT.

Hostilities have commenced in Syria, and the town of Beyrout has been destroyed by the Allies. The bombardment commenced on the 11th of September, and in two hours it was converted into a mass of ruins.

The Sultan, in a Divan held on the 13th Sept. formally deprived Mehemet Ali of the Pachalik of Egypt, which the High-

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ness conferred on Izet Mehemet. The Divan next declared the coast of Syria and Alexandria blockaded. Izet Mehemet proceeded to Cyprus to await the result of the message sent to the Viceroy.

By a convulsion on Mount Ararat the town of Nakitchevan has been totally destroyed—all the buildings of Erivan more or less injured—and the whole of the villages in the two districts of Scharour and Sourmata have perished. The cotton and rice plantations are all laid waste; but the immediate neighbourhood of the mountain itself has been the scene of the most awful calamity. A huge mass slid from the mountain, overwhelming everything and person in its progress, for a distance of seven wersts (about five English miles). Amongst others, the great village of Akhouli has had the fate of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and above 1,000 inhabitants have been buried beneath the fallen rocks. The mountain opened, giving passage to a thick fluid, which swelled into a river, and, following the same direction, swept over the ruins.

EAST INDIES.

Scinde continues in a disturbed state. The districts around Khelat were occupied by a force of 6,000 insurgents, under the orders of Mehrab Khan, who had made himself master of several towns, and massacred in one affair 150 sepoys. Afghanistan was tranquil, but Shah Soojah was becoming every day more unpopular; and, were it not for the energy of the British officers, peace would not be long preserved in his dominions. The governments of

the Nepalesse evinced a most inimical feeling towards the British, and would, it was feared, profit by the absence of the force employed on the China expedition to commence hostilities. Preparations were accordingly making in Bengal to repel any attack from that quarter.

NEW ZEALAND.

Despatches have been received from Captain Hobson, R. N. Lieut.-Governor of New Zealand, inclosing proclamations, issued in pursuance of the instructions he received from the Marquess of Normanby, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and dated on the 21st May; the first of which declares that pursuant to a treaty, bearing date the 5th Feb. 1840, made with the chiefs of the tribes of the country, and ratified by the adherence of the principal chiefs, the full sovereignty of the northern island of New Zealand vests in her Majesty Queen Victoria, her heirs and successors, for ever. The second proclamation asserts the sovereign rights of Her Majesty in like manner over the southern islands of New Zealand, commonly called "the Middle Island," and "Stewart's Island," and also the island commonly called "the Northern Island," the same having been ceded in sovereignty to Her Majesty. The islands are further described as extending from thirty-four degrees thirty minutes, north, to forty-seven degrees ten minutes, south latitude, and between one hundred and sixty-six degrees five minutes to one hundred and seventy-nine degrees of east longitude.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Aug. 31. *The Great Western Railway* was opened between Bristol and Bath. The most astonishing efforts had been made to get the works into a state of sufficient forwardness by the above time. At the Claverton-street bridge, Bath, and within a short distance, upwards of 1000 men had been labouring during the week, throughout the 24 hours. Contrary to general expectation, there was no procession, or other public ceremony. A plunge in *medias res*, or, in plain English, a going to actual work at once, was the characteristic of the day. A few minutes after eight, the train moved off, from the noble station at Bristol, shot by the Cattle Market, Messrs. Acramans' New Works, the Cotton Factory, &c., through tunnels Nos. 1 and 2, in the twinkling of an eye; and then up to tunnel No. 3. This is the longest tunnel on the line

between the two cities, being about three-quarters of a mile in length.—Emerging into daylight, the train gallantly speeds over the embankment by Dr. Fox's woods across the Keynsham Hams, and pulls up, (the alternate trains) for a few minutes at the Keynsham station, to take in and deposit passengers bound midway. In three minutes all is in motion again, and the train sweeps by Saltford, and, passing the beautiful woods of Kelston, dashes on across the old turnpike road by Newton, and through the last tunnel at Twerton. The line thence continues on close by Mr. Wilkins' house and cloth factories at Twerton, then through a long deep cutting on to the viaduct, a costly, massive, and extended piece of masonry, which being skimmed over, the train arrives at the station in Bath, just by the skew bridge

over the Avon, having completed the distance in half an hour, including the stoppage.

Sept. 13. The line of the *Northern and Eastern Railway*, being completed as far as Broxbourne, was opened to the public. From the London terminus, the carriages run along the rail of the Eastern Counties Railway as far as Stratford, where the Northern line diverges to the left, and goes over a perfectly flat country all the way to Broxbourne. At Stratford is a commodious engine house, of octagonal form, resembling the engine house at Derby, belonging to the North Midland Railway. The line crosses the Lea Bridge road, under a bridge of great length, consisting of seventeen arches on each side of the line of railway, and of very neat design; and goes to Tottenham, Edmonton, Ponder's End, and Waltham, at all of which places there are neat stations. At Waltham it goes under the high road from Waltham Cross to Waltham Abbey. The station at Broxbourne is a spacious and elegant structure in the Elizabethan style of architecture. It is close to the church and to the river Lea, and forms an addition to the landscape. Here also is an engine house. There is less jolting than on several other railways. The sleepers are of wood, and have been laid down with particular attention to elasticity. One great advantage of this railroad is the equality of the ground traversed. The gradients as yet are very trifling, so that a uniformity of pace is kept up, and there is no tunnelling. By the opening of this line the journey to Cambridge will be shortened by one hour, and it is supposed that it will ere long be extended to, and indeed beyond, that place.

Sept. 28. A fire, attended with the entire destruction of a line-of-battle ship, a frigate, and an immense amount of public property, occurred in *Plymouth* dock-yard. At twenty minutes past four in the morning the police-officer on duty near the three northern docks, which contained the *Talavera*, 72, and *Minden*, 72, fitting as demonstration ships, and the *Imogene*, 28, fitting for commission, suddenly observed smoke issuing from the bow port-holes of the *Talavera*, which lay in the stern-dock. It was at once seen that nothing could save the ship. The flames communicated with the timber lying around the dock, and from thence caught the right-hand side, next to the *Adelaide* Gallery. About the same time the burning rafters from the roof set fire to the gallery itself. In seventeen minutes from the first discovery of the smoke by the policeman, the *Talavera*, the two sheds, with their combustible contents, the gal-

lery, and a large quantity of deals, planks, and other loose timber spread along the wharfs, were one body of flame. Not a vestige is left of that interesting spot the *Adelaide* Gallery, which was devoted to the relics of the old navy of England. Ships which had "done their duty," and become worn out in the service, before their last timbers were parted and consigned to the saw-pit or the fire-wood block, here deposited their "figure-heads," which were ranged on pedestals on both sides of the gallery, with the names of the vessels to which they belonged painted or engraven on their fronts, and in many cases accompanied with a short history of their career on the ocean. Here were at once to be seen the relics of the favourite ships of Rodney, Duncan, Howe, St. Vincent, Nelson, Collingwood, and other naval heroes, whose renown is identified with that of their country. Here also the workmen of the yard kept their tools in large boxes, very few of which were saved. From the *Adelaide* Gallery and sheds, the whole of which were burnt down before five o'clock, the fire communicated to the roof erected over the south dock, in which was the *Imogene*, and at a quarter past five both the ship and the roof were one mass of flame. By a powerful and well-directed effort, the fire was repelled and finally extinguished by the time the *Talavera*, in the stern-dock, had burnt to the water's edge. The *Minden* has sustained considerable injury in her bows; and a large quantity of timber, besides what was entirely consumed, has been so much damaged as to be rendered useless for the purposes originally intended. The amount of the loss is estimated at 200,000*l.* The repairs required for the *Minden* will cost 15,000*l.* The *Talavera* was an old ship, having been built in 1816, but still serviceable, and could not be replaced under 70,000*l.* The *Imogene* might be worth 25,000*l.* The two roofs cost about 10,000*l.* each. The value of the timber, stores, and tools consumed or damaged has not yet been ascertained, but is estimated at 40,000*l.* The remaining 30,000*l.* it is supposed, will hardly cover the loss sustained by the destruction of the gallery, the different sheds and offices, and the injury done to the docks. The most serious consideration in the present state of affairs is the time lost in equipping the reinforcements required for the fleet.

Horsley Church. — This interesting church, which has been described under the auspices of the Oxford Society for Promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture, (as noticed in our Review, Aug. 'p. 169,) is likely soon to be restored as it deserves. A plan for repairing and beau-

tifying the interior has been drawn by a London architect, for Mr. Long of Haseley Court, retaining the old-fashioned open seats. Lord Abingdon has generously contributed £100, and it is hoped that the Dean and Canons of Windsor, who have a large interest in the parish, will aid liberally in effecting the restoration which is so much wanted. The rate-payers, who are farmers at rack-rents, have done their share; having unanimously granted a rate of 8d. in the pound to re-timber the roof and cover it with lead. This necessary preparation and protection for the work in the interior has been completed in a manner highly creditable to the inhabitants, who without a dissentient voice voted a rate so much exceeding the usual demand.

Worktop Manor.—In our August number, p. 197, we gave some intimation of the approaching fate of this magnificent mansion, but we presume the proposed sale did not take place at the close of June, as the whole materials were sold in one lot, on the 6th Oct. by Mr. George Robins, at the Auction Mart, London, and produced the sum of 20,000 guineas. The Duke of Newcastle purchased the estate of the Duke of Norfolk two years ago at the price of £380,000. By the union of this estate to Clumber he now enjoys a princely domain, extending nearly twenty miles in length. Maintaining the mansion at Clumber, Worktop is to be pulled down. Its original cost exceeded £300,000. Increasing on the estimate already given in p. 197, Mr. Robins has stated the roof to have cost £30,000 twelve years since, and the quantity of lead to exceed 250 tons. The stone another £30,000, and the oak timber throughout the mansion half as much; the chimney-pieces £15,000. There were 200 plate glass windows, and nearly as many solid mahogany doors.

Chatsworth Conservatory.—This Herculean undertaking will soon be completed. It extends over an acre of ground, and some idea may be formed of its magnitude on knowing that the centre arch of the roof is 76 feet high, with a span of 70 feet—affording ample room for the growth of the stupendous American aloe, or the loftiest greenhouse plant ever fostered in these islands. The road towards it from the lawn at the foot of the Cascade, is to be banked with all the known varieties of that splendid shrub, the rhododendron. Workmen are employed in the erection of an immense piece of artificial rock-work, through which proceeds the hidden way to the lofty galleries, which run completely round the interior of the Conservatory. It will be

heated with hot water, for the conveyance, of which no less than six miles of piping have been laid down; four pipes being laid parallel to each other, so that, should a leak occur in one, the others may still convey heat to the plants. A tunnel and railway extend under ground, the whole circuit of the building, for the purpose of affording a readier mode of conveying coals to the fires. The flues conveying the smoke run underground half a mile, when the chimnies rise in the woods. The artificial soil, which is ten feet deep, is all in; and the interior—road we must call it, for it is ample enough to permit a drive round in a carriage—is completed. It will not, however, be perfect for, perhaps, the space of two years, as the earth is expected to settle as much as two feet. Rare plants and flowers are continually arriving, the able botanist, under whose care this splendid work has been constructed, Mr. Paxton, being constantly on the look out for anything that is curious or beautiful in his line. A palm-tree, measuring 5 feet 4 inches in circumference, has arrived, along with many shrubs and plants from Lord Tankerville's, Walton-on-the-Thames. It is nearly as high as the Conservatory, and it is intended to place it on one side of the centre drive, and to procure another, as much like it as possible, to be planted on the other side of the road. Its weight was twelve tons, and eleven horses were required to draw the carriage. This magnificent Conservatory will be a national honour.

Oct. 1. The romantic chateau of Lord Elibank, near Inverkeithing, N.B., was totally destroyed by fire, occasioned by the kitchen vent taking fire, and some sparks igniting the roof, which was covered with heather. Very little of the valuable furniture, books, and pictures was saved.

Oct. 2. An attempt was made to fire *Sheerness Dockyard*. The fire was discovered in the midshipmen's berth of the *Camperdown*, 120 guns, and was extinguished after burning a locker; but on further search a well-laid train was discovered in the warrant-officer's store-rooms, consisting of resin, oakum, and lucifer matches. The *Camperdown* lay in the fitting basin, close to the stern of the north and middle docks, in which were the Amazon frigate and Achille second-rate. The carpenter of the *Camperdown*, Mr. Henry, gave the alarm, and with the assistance of Mr. Banes, one of the foremen of the dock-yard, they succeeded in getting the fire under. Mr. Henry, being suspected of having himself occasioned this alarming occurrence, will be tried by a court-martial.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Sept. 7. Royal Engineers, Capt. and brevet Major H. B. Jones, and Sir R. H. Bouay castle, to be Lieut.-Colonels.

Sept. 28. John Hindmarsh, esq. Capt. R.N. to be Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland.

Oct. 2. Dep. Inspector-gen. of Hospitals Hugh Bone, M.D. to be Inspector-gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands only.

Oct. 5. Robert Nicholas Fynn, esq. to be Chief Justice of Tobago.

Oct. 9. Unattached, brevet Major W. Irwin, from 28th Foot, to be Major.—Brevet, Col. Sir C. E. Smith, R. Eng. to have the local rank of Brigadier-General and Major T. G. Higgins, R. Art., the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel, on a particular service; Major G. A. Du Plat, of the R. Eng. to have the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel in the Turkish dominions. Capt. Charles Robertson, 96th Foot, to be Major in the Army (dated 10th Jan. 1837).

Oct. 12. Major James Outram, to accept the insignia of the 2d class of the order of the Douranee empire.

Oct. 15. John Jeremie, esq. to be Governor of Sierra Leone, and Owen P. D. esq. Chief Justice of the same colony.

Oct. 16. Miles Thomas Stapleton, esq. of Carlton, co. York, esq. summoned by writ to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Beaumont, he being the sole heir of Joan Lovel Lady Stapleton, last daughter of John sister of William Viscount and Robert Beaumont, in whom the barony of Beaumont was vested by descent from his father, John Baron Beaumont, who sat in Parliament in the reign of Henry VI. John S. Carr, esq. to be Registrar of Deeds at the Court of Chancery.

Oct. 17. Thomas Tooker, esq. Thomas Southwood Smith, M.D. together with Leonard Horner and Robert John Saunders, esqrs. (two of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories), to be Commissioners for enquiring into the employment and condition of Children in Mines and Manufactories.

Oct. 19. Ogile Carr, esq. to be First Puisne Judge, James Stark, esq. Second Puisne Judge, Arthur Butler, esq. Queen's Advocate, and Christopher Temple, jun. esq. Deputy Queen's Advocate, all in the Island of Ceylon. Richard Anthony Stafford, esq. to be Surgeon Extraordinary to the Duke of Cambridge.

Oct. 20. 2d West India Reg., Capt. Henry C. Cobbe to be Major.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Adm. Sir J. Ommanney, to be second in command in the Mediterranean.—Commanders H. L. Richards to the Plymouth Ordinary; R. Douglas, Chatham ship; J. J. Allen to the Lily; J. Hendersco, Vesuvius steam vessel; J. H. Ward, Hecate st. v.; H. R. Henry, Salamander st. v.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Drury to be a Prebendary of Hereford Cathedral.

Rev. W. E. Evans to be Preb. of Hereford.

Rev. J. T. Trevelyan to be Preb. of Wells.

Rev. John Venn to be Preb. of Hereford.

Rev. T. L. Wolley to be Preb. of Wells.

Rev. G. Baker, All Saints' V. Leicester.

Rev. C. Baunagney, Aldham R. Essex.

Rev. C. C. Bartholomew, Lympston R. Devon.

Rev. E. Bird, Combe Blisset V. Wilts.

Rev. — Bromie, St. Mary's V. Leicester.

Rev. E. R. Butcher, D. C. L. Hartwell P.C. Northamptonshire.

Rev. T. Campbell, Woistanton cum Tunstall V. Staffordshire.

Rev. John Charles, Skendleby V. Lanc.

Rev. G. J. Duguis, Creeting R.R. Suff.

Rev. W. C. Gibbs Halliwell P.C. Deane, Lancashire.

Rev. E. Griffith, Landawedrack and Buan Major R.R. Cornwall.

Rev. J. Hewlett, Little Stambidge R. Essex.

Rev. J. Hugill, Darlaston R. Staff.

Rev. D. Jackson, Chasewater P.C. Cornwall.

Hon. and Rev. W. T. Law, Weston super Mare R. Somerset.

Rev. T. H. Lowe, Littleham cum Exmouth V. Devon.

Rev. J. McGregor, Mellor P.C. Lanc.

Rev. J. Palmer, Claines P.C. Worc.

Rev. W. Plues, North Stanley P.C. York.

Rev. W. H. Saunders, Carriaghill V. Cloyne.

Rev. Walter Sheppard, Hermitage Chapel, in Hamstead Norris, Berks.

Rev. E. Wilson, Whitchurch Can. V. Dorset.

Rev. T. Woodroff, Wistow V. Hunts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. R. Allen, to the Bishop of Chichester.

Rev. G. N. Barrow, to the Bp. of Gloucester.

Rev. J. Nicholls, to the Bishop of St. David's.

Rev. S. Payne, jun. to the Bishop of Kilmore.

Rev. J. R. Hughes, to be Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Chichester.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Duke of Northumberland, to be Chancellor of the University of Cambridge.

The Rev. P. Wynter, D.D. to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Oxford.

Dr. Williams, Master of Winchester, to be Warden of New College, Oxford.

Rev. E. Hingworth, to be Second Master of the Birmingham and Edgbaston Grammar School.

Ald. Thomas Johnson, to be Lord Mayor of London after a contest, in which the return of the Bury was, Ald. Harmer 2294. Ald. Johnson 2713. Ald. Price 2741.

Mr. Ald. Gibbs and Mr. Farncomb, to be Sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Mr. W. T. adding, to be Professor of Rhetoric, and Hebræe Letters in the Univ. of Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 14. At the rectory, Scotland, Lanc. the wife of the Rev. R. L. De Burgh, a son.

Sept. 3. Lady Boughie, a son.—*4.* At the Hague, the Hereditary Princess, a son.

8. At the Palace, Salisbury, Mrs. Edward Denison, a son.—*9.* In Cambridge-terr. Hyde-

park, the wife of H. F. Alston, esq. a dau.—*12.* At East hall, Kent, the wife of Percival

Hart Dyke, esq. a dau.—*16.* At Cheltenham, the wife of Thomas Gambier Parry,

esq. a son and heir.—*18.* At Edinburgh, the Lady Arthur Lennox, a dau.—*23.* In

Grosvenor-place, the Lady Mahon, a son.—*25.* At the Vicarage, Battersea, the Hon. Mrs.

Eden, a son.—*26.* At Muntham-house, near

Worthing, the wife of Thomas Fitzgerald,

esq. a dau.—*27.* At Stonehouse, the wife of

Major G. Nicolls, a son.—At Blatherwyke-

park, Mrs. Noel Hoare, a dau.—At Leamington, the wife of W. Plowden, esq. of Plowden-

hall, Salop, a dau.

Lately. At Elsham, Lincolnshire, the Lady Mary Corbett, a dau.—At Holme-park, near Ashburton, the Hon. Mrs. L. Shawe, a son.—At Pen-y-lan, the Hon. Lady Charles Kerr, a dau.—At Innerleithen, Scotland, the Hon. Mrs. R. Jervis, twin sons.—At Clapham-common, the wife of John Humphery, esq. M.P. a son.—In London, Lady Anna-Maria Tollemache, a dau.

Oct. 5. In Mansfield-street, the lady of Lord Arundell of Wardour, a dau.—At Melchbourne, Beds. the Right Hon. Lady St. John, a son.—At Culverthorpe, the Hon. Mrs. Handley, a dau.—8. At Heavitree, the Hon. Mrs. Ford, a dau.—At Swanbourne, Bucks, Lady Fremantle, a dau.—13. At Priory-lodge, Peckham, the wife of G. Steinman Steinman, esq. F.S.A. a dau.—16. At the rectory, Baston, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. H. B. Longe, a dau.—20. At Lemington, Lady V. Cameron, a son.—21. In Welbeck-street, the wife of L. Pole, esq. a dau.—In Pall-mall, Mrs. R. Hodgson, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 26. At the Mauritius, F. G. Tidy, esq. Lieut. R. M. 12th regt., son of the late Col. Tidy, C. B., to Charlotte, only dau. of W. W. West, esq.

July 20. At Simlah, Francis Elliot Vogle, esq. Lieut., interpreter, and Quarter-master of the 99th N. Inf., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Elliot Vogle, to Anne, second dau. of Major-Gen. Mossom Boyd, commanding the Kurana division of the Indian army.

21. At Saint Helena, Sydney-Manvers, youngest son of the late Rev. Philip Meadows, Rector of Great Bealings, Suffolk, to Alice, youngest dau. of the late W. Bernard, esq. of Knocklyon House, Dublin.

28. At Cheltenham, Robert Surinland, esq. Madras Est. to Maria, fifth dau. of Major-Gen. James Welsh, Madras Army.

Aug. 22. At Almondbury, the Rev. John Gibson, M.A. Assistant Minister of Sheffield, to Mary-Harriet, dau. of the late Mrs. Fenton, esq. of Hook Hill, near Sheffield.

24. At Stanhope, near Durham, the Hon. and Rev. Frederick Berkeley Portman, brother to Lord Portman, to Miss Darnell, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. H. Darnell, Rector of Stanhope.

26. At Hitchin, F. R. Tunncliffe, esq. of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, only son of the Rev. F. Tunncliffe, late of Hartshorne, Derb. to Elizabeth, second dau. of the late Daniel Times, esq. solicitor, of Hitchin.

27. At Elmdon, Warwickshire, Henry James Selfe, esq. barrister, of Lincoln's-inn, to Anna-Maria, eldest dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Spooner.—At Lewisham, Robert Still, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, son of the late Rev. John Still, Rector of Kottbill, Wilts, to Laura-Frances, youngest dau. of Ralph Price, esq. of Sydenham.—At Steynton, Pembs. John Evans, of the Inner Temple, esq. one of her Majesty's counsel, to Anna-Jane, dau. of the late Henry Davis, esq. of Mullock.

28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. George C. Lees, esq. 61st regt. second son of the Rev. Sir Harcourt Lees, Bart. to Georgiana F. youngest dau. of the late Major George Colclough, of the 33d regt.

29. John Henry Toller, esq. of Barnstable, solicitor, to Fanny, second dau. of the Rev. J. Davis, Rector of Kilkhampton, Cornwall.—At St. James's, Major J. R. Keil, to Mary-Anne, widow of W. H. Child, esq. of Herne Hill Abbey.

Lately. At Balrothery, Dublin co., Henry Courtenay, esq. nephew of the late Right Hon. John Courtenay, M.P. to Louisa, dau. of the

late Rev. C. Seagar, of Treagh, and St. Andrew's, Dublin.

Sept. 1. At Walcot church, Bath, Andrew Lithgow, esq. of Weymouth, to Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Harrington, of Hampton Bishop, Heref.—The Rev. John Byng, Vicar of Langford, Beds. grandson of John Viscount Torrington, to Williamina-Hebe, fifth dau. of the Rev. Henry Morice, Vicar of Ashwell, Herts.—At Knighton, Radn. the Rev. J. R. Cope, M.A. Rector of Bucknell, Salop, to Frances, second dau. of T. E. Cresswell, esq. son of the late Esq. Cresswell, esq. of Pinkney Park, Wilts.

2. At Paris, Molesworth, Baron de Mallet, of Bardelle Montfort, in France, to Maria-Indiana, dau. of the late Capt. J. Sykes, E. I. Co.'s Service.

3. Francis Carter, esq. of Perry Hill, near Hales Owen, to Elizabeth, second dau. of John Charsley, esq. of Beconsfield.—At Bishop's Tawton, Devon, Major S. Robson, Bombay Est. to Sophia, fifth dau. of George Cecil, esq. of Oxford.—At Berkeley, the Rev. S. Loe, D.D. Preb. and Rector of Barley, Herts, to Anne, fourth dau. of the Rev. Stiverd Jenkins.

4. At Billy, Antrim, Charles Scudamore, esq. of Maidstone, to Harriet De Salis, eldest dau. of the Ven. Leslie Creery, Archdeacon of Connor.

5. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Richard-Tyle Milbank, esq. of Woburn-sq. to Mary, widow of E. J. Cruchley, esq. R.N.—At the Unitarian Chapel, New Gravel Pit, Hackney, William Wansley, jun. esq. of Hanger's-green, Tottenham, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late J. H. Alsop, esq. of Leet, Staffordshire.

7. Henry-Smith Fowler, esq. of Castle Thorpe, Bucks, to Charlotte-Sophia, youngest dau. of William-James Bailly, esq. of Shenley House, Bucks.

8. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Captain Thornton, R.N. youngest son of the late S. Thornton, esq. M.P. for Surrey, to Emily-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Morgan Rice, of Lower Tooting, and niece of Sir Ralph Rice.—At Paris, Lieut. Col. Sir Henry Wyatt, to Louisa-Henrietta, only dau. of the late Wm. B. Sheridan, esq.—At Thornbury, Devon, the Rev. E. H. Farrington, second son of the late Sir H. Farrington, Bart. to Rosabella-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Edgercombe, Rector of Thom.—At Brinkworth, Wilts, the Rev. Arthur Evans, Rector of Broadbalk, Wilts, to Susan, only dau. of the Rev. Henry Wightwick, M.A. Rector of Somersford Parva.—At Exeter, the Rev. E. C. Philpotts, Rector of Stokinteynhead, son of the Bishop of Exeter, to Georgiana-Larkin, dau. of the Rev. E. F. Hallifax, late Rector of Richard's Castle, Salop.—At Edinburgh, W. Bowie, esq. to Annetta-Antonia-Louisa, dau. of R. Thurburn, esq. late Consul at Alexandria.—At Hammer-smith, David Mignot, esq. M.D. to Katharine-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. J. Homfray.

9. At St. James's, Sir John Rae Reid, Bart. M.P. to Maria-Louisa, only dau. of Richard Eaton, esq. of Stotchworth Park, and sister to R. J. Eaton, esq. M.P. for Cambridgeshire.—At Upper Holloway, Richard William, only son of Richard Johnson, esq. to Mary-Anne, dau. of William Hunter, esq.—At Beckenham, William Wellington Cooper, of Chancery-lane, esq. to Catharine-King, dau. of the late Rev. James John Talsman, M.A. Chaplain of Broomeley College, and Vicar of North Curry, and Stogumber, Som.—At Goudhurst, the Rev. Henry Harrison, M.A. to Emily, dau. of Richard Springett, esq. of Finchcot Park.

At St. George's, Hanover-sq. John Holland, of the Inner Temple, esq. to Georgiana-Eliza, dau. of the late W. Towers Smith, esq. Bengal Civil Service.—At St. Mary's, Bryanston-

square, Lieut.-Col. J. T. George Taubman, Scots Fusilier Guards, eldest son of Gen. Goldie, to Caroline-Evering, youngest dau. of J. E. Hovenden, esq. of Gloucester-place.

10. At All Souls, Langham-pl., Wm. Ford Hilton, esq. of Canterbury, to Charlotte-Lonsdale, widow of Col. Byrne.—At St. John's, Paddington, W. P. Croughton, esq. of Henden House, Kent, to Mary, only dau. of the late Robert Peel, esq. of Acerrington House, Lanc.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. William Reed, B.A., to Charlotte, youngest dau. of William Gray Peison, esq. of the Inner Temple.—At Regent, Edward Richard Adams, jun. esq. M.A. of Lincoln's-inn, to Adelaide, fifth surviving dau. of the late Joseph Wood, esq. of Westminster.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Charles Maxwell, Rector of Wyddial Herts, to Annie-Farish, eldest dau. of the Rev. George Mason, of Sandon.—At Sidmouth, Capt. Elgar, B.A. youngest son of the late Rev. John Elgar, Archdeacon of Leighlin, to Eleanor, second dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Walker, of Lime Park.—Richard Lee, second son of David Bevan, esq. of Belmont, Herts, to Isabella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Lorraine L. Smith, Rector of Passenham, N'ptonsh.—The Rev. Wm. D. Sheard, M.A. of Hanney, Berks, to Dorothy, eldest dau. of E. Bush, esq. of Trowbridge.—At Littleham, near Epsom, William Kane, esq. son of the late Nath. Kane, esq. formerly Lt.-Col. 4th Foot, to Caroline-Anne, youngest dau. of Brig.-Gen. Charles Dallas, late Governor of St. Helena.

11. At Copenhagen, J. S. Brownrigg, esq. 6th regt., only son of J. S. Brownrigg, esq. M.P. to Katharine, second dau. of the Right Hon. Sir H. W. W. Wynn, G.C.H. Envoy Ext. at the Court of Denmark.

12. At Lewisham, Marmaduke Hornidge, esq. of Oxford-terrace, Hyde Park, to Martha-Frances, second dau. of Dr. Farre, of Charterhouse-sq.—At Hornsey, Joseph Thos. Cantrell, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Cecilia, dau. of the late Rev. Henry Forster Mills, Chancellor of York.—At Bicester, Oxon, Wellington, second son of the late Capt. Thomas Ellis, of Tyn-Doe Park, Monmouthsh., to Anne, widow of G. Osmond, esq. of Coventry, and only dau. of the late G. Osmond, esq. of Bicester.

13. Henry Dean, esq. of Bartolices, to Henrietta, only child of Matthew Lewis, Young, M.D. of Barbadoes, and of Marchfield, Tunfield, Berks.—At St. Pancras, Edw. Jenner Murray, esq. of Chancery-lane, sixth son of Charles Murray, esq. of New Grove, Petworth, to Caroline-Isabella, youngest and sixth dau. of the late Rev. Thomas Powys, Rector of Fawley, Bucks.—At St. George's, Han-sq. P. Scott, esq. E. I. Civil Service, to Annie-Maria, dau. of the late Rev. C. C. Chambers, and granddaughter of Sir R. Chambers, formerly Chief Judge at Calcutta.—At Edinburgh, C. Burrows, esq. of Doughty-st. third son of G. M. Burrows, M.D. of Upper Gower-st. to Mary-Kerr, eldest dau. of J. Simpson, esq. advocate.—At Leamington, Hudleston Stokes, esq. Madras Civil Service, to Sarah-Ellen, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Gabriel Stokes.

14. At Ryde, I. W., S. J. Simmonds, esq. of Trinidad, to Harriett, dau. of the late J. Jacob, esq. of Brixton Hill.—At Edgmond, Thomas Boone Roupell, esq. son of the late G. B. Roupell, of Charcham-park, Sussex, esq. to Arabella-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the Rev. J. D. Pigott, Rector of Edgmond and Lamberley, Salop.

15. At St. James's, Westminster, A. C. Cumberbatch, esq. Vice-Consul at Constantinople, to Charlotte, second dau. of the Rev. J. Jones,

of Barley-on-the-Hill, Rutland.—At North, S. W. John Colpeys Reeve, esq. second son of the late Rev. Samuel Reeve, Rector of Brockdish, Norfolk, to Henrietta-Charlotte, youngest dau. of the late Nich. Hickey, esq. of Bosc, Glouc.

16. At Dublin, W. G. Byrnes, esq. 90th regt., to Mary, eldest dau. of James Paterson, esq. Kingstown.

17. Joseph Francis Tempest, fourth surviving son of the late Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, Yorkshire, esq. to Frances-Bridget, eldest dau. of John Heroy, of Hawthorn-Hill, Berks, esq.—At Fingall, R. G. Barclay, esq. of Ewhurst, Surrey, to Catharine-Henrietta, second dau. of Marmaduke Wyrill, esq. of Constable Burton, Yorkshire.

18. At Bromley, Kent, Arthur, son of the late Rev. Charles Burton, Rector of Blatherwick, Nptonsh., to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Jones, Rector of Vere, Jamaica.—At King's Weston, the Rev. J. S. H. Horner, Rector of Mells, Somerset, to Sophia-Gertrude, eldest dau. of the late W. Dickinson, esq. M.P. for Somerset.

19. At Thorpe, the Rev. W. W. Jackson, son of W. W. Jackson, esq. of Normanby, Yorkshire, to Anne Ross, dau. of John Stapleton, esq. of Thorpe Lee, Surrey.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, William Thomas Hall, esq. 6th Regt., youngest son of the late Benj. Hall, esq. M.P. to Louisa Astley, youngest dau. of John Alliston, esq. of Russell-square.—At Egg Buckland, Devon, Adam Freer Smith, esq. of Calcutta, and of the Priory, Kew, to Clara-Jane, youngest dau. of Captain Denman, R.N. Plymouth.—At Kirkburton, Arthur, second son of James J. Ley, esq. of Durand House, Devon, to Caroline, youngest dau. of Thomas Ilardy, esq. of Burkgate, Yorkshire.—At Dymock, Glouc. the Rev. James Wood, M.A. Vicar of Warham, to Marianus, eldest dau. of Thomas Sargeant, esq. of Dymock.—At Edinburgh, A. M. Innes, esq. eldest son of W. M. Innes, of Farnon-green, esq. to Charlotte Gordon, third dau. of Sir T. D. Lauder, Bart.—At Nun's-cross, William, esq. youngest son of the late William Cecil, of the Duffry and Llanover, Monmouthshire, to Susanna-Cassandra, only child of C. J. Case, esq. of Clonah-house, near Ashford, Wicklow.

20. At Pankersbury, N'ptonsh. the Rev. John Wyndham, fifth son of William Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. S. Wapshare, Rector of Chitcliffe St. Mary's.—At Hove, near Brighton, Capt. Scott Powell, late of 23d Fusiliers, to Eliza Meke, only child of Mrs. Folliott Powell, of Walthamstow.—At South Malling, Sussex, Charles Tooke, esq. eldest son of Thomas Tooke, esq. of Spring-gardens, to Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Cayley, esq. of St. Petersburg, and of Wallington, Surrey.—At the Catholic Chapel, Bindon-house, near Chichester, Theophilus William Strachey, esq. 29th Madras N. Inf. nephew of Sir Harry Strachey, Bart. to Miss Rosamond Clifford.—At Wootton Wawen, Warw. Darwin, eldest son of S. T. Galton, esq. of Leamington, to Mary-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Phillips, esq. of Hanbury-hall, Worcester-shire, and Edstone, Warwicksh.—At Woodchester, Glouc. Samuel Warren Puddicombe, esq. of Langmoor-house, Charnmouth, Dorset, only son of the late Rev. R. M. Austin, Rector of Rolleston, Wilts, and Vicar of Meare, Somerset, to Christiana, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Williams, Rector of Woodchester.

21. At Wallingford, William Adams, esq. of Tenbury, Worc. to Martha, eldest child of the Rev. John Langley, Rector of Wallingford.

36. At Marylebone Church, Thomas Fortescue, esq. M.P. of Ramehead, to the Lady Louisa Grace Wandesford Butler, sister to the Marquess of Ormonde.

37. Edward Davis Hoblyn, esq. of Sussex-place, Regent's-park, to Helen, eldest surviving dau. of the late Rev. W. A. Armstrong, Rector of South Hykeham, Linc.—W. S. Symonds, esq. of Elsdon-hall, Herts, to C. Hyacinth, eldest dau. of S. Kent, esq. of the Hill, Upton, Worc.—At the Tower Chapel, Algernon Frampton, M.D. of New Broad-st. to Anne-Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. C. Wilkinson, and niece of Robert Porrett, esq. of the Ordnance-office.

38. At St. Peter-in-Poor, Broad-st. John, the second son of John Symonds, esq. of Broadwindsor, Dorset, to Theodosia, the eldest dau. of William Mariner, esq. of Gravesend.—At Ashford, the Rev. Robert Morgan, Rector of Sevington, Kent, to Ann, eldest dau. of John Forley, esq. of Canterbury.

Lady, At Florence, Count Desmidoz, to the Princess Amelia, dau. of Jerome Buonaparte.

39. At Wolverhampton, the Hon. Edward Kenyon, second son of Lord Kenyon, to Susan, youngest dau. of the late Lord George Beresford.—In Dublin, James Isdell, M.D. to Louisa Caroline, dau. of Admiral Sir L. Halsted, Baronet, G.C.B.—At Wallingford, William Adams, esq. of Tenbury, to Martha, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Langley, A.M. Rector of St. Mary's, Wallingford.—At Whitwell, Isle of Wight, James, son of Henry Capar, esq. Chilton-lodge, Berkshire, and York-place, London, to Georgiana, dau. of G. H. Arnold, esq. of Ashby-lodge, N.thampton.—At Cheltenham, Capt. W. Thatcher, eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Thatcher, of East Cliff, Glouc. to Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. George Durant, of Gient-hall, Staffordsh.—At Paxton-house, near Berwick, the Hon. Charles St. Clair, R.N. second son of Lord Sinclair, to Isabella, dau. of William F. Home, esq. of Paxton, Berwickshire.

Oct. 1. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. T. W. Allies, Examining Chaplain of the Bishop of London, to Eliza Hall, second dau. of T. H. Newman, esq. of Nelmcs, Essex.—At St. Pancras, Capt. S. C. Dacres, R.N. to Emma, dau. of J. Lambert, esq. of Tavistock-sq.—At St. Pancras, F. A. Richardson, esq. to Catherine, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Buge, of Exmouth, Devon.—At Brighton, the Rev. J. H. Bailey, of Wickford, Essex, to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late Thomas Davison, of Bedford-row.—At Dorking, H. R. Freshfield, esq. youngest son of J. W. Freshfield, esq. M.P. to Jane Quintin, dau. of W. Crawford, esq. M.P.—At Haventry, the Rev. Griffith Boynton, second son of Sir Henry Boynton, Bart. to Selina, third dau. of William Watkins, esq. of Badby-house, Northampton.—At Shenley, Herts, the Rev. W. R. Hall, younger son of David Hall, of Portland-place, esq. to Clara, dau. of the Rev. Thos. Newcome, Rector of Shenley.—At Biagdon, Lieut. S. P. C. Wyld, R.N. only son of the late Capt. Sydenham Wyld, formerly of the 7th Hussars, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Giles Hall, esq. of Rickford-house, Biagdon, Som.—At Maidenhead, Seth B. Watson, M.D. of Oxford, to Isabella, dau. of Richard Gooden, esq.

2. At St. George's, Han.-sq. Lord Seaford, to Lady Hardy, widow of Adm. Sir T. Hardy.—At Brighton, George Molineux, jun. esq. of Lewes, to Maria Ann, only child of the Rev. Joseph Hurlock, and co-heiress of the late Rev. Fitzherbert Potter, M.A. of Chertsey.

3. At Gorbambury, the Viscount Folkestone, eldest son of the Earl of Radnor, to Lady

Mary-Augusta-FredERICA Grimston, third dau. of the Earl of Yernham.—At Eileaborough, Bucks, Frederick Ganning, esq. barrister-at-law, to Jane, widow of William Jolly, esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

4. Henry Woodman, esq. of Rickmansworth, to Mary Ann, eldest dau. of George Alfred Musket, esq. M.P.

5. At Romsey, C. W. Watts, esq. of Deal, Kent, youngest son of the late Major Watts, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Henry Holmes, esq. of Romsey.—At St. Clement Dances, the Rev. Richard Stephens, incumbent of Trebarnham, Surrey, to Susan-Louisa, eldest dau. of George Smith, esq. solicitor, of Searle-st. Lincoln's-inn.—At Hartley Wespall, Hants, the Rev. Richard Durnford, M.A. Rector of Middleton, Lanc. to Emma, fourth dau. of the Rev. Dr. Keate, Canon of Windsor.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. G. Worth, esq. of the Admiralty, Whitehall, son of Captain Worth, C.B. of Worth, to Julia-Mary, second dau. of the late C. Bedford, esq. of Great George-st.—At Clerkenwell, Richard Cronwell Carpenter, esq. of Guildford-st. to Anella, eldest dau. of the Rev. Francis Dollman.—At Chichester, the Rev. Mr. Blackston, of Pulborough, Sussex, to Anna, eldest dau. of Charles Cook Dendy, esq. banker.

7. At Hallow Hologate, Linc. the Rev. Edward Elmhuist, B.A. son of Richard Elmhuist, esq. of Stainton-hall, to Sophia-Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. J. H. Rawnsby, Rector of Hallow.

8. At Warwick, the Rev. T. Parry, Perp. Curate of Baunton, Glouc. to Anne, eldest dau. of W. Collins, esq. M.P. for Warwick.—At Boibing, Kent, the Rev. Henry Hilton, Vicar of Laysdown, to Sylvia Lucy, only dau. of the Rev. George Simpson, of Glovers.

10. At St. George, Queen-sq. M. G. Wigham, esq. of Great Ormond-st. to Caroline, youngest dau. of the late John Smith, esq. of Goldring and Brice.

12. At St. Pancras, T. T. Bernard, esq. second son of the late Sir S. B. Morland, Bart. to Martha-Louisa, second dau. of the late W. Moushall, esq. of Northampton.

13. At Cheltenham, the Rev. Erskine Knollys, youngest son of the late General Knollys, to Caroline Augusta, second dau. of the late Rev. C. A. North, Rector of Alverstoke, Hants.—The Rev. Edward Barker, M.A. of Shrewsbury, son of the Rev. John Barker, Rector of St. Mary's, Bath, to the late Valentine Vickers, esq. of Cranmere-hall, Shropshire.—At Bath, E. Driver, of Richmond-terrace, London, esq. to Miss Mead, only surviving child of the late C. Mead, esq. of Kestel-st. London.

14. At St. James's, Westminster, James Manby Gully, M.D. of Sackville-st. to Mrs. Kibble, of Park-sq. Regent's-park, and Green Trees, near Tunbridge, —John Scott Gould, of Moredun House, Som. esq. to Sophia, the youngest dau. of Mr. Harrett, of North Curry.

15. At Aldenham, Henry Barkly, esq. of Mountegre, Ross-shire, and Bushy, Herts, to Elizabeth Helen, second dau. of J. F. Timms, esq. of Hilfield.

22. At Our Lady's Chapel, St. John's Wood, the Chevalier W. de Viry, Equerry to the King of Sardinia, to Emily, dau. of B. Montagu, esq. Queen's Counsel.—At St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. E. James, M.A. second son of J. James, esq. of Tunbridge-Wells, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late C. Magnay, esq. of Westminster, the Rev. T. A. Walrod, B.A. of Smallbridge, Axminster, to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Sutherland, of Parliament-street.

OBITUARY.

THE PRINCESS AUGUSTA.

Sept. 28. At Clarence House, St. James's, in her 72nd year, Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia, aunt to Her Majesty the Queen.

The Princess Augusta was the sixth child and second daughter of King George the Third and Queen Charlotte, and was born at Buckingham House Nov. 8, 1768.

The sweet temper and amiable disposition of her Royal Highness, both in childhood and after life, made her at all times a favourite with the various branches of the royal family; and during the unhappy differences which existed between George IV. and Queen Caroline, when the Princess Royal was married to the King of Württemberg, the Princess Augusta was called upon to preside with his Majesty at the levees and drawing-rooms. During the latter part of the reign of George the Fourth, when a certain lady held immense influence over him, the King one day asked the Princess Augusta to come and dine with him. Her Royal Highness asked if Lady ——— was to be there, and, on receiving a reply in the affirmative, begged to decline. The King pressed the matter very much, when the Princess said, "If you command my attendance as King, I will obey you; but if you ask me as a brother to come, nothing will induce me." His Majesty said no more. It is impossible to speak too highly of the Princess's amiability of temper, benevolence of disposition, and general goodness of heart. Her benevolence has been extended to all around her: her left hand knew not what her right gave away; and never was her civility marred by ostentation on the part of the giver. It is mentioned as one among her innumerable acts of munificence, that she established in Windsor an annuity of £300 for the benefit of poor soldiers' wives and children. That her Royal Highness died poor—there cannot be a doubt; and it is said that she has left no will. Clarence House and Frogmore are now at the disposition of the Princess Sophia, for they were

bequeathed to the unmarried daughters of George III.; but it is probable that the Princess last named will yield them, for a consideration, to the Crown; and then they will become a fitting residence for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. The Princess, a few days before her decease, sent tokens of remembrance to all the branches of the royal family. Within a few weeks she has presented all her domestics, who were much attached to her, with a copy of her portrait, an excellent lithograph recently published, drawn by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. from a miniature by W. C. Ross, A.R.A.

Throughout the progress of her painful malady her Royal Highness exhibited the greatest resignation, fulfilling in the intervals of freedom from suffering, her religious and devotional duties. Her last moments were attended by all the royal family in town—viz. the Queen Dowager, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Sophia, the Duke of Sussex, and the Duke of Cambridge.

The high respect and affectionate regard in which the Princess was held by all classes throughout Windsor and its neighbourhood was evident from the manifestations of regret at her Royal Highness's decease.

On the evening of the 1st Oct. her remains were privately removed from St. James's palace to her house at Frogmore, escorted by a detachment of the 9th Lancers, and attended by the carriages of the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Sophia, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Queen Dowager, and three mourning coaches. Upon their arrival at Frogmore, the body was placed in an apartment prepared for its reception, and on the following day lay in state, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, attended by ladies and others of her late Royal Highness's household, and Officers of Arms.

At seven o'clock in the evening of Friday the 2d instant, the funeral procession moved from Frogmore to St. George's chapel, in the following order:

A detachment of the 9th Lancers, three abreast, bearing flambeaux.
The Band of the 1st Life Guards, performing the Dead March in Saul, between the flourish of Trumpets, Drums, &c.

Trumpets and Drums of the Royal Household.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Footmen and Grooms of the Royal Family, in state liveries, with silk batbands and black gloves, bearing flambeaux.

Footmen and Grooms of her late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.

The Carriage of her late Royal Highness, conveying the Coronet of her late Royal Highness, attended by a Gentleman Usher.

THE HEARSE,

drawn by eight horses, decorated with the escocheons of her late Royal Highness's Arms.

The Carriage of the QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

The Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, conveying his Royal Highness and his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Lady Mary Pelham and Miss Wynyard, and two other Ladies, who had attended the lying in state.

Another, drawn by four horses, conveying the Pages of her late Royal Highness.

Another, drawn by four horses, conveying her late Royal Highness's Dressers.

The whole of the procession was flanked by the 9th Lancers and 1st regiment of Life Guards, on duty at Windsor, every third man bearing a flambeau. Upon arrival at Windsor castle, the cavalry filed off, and the procession was then flanked by the 60th (the Royal Rifle Corps), every man bearing a flambeau, from the guard-room to the guard of honour at the entrance of St. George's chapel, where the

drums and trumpets of the Royal Household, and the footmen and grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the door.

At the entrance to St. George's chapel, the Dean and Canons, attended by the choir, received the Body; and the procession (flanked by the Life Guards, every man bearing a flambeau,) moved down the south aisle, and up the nave, into the choir, in the following order:

Pages of her late Royal Highness.

Apothecaries who attended her late Royal Highness.

Curate and Rector of Windsor.

Equerry to the Duchess of Kent, Col. Couper, C.B. K.H.

Equerry to the Duchess of Gloucester, Col. Sir S. G. Higgins, K.C.H.

Equeries to the Duke of Sussex, Col. Waldman, K.H. Sir A. K. Macdonald, Bart.

Equeries to His Royal Highness Prince Albert.

Capt. Francis Seymour, Major-Gen. Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H. Col. Bouverie.

Grooms in Waiting to the Queen,

The Hon. William Cowper. Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G.C.B.

Lords in Waiting to the Queen,

Lord Lilford. Lord Viscount Torrington.

Heralds: Windsor, Robert Laurie, esq.; Richmond, James Pulman, esq.; and York, C. G. Young, esq.

Norroy King of Arms, Francis Martin, esq.

Choir, Canons, and Dean of Windsor.

The Master of the Horse,

The Lord Steward,

The Earl of Albemarle, G.C.H.

The Earl of Erroll, K.T. G.C.H.

Clarenceux King of Arms, Joseph Hawker, esq.

Gent. Usher,
Edw. Hobhouse, esq.

Lord Chamberlain of H. M. Household,
the Earl of Uxbridge.

Gent. Usher,
Sir W. Martins.

Gent. Usher
to the Queen,
Captain Green.

The CROWN of her late Royal Highness,
upon a black velvet cushion, borne by
a Gentleman Usher to the Queen,
Arthur Blackwood, esq.

Gent. Usher
to the Queen,
Lt.-Col. Diggle, K.H.

THE BODY,

covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escocheons of Her late Royal Highness's Arms, supported by Lady Carteret, Lady Georgiana Bathurst, Lady Louisa Cornwallis, and Lady Mary Pelham, under the canopy, supported by Col. Kente, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, R.N. K.C.H. Col. Sir J. H. Reynett, K.C.H. and Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, K.C.H.

A Gentleman Usher,
T. W. King, esq.

Garber Principal King of Arms,
carrying his Sceptre,
Sir William Woods, Knt. K.H.

A Gentleman Usher,
A. W. Woods, esq.

Supporter to the Chief
Mourner,
Countess of Charlemont,
veiled.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,
THE DUCHESS OF BEDFORD,
veiled,
her train borne by
Lady Whatley, veiled.

Supporter to the Chief
Mourner,
Countess of Sandwich,
veiled.

- HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the collars of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, and St. Michael and St. George; his Royal Highness's train borne by Colonel Jones, Equerry to his Royal Highness.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE GEORGE OF CAMBRIDGE, in a like black cloak, and wearing the collar of the Garter, his train borne by Col. Cornwall.

Woman of the Bedchamber to her late Royal Highness, Miss Wynyard.

Followed by the Marchioness Cornwallis; Lady Charles Somerset; Lady Agnes Buller; Lady Caroline Legge; Lady Charlotte Dundas; Lady Maryborough; Lord Carteret; Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H.; Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., G.C.H.; His Excellency the Baron Munchhausen, Envoy Extr. and Minister Plen. from Hanover; the Rt. Hon. Sir W. H. Fremantle, G.C.H.; the Rt. Hon. Sir Brook Taylor, G.C.H.; Gen. Sir H. F. Campbell, K.C.B., G.C.H.; Major-Gen. Sir Henry Wheatley, G.C.H. Keeper of her Majesty's Privy Purse; Sir F. B. Watson, K.C.H.; Major-Gen. Sir C. W. Thornton, K.C.H.; Col. Sir Joseph Whatley, K.C.H.; the Dean of Hereford; the Rev. John-Ryle Wood; Colonel Wynyard, C.B.; Colonel Howard Vyse; and Lieut. Frederick Stephenson; who had been invited to attend the solemnity.

Miss Wright, Miss Bowman, Mrs. Wood, and Mrs. Gould, the Dressers of her late Royal Highness, closed the Procession.

Upon entering the choir, the procession advanced near to the altar, when the coronet and cushion were placed on the coffin. The Chief Mourner sat at the head of the corpse; the Supporters on each side; and the Supporters of the Pall near the body; the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household stood at the feet of the corpse. The Duke of Cambridge and Prince George occupied stalls near to the altar; and others of the Procession were conducted to their several places. The part of the service before the interment and the anthem having been performed, the corpse was deposited in the Royal Vault, and, the Dean of Windsor having concluded the burial service, Sir William Woods, Knt. Garter Principal King of Arms, pronounced, near the grave, her late Royal Highness's style as follows:

"THUS it hath pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life, unto His Divine Mercy, the late Most Illustrious Princess SOPHIA-AUGUSTA, second Daughter of His late Majesty King George the Third, and Aunt of Her Most Excellent Majesty, VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness."

After which their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Prince George of Cambridge, with her Grace the Duchess of Bedford, Chief Mourner, and the Ladies Assistant, were conducted out of the Chapel by the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household; and the other persons composing the Procession also retired.

DR. OTTER, BISHOP OF CHICHESTER.

Aug. 20. At Broadstairs, in his 72nd year, the Right Rev. William Otter, D.D. Lord Bishop of Chichester, F.L.S.

William Otter, fourth son of the Rev. Edward Otter, was born at his father's vicarage, Cuckney, Notts, on the 23rd Oct. 1768. He was educated at Jesus College, Cambridge, and took the degree of B.A. in 1790; in the examination of which he attained the honour of fourth wrangler. He proceeded M.A. 1793, B. and D.D. 1836. He was ordained to the curacy of Helstone, in Cornwall, from which place he was recalled into a residence at Jesus College, having been elected Fellow, and subsequently appointed Tutor. In 1804, he became Rector of Colmworth, in Bedfordshire; and the same year he married Nancy

Sadlier, eldest daughter of William Bruere esq. formerly Secretary to the government, and member of the supreme court at Calcutta. In 1811 he was presented to the rectory of Chetwynd, Shropshire, by Thomas Bruere, esq. and in 1814 to the vicarage of Kinet in the same county, by William Child, esq.

In 1812 he entered into a controversy with the late Bishop of Peterborough respecting the Bible Society, and published the following pamphlets:

"Vindication of Churchmen who become members of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1812."

"An Examination of Dr. Marsh's Answer to all the Arguments in favour of the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1812."

"A Second Examination of Dr. Marsh's Answer, in a Letter to a friend at Cambridge, 1813."

He was also the fellow-traveller of Mr. T. R. Malthus and Dr. E. D. Clarke in the north of Europe, &c. and published in 1825 the *Life and Remains of Dr. Clarke*.

He accepted, in 1825, the ministry of St. Mark's Church, Kennington; which he resigned in 1830, on being appointed the first Principal of King's College, London. In 1836, he was consecrated Bishop of Chichester.

His services rendered to the Church in all these capacities were valuable and important; and when it is considered that his bodily powers had begun to exhibit the usual effect of severe mental labour before his Lordship was appointed to the See of Chichester, it must be acknowledged that he exerted himself in a high degree to carry on, in concert with his able colleague, the Dean of Chichester, various improvements in the condition and economy of the Diocese. To Dr. Otter and Dr. Chandler the Diocese is chiefly indebted for the establishment of the Theological Seminary and the Training School for Masters of the National Schools—institutions of the utmost importance to Christian education. Dr. Otter was a man of the most gentle and amiable spirit, a sound scholar, and a faithful Churchman. His reading was extensive and various—he had a remarkable quickness of apprehension, and great correctness in the habits of thought and reasoning. His compositions are marked by the chastity and elegant simplicity of a classical scholar, and by a simplicity of style which seems to belong with exclusive propriety to natural goodness and sincerity of heart. In the more public functions of the episcopal office, his manner had a singular ease and persuasiveness, which none who have ever heard him can forget. He had a largeness of hand that was never straitened by a selfish carelessness, and his aims were not only given with a clearfulness but with a sensitiveness of tact and delicacy which true charity alone inspires. The same nice regard to the feelings of others rendered easy the most difficult functions of the episcopate. His admonitions were weighty, because they were gentle. He disarmed opposition by forbearance, and won the reluctant by the equity and fairness of his injunctions. There was about him the true dignity of goodness, which put him above every kind of self-elation. It would be hard to find any one who ever possessed high mental qualities with more humility, or bore the honours of rank and station with greater meekness, so that in public he had the most natural and unconscious gravity, and in private life a fresh and playful mind.

In his friendships he was warm and steadfast; to the young especially of his clergy, he was a father; for all who were brought to him by want or affliction, he had the kindest and liveliest sympathy. There is, however, a better testimony to the excellence of this lamented prelate than any we can offer, we mean in the condition of the diocese which he has administered, and the universal attachment of the clergy and the flock over which he ruled. In his whole temper of mind he was a man of peace, and above all things he yearned after the unity of the Church. To his great and the unremitting labours of his episcopate were directed, and by God's blessing he was spared to see in no small measure the fruit of his labours. In the short space of four years he called into united action the clergy and laity of his diocese, inviting them to aid him in fulfilling his sacred mission, by multiplying the number of churches and of clergy, and by extending the means of education to the poor. His last public measure was to draw closer still the bonds of unity among his clergy, by restoring an organized system of mutual intercourse and co-operation, and by exhorting them to brotherly love and united action, in a pastoral letter of the most primitive and apostolic character. These institutions, together with a school for raising the qualification of parochial teachers, and a diocesan college to prepare young men for holy orders, planted by the side of his cathedral church, will stand as visible monuments of the piety and devotion of Bishop Otter.

His body was buried in Chichester cathedral on the 27th of August. It was followed to the grave by the Rev. W. P. Otter and Mr. Alfred Otter, his Lordship's sons; by the Rev. W. Malthus, Mr. Edward Strutt, M.P. for Derby, Mr. Romilly, and Mr. Trotter, his Lordship's sons-in-law; Lieut. Otter, R.N.; by the Earl of Chichester, Dr. Chandler, Dean of Chichester, the Ven. Archdeacon Webber, and nearly all the parochial clergy of the city and neighbourhood, together with a large number of the nobility and gentry of the county, anxious to testify their respect for his Lordship's character.

After the funeral, a meeting took place in the library of the cathedral, at which it was resolved unanimously that a durable monument should be erected, which would testify to future generations the respect and veneration felt throughout the diocese for the memory of the late excellent Bishop, who had given rise to, fostered and perfected so many useful institutions, having for their objects the

glory of God and the welfare of the diocese at large. As the education of the poor was the last great subject which occupied his thoughts, it was further resolved.—That a Training School should be erected by public subscription at Chichester, for the purpose of educating young men to act as masters of the different parochial and other schools throughout the county, and that such school should for ever be called "Bishop Otter's School." A Committee has been formed for carrying the plan into execution, of which the Earl of Chichester was elected Chairman, and the Rev. H. Foster, of Chichester, Secretary.

LOD GARVAGH.

Aug. 20. At Chalons sur Marne, on his way homewards from Wiesbaden, in his 62d year, the Right Hon. George Canning, Baron Garvagh, of Garvagh, co. Londonderry; Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derry, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

His Lordship was born Nov. 15, 1778, the only surviving son of Paul Canning, esq. of Garvagh, by Jane second daughter of Conway Spencer, esq. His father died in 1784, and his mother in 1825.

He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Sligo on a vacancy in June 1806, and again at the general election of that year, being then styled of South-hill Park, Berks.

Through the interest of his cousin, the Right Hon. George Canning, he was created a Peer of Ireland by patent dated Oct. 28, 1818; and appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Derry.

Lord Garvagh was twice married. His first alliance took place on the 13th July 1803 with Lady Georgiana Stewart, fourth daughter of Robert first Marquess of Londonderry; and her Ladyship died without issue Nov. 17, 1804. His Lordship married secondly, July 9, 1822, Rosabelle - Charlotte - Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Henry Bonham, esq. and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue a son and heir, Charles-Henry-Spencer-George now Lord Garvagh, born in 1826; a daughter, born in 1828; and another son, born in 1832.

His Lordship's body has been brought to England, and temporarily deposited in the Harrow-road cemetery, until some repairs shall have been completed in the family mausoleum at Londonderry.

SIR L. P. GLYN, BART.

July 28. At Bath, aged 37, Sir Lewen Powell Glyn, the third Baronet (1759).

He was the eldest son of the Rev. Sir George Glyn, Vicar of Ewell, Surrey,

by his second wife Catharine, youngest daughter and coheirress of the Rev. Gervas Powell, of Llanharan, co. Glamorgan; and was nephew to the late Sir Richard Carr Glyn, Alderman of London, who was created a Baronet in 1800.

He succeeded in the elder baronetcy (conferred on his grandfather Sir Richard Glyn, Alderman and banker of London, in 1759,) on the death of his father, Sept. 4, 1814; and was formerly best known in the sporting circles, being much attached to the amusements of the turf, and a constant attendant at Newmarket, and other races.

Having died unmarried, the title devolves on his only surviving brother, the Rev. George Lewen Glyn, now Vicar of Ewell.

COLONEL TORRENS.

Lately. In Baker-street, aged 56, Colonel Robert Torrens.

Colonel Torrens was a native of Ireland. He was appointed First Lieutenant in the Royal Marines at the age of fourteen, Nov. 18, 1797; and Captain July 26, 1806. In March 1811 he commanded the Marine garrison in the Isle of Anholt, where he succeeded in repulsing the Danes. He was promoted to the brevet rank of Major on the 12th of the ensuing month. He afterwards served in the Peninsula, where he was appointed Colonel of a Spanish Legion. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel in 1819, and to that of Colonel in 1837. His last employment was that of Major-General to her Majesty's troops in the East Indies.

Col. Torrens was the author of various publications, of which the titles are as follow:

The Economists refuted; or, an Inquiry into the nature and extent of the benefits conferred by Trade and Commerce. 1808. 8vo.

Celilia choosing a Husband; a Novel. 1809, two vols. 12mo.

The Victim of Intolerance; a Romance. 12mo.

An Essay on Money and Paper Currency. 1812. 12mo.

Thoughts on the Catholic Question. 1813. 8vo.

An Essay on the External Corn Trade. 1815. 8vo.

A Letter to the Earl of Liverpool on the State of the Agriculture of the United Kingdom. 1816. 8vo.

A Comparative Estimate of the effects which a continuance and a removal of the Restriction of Cash Payments are respectively calculated to produce; with Scriptures on Mr. Ricardo's proposal for ob-

taining a secure and economical Currency. 1819. 8vo.

An Essay on the Production of Wealth; with an Appendix, in which the principles of political economy are applied to the actual circumstances of the Country. 1821. 8vo.

An Essay on the External Corn Trade. 1826. 8vo.

Address to the Farmers of the United Kingdom on the low rates of profit in Agriculture and in Trade. 1831. 8vo.

Letters on Commercial Policy. 1833. 8vo.

On Wages and Combination. 1834. 8vo.

On the Colonization of South Australia. 1835. 8vo.

A Letter to Lord John Russell on the ministerial measure of establishing Poor Laws in Ireland. 1837. 8vo.

A Letter to Viscount Melbourne, on the causes of the recent derangement in the Money Market, and on Bank Reform. 1837. 8vo.

SIR J. W. WEDDERBURNE.

Aug. 13. Suddenly, of apoplexy, at Croney's tavern, Dublin, aged about 50, Sir James Webster Wedderburne, Knt.

Sir James Wedderburne was knighted by George the Fourth. His grandfather had been a baronet, but through an attainer in 1745 that distinction was not descendible to heirs.

He was entitled, under the Lord Chancellor's decree in the recent case of Wedderburne v. Wedderburne, to a fourth share of about 100,000*l.*, but his proportion was greatly encumbered by charges and liabilities. Indeed, it is not supposed that any division of the funds involved in the Wedderburne suit can take place for many years to come, the accounts to be gone into being of the most complicated nature.

Having expended his original property, Sir James Wedderburne has been known for years as unable to fulfil his wish to satisfy the claims which his want of income created, and he has undergone privations of the most painful kind. He quitted the army in 1811, shortly after his marriage with Lady Frances Annesley, daughter of the late Lord Mountnorris. He was at Bruxelles in 1815, but did not (as was lately stated in the papers) act as aide-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington on that or any other occasion; neither was he present at the engagement. His lameness was from paralysis, and not by a wound.

He married, Oct. 10, 1810, Lady Frances-Caroline Annesley, one of the younger daughters of Arthur first Earl

Mountnorris; and by her Ladyship, who died in Aug. 1837, he had several children.

ROBERT HEDGES EYRE, Esq.

June 15. At Macrome Castle, co. Cork, Robert Hedges Eyre, esq.

This gentleman was considered the chief leader of the Conservatives of the county Cork. He died possessed of immense wealth, which he has distributed amongst his nearest relatives, in the spirit of liberality, and with that sense of justice which characterised his honourable life. He has left the Macrome estate, including the castle, to the Hon. William-Henry White, second son of the Earl of Bantry, being ordered to take the name of Hedges under a penalty of forfeiture; the whole of the Galway property to the Rev. Robert Hedges Maunsell, of Fleak Priory, Killarney, son-in-law to Mr. Eyre Evans of Ashhill Towers, on his taking the name of Eyre; the Berehaven property to Lord Berehaven, son of the Earl of Bantry; and the Tipperary property to Mr. Robert White, of Glengariff. All these properties are strictly entailed.

WM. SELBY LOWNDES, Esq.

May 17. Aged 72, William Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon-hall, and Winslow, Buckinghamshire, formerly M.P. for that county, from 1807 to 1820.

Mr. Lowndes was descended from William Lowndes, esq. who was Secretary to the Treasury in 1652. He received the royal licence, dated the 15th July 1813, to take the name of Selby before Lowndes, in respect to the memory of Thomas Selby Lowndes, of Wavendon and Whaddon-hall, esq.

On the 26th May his body was deposited in the family vault, in Winslow church. In addition to the male members of his family and friends, a numerous and respectable tenantry united in paying their final tribute of respect and honour to one whose every act towards them had pre-eminently demanded their esteem.

M. DAUNOU.

Jan. 20. At the hotel de Soubise, Paris, (the depot of the National Archives,) in his 79th year, M. Pierre Claude Francois Daunou, Peer of France, Member of the Institute, Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, and Keeper-general of the Archives of the kingdom.

M. Daunou was born at Boulogne in 1761, the son of M. Pierre Daunou, a surgeon of that town. He was educated

in the college of the Oratorians of Boulogne, and was admitted a member of the Society of the Gratoire at Paris, Dec. 5, 1777. The three following years he spent in the study of Theology at Montmorency; from 1780 to 1783 he was a professor at the college of Troyes; the following year he taught logic at Soissons; and in 1785 philosophy at Boulogne. At the end of that year he was recalled to Montmorency, where he continued the same office, and subsequently held the chair of theology, until the breaking out of the revolution in 1789.

In 1787, M. Daunou first distinguished himself in literature, by an essay, "*De l'Influence de Boileau sur la Littérature Française*," which was crowned by the Academy of Nîmes, and was praised by La Harpe in his *Cours de Littérature*. In the following year the Academy of Berlin adjudged a prize to his essay on the origin, extent, and limits of Paternal Authority.

In Sept. 1792 he was elected to the National Convention by the department of the Pas de Calais. In that body he opposed the measure of bringing Louis XVI. to trial; but voted for his detention, and banishment on the conclusion of peace. He also was warmly in favour of granting him a respite. Some time after, having been one of those who protested against the violent proceedings of the Jacobins on the 1st of June, he was imprisoned for fourteen months, and would certainly have lost his head, but for the arrival of the 9th Thermidor. As soon as he resumed his seat in the Convention, he was appointed one of the members of the commission to draw up a new plan of a constitution, and for three months he was reporter to the commission. At the close of 1794 he was chosen Secretary of the Convention, and until the end of its sittings he continued an active member; and he was then elected one of the Council of Five Hundred, where he was equally distinguished by his strict integrity, sound information, moderation, and application to business.

He was charged by the Republic with the task of pronouncing the eulogium on General Hoche at the Champ des Mars; and in 1799 he was sent to Italy to organize the Roman republic in conjunction with Monge and Florent. On his return he was elected President of the Council of Five Hundred.

He was hostile to the revolution of the 18th Brumaire, by which Napoleon overthrew the Directorial government; and he consequently refused to take any share in drawing up the new laws, nor would he accept the post of Councillor of State.

He was, however, named a member of the Tribunal, in which capacity he delivered an harangue upon the glory of the victory of Marengo; and it was upon his motion that national honours were decreed to General Desaix. His notions of freedom, however, occasioned him to be excluded from the Tribunal before the suppression of that body, upon which his duties were confined to the office of librarian of the Pantheon. In Dec. 1804 he succeeded Camus as archivist of the Legislative body, and in 1807 he was made archivist of the Empire, and a member of the Legion of honour. In 1807 Napoleon appointed him Imperial Censor; but Daunou immediately wrote to the ministers, to declare he would never fill any such office. At the Restoration he lost his places, but became editor of the *Journal des Savants*, which he continued to conduct, and was a constant contributor until 1828. He was also enrolled in the Academy of Inscriptions, on its re-organization. In 1819 he was appointed to the professorship of History in the college of France, which he resigned in 1830. He was also elected, in the former year, to the Chamber of Deputies from Finisterre, and was there a strenuous opposer of all measures hostile to the freedom of the people. He was not re-elected in 1823; but afterwards sat again from 1828 to 1834.

On the revolution of 1830 he was restored to the offices he had lost at the Restoration; and he was recently elevated to the dignity of a Peer of France. He succeeded the illustrious Silvestre de Sacy as Perpetual Secretary of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres; and he also retained the editorship of the *Journal des Savants*.

M. Daunou was very laborious in his literary labours, though they were chiefly contributed to periodical works. Besides his juvenile essays before noticed, may be mentioned an Analysis of the different opinions on the Origin of Printing, read before the Academy in the year X; and an article on Guttemberg, inserted in the *Biographie des Hommes Utiles*; an historical essay on the Temporal Power of the Popes; and a series of Lectures on Ancient History. He wrote more than sixty articles in the *Biographie Universelle*, about 150 in the *Histoire Littéraire*, and 128 in the *Journal des Savants*: discussing in turn the several subjects of philology, literature, philosophy, morals, archaeology, numismatics, chronology; and the whole field of ancient and modern history, not only as relating to France, but to the greater part of Europe.

From an ample memoir of M. Daunois which appeared in the *Journal des Savants* for July, but which has come into our hands merely in time to correct the above, we add the following remarks on his character: "Those who know him only by his writings admired his vast learning, his pure and elegant style, teeming with the best traditions of the last age, and the justness of his political and literary opinions; but few could duly appreciate the simplicity of his manners, his rare modesty, his strict disinterestedness, and above all, that benevolence which, triumphing by degrees over his natural timidity, imparted to his exquisite politeness, all the charms of affability."

According to his express desire, his funeral was conducted without any state or ceremony, and no discourse was delivered at his grave. It is announced that a statue of M. Daunois will be erected in his native town of Boulogne.

PROFESSOR MÜLLER.

Aug. 1. At Athens, Professor Müller, of the University of Göttingen.

Carl Otfried Müller was born in 1797 at Brieg in Silesia, where his father was then stationed as army chaplain. Young Müller attended the gymnasium of that place, and in 1813 went to the university of Breslau, which he left in 1815 for that of Leipzig, and has since chiefly devoted himself to historical and philological investigations. His researches in mythology led to the publication of his first work, in 1817, under the title of "*Ægine-ticorum Liber*," which was the occasion of his being called in the same year to the Magdalenm at Breslau. While his public duties called upon him for the application of his time and talents to the ancient languages, he yet found leisure to engage in an analysis of the whole circle of mythology, with the view of disentangling the historical from the allegorical, and of preserving the right line between them, the former method of experimental research in the domain of the past having hitherto prevailed among the scholars of his native country. This attempt was given to the world in 1820, in his work "*Ueber Orchomenos und die Minyer*," which forms the first volume of his "*Geschichte Hellen. Stämme und Städte*." By the advice of Heeren, and at Böckh's recommendation, he was called to Göttingen, in 1819, to fill the chair of Archaeology, and shortly after, that of the Archaeology of Art. A residence in Dresden in the autumn of 1819, and a journey to France, and England in 1822, afforded him the requisite opportunities of observation.

Yet, in Müller's estimation, the Archaeology of Art presented but a one-sided means of viewing antiquity. Ancient art afforded but one source of knowledge; while the great object of all his investigations was to obtain a systematic knowledge, impressed with all the warmth of individuality, of antiquity as a whole. His work "*Die Dorier*," (published at Breslau in 1824, and translated into English, at Oxford, in 1826,) which forms the second and third volumes of his "*Geschichte Hellen. Stämme*," was intended to shew the connected and efficient nature of a Grecian race, expressed and exhibited in all departments of human activity. The favourable reception which this work experienced determined the author on a closer investigation of the structure which he had raised, on which account he deferred the continuation relating to Athens to a later period. It was just on this part of his work that he was indefatigably engaged, and at Athens itself, that the hand of death arrested him in the midst of his career.

But we are anticipating the progress of events in the life of this indefatigable scholar. In his "*Prolegomena zu einer wissenschaftliche Mythologie*," (Göttingen, 1825,) he turned his attention again to mythology, and endeavoured to lead philologists to a right apprehension of the myths of past ages, by a course of investigation resting on examples and inductions collected from the undisputed domain of history. His other principal works are "*Ueber die Wohnsitze, die Abstammung und die ältere Geschichte des makedonischen Volkes*," (Berlin, 1825); "*Die Etrusker*," (2 vols. 8vo. Breslau, 1828); and the "*Handbuch der Archäologie der Kunst*," (Breslau, 1830,) and a second edition in 1835—the first work in this department, corresponding with the progress made in it in our times, and well deserving to be translated into English. His work on the Eumenides of Æschylus, as has been well observed by the English translator, is an admirable specimen of the author's searching and comprehensive spirit of inquiry, and claims the attention of every person who would fully understand the Drama of Æschylus in general, as well as have a thorough perception of the peculiar beauties and train of ideas which characterize the tragedy of the Eumenides. Besides all these more elaborate compositions, he published many important dissertations, of which we only recollect "*Minervæ Palladis sacra et ædem in arce Athenarum illustravit*," &c. (Göttingen, 1820); and "*De 'hædise vita et operibus*," (1827); and contributed large

ly to periodical works and foreign public cations.

Viewing his works altogether, and reflecting on the extent of his professorial labours, and the ease he bestowed on them, we cannot but express our admiration at the rare union we witness in him of diligence and zeal, of extensive and sharp-sighted learning, by which at so early an age he has accomplished so much, and gained a name amongst the most eminent modern scholars and historians.—(*Oxford Herald*.)

Professor Müller was taken ill some days before his death at Delphi, where he exposed himself very much to the sun, copying inscriptions for hours together, during the heat of the day. He had made an excavation along the polygonal wall, which supports the basement of the great temple, by which he had discovered a number of new and long inscriptions. He likewise discovered some subterraneous chambers under the site of the temple, but he was unable to extend his excavations, as they were under the houses of the peasants. The foundation of his illness, however, was laid by his over-exerting himself at Athens, in copying the modern plan of Athens by the architects. He was buried on the summit of the little hill above the Academy. This was the idea of the council of the Athenian University. He intended, on his return to Germany, to commence his great work on the General History of Greece, which was to have been preceded by a topographical description of the country by Mr. Curtius, for which Müller would have constructed the maps and given his aid. He had already made many curious discoveries and observations, which it is to be hoped will be given by Dr. Schoell or Mr. Curtius in an account of their journey.

BARON ALFRED DRYDEN.

July 21. At the Hotwells tavern, Bristol Hotwells, aged 45, Baron Alfred Dryden.

We are induced to preserve the following autobiographic narrative of this unfortunate individual, inasmuch as he was a person of some distinction in the prosperous part of his career, and from his name we should conclude he was of English descent. It is a history of that nature in which "truth is stranger than fiction."

"My father, Alfred Dryden, was lieutenant of artillery in the republican army of Italy, under Bonaparte. He married my mother in 1795, and on the 12th of June, 1796, I was born in Paris, where I was brought up under the care of

my mother and grandmother, who were both on terms of intimacy with Madame de Beauharnois, afterwards Madame Bonaparte, and subsequently Empress Josephine, and, owing to this circumstance, was a constant visitor at the palace, where the First Consul and his wife were very kind to me. Bonaparte, becoming Emperor in 1804, made my father (who was then Lieutenant-Colonel) Colonel and Baron of the empire; and I was not forgotten by their Majesties, for I was sent as a pupil to a military college, with a full purse (that is to say, free of expense). My father followed the Emperor to the battle of Austerlitz, and, being severely wounded, he was sent back to Paris, and appointed vice-governor of the imperial stables, an office corresponding with that of deputy grand master of the horse in England. Every prospect was then bright for my family—a lucrative situation for my father, the private friendship of the Empress for my mother, and the favour of the Emperor for all of us.

"When Napoleon established the military school of cavalry at St. Germain, I was then 10 years of age, and was sent to it as a free pupil. I had the good fortune of making some progress in my education, and was duly noticed by the Emperor, who frequently visited the establishment. There I remained till I was near 15 years of age, and after seeing the second marriage of the Emperor with Maria Louisa of Austria, and the christening of the King of Rome, on the 1st of May, 1811, I left the school, losing all the advantages I should have reaped from it had I remained till I was 18, and entered a regiment of light cavalry as a private, on the 5th of May, 1811. I joined the dépôt three days afterwards, remained there six months, and joined the regiment, then in winter quarters at Stralsund, in Sweden. I was made a corporal on my arrival, and, when the Emperor reviewed us, previous to our going to Russia, I was made a serjeant, and at the battle of Borodino I rose to the rank of lieutenant. We then entered Moscow, where I was mounting guard at the Kremlin on that disastrous night when the Governor Rostopchin let loose all the convicts, who, infuriated by vengeance and strong liquors, too strictly followed the instructions of the Governor, and set fire to every part of the city. Then began our retreat under a frost of 19 degrees of Reaumur below zero. Deprived of food and shelter, our soldiers threw down their arms and perished upon the road; there was no longer any discipline observed in the army, and we resembled more a flock of sheep without a

shepherd than that brilliant army crossing the frontiers of Poland to invade Russia. We came to Borzoff, where we met with our corps of reserve, commanded by Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, and we effected the crossing of the Berezina, in spite of the 40,000 Russians, who were on the opposite side, and had blown up the bridge. I was wounded in the action, and Napoleon made me a Knight of the Legion of Honour. I effected my retreat towards Prussia in the best way I could. I had procured a sledge with three Russian ponies, and was so far comfortable, but for 53 days I did not see a bit of bread, and, had it not been for some sugar I procured by chance, I should, like many thousands, have perished on the road. We reached Wilna, on the frontiers of Poland, where the treasury of the army was abandoned, and plundered by both French and Russian soldiers. My man got two bags of gold, with which we bought a lot of provisions, which lasted till we came to Königsberg, in old Prussia. There we expected to meet with a friendly reception; but General Yorck, who commanded the corps of Prussians, and formed part of our last reserve, passed over to the Russians, and the whole of Prussia rose in a mass against us. I narrowly escaped several times being murdered at the houses where I was billeted, so at last I was obliged to travel day and night, stopping only at some miserable public-house on the road to get refreshment for ourselves and horses; but neither myself or my man kept watch whilst the other was asleep, so as to be prepared against treachery. At last we arrived in Saxony, where the inhabitants received us with the greatest kindness, and paid us every attention our distressed state required; then some order was restored, a place of rendezvous was named for each regiment, and the men as they arrived joined their respective corps. Of our regiment only 11 officers and 117 men escaped out of 1,460 who went to Russia. With a detachment coming from France, and some horses we received from Hanover, we mustered 140, and entered the next campaign of Lutzen and Butzen. I was raised to the rank of captain, and, although still suffering from my wounds, I took the field and was present at all the engagements which took place up to the armistice of July, 1813. On the 15th of August following the armistice ended, and we fought the battle of Leignitz on the Oder, and began again to retreat until we fought the battle of Leipzig, on the 18th of October, when our regiment, which had been reinforced to the number of 630, was reduced,

after the battle, to 5 officers and 100 men. Young as I was, I now found myself the oldest officer remaining, and consequently took the command. On the 19th Napoleon saw the fragments of our regiment commanded by his young friend, and I was raised to the rank of Major. At the battle of Hanau, on the 2nd of December following, I was created an officer of the Legion of Honour, and on the 4th we crossed the Rhine at Mainz. We then retreated towards France, and I was engaged in all the battles fought by Napoleon in person, being then attached to his Majesty as aide-de-camp.

"I rose to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at the battle of Brienne, where Napoleon had been educated, and where we fought with such courage and constancy that, after the castle had been taken and retaken nine times in the course of the day, it remained in our possession, and the Emperor was able to sleep in it. At the battle of Montebello Napoleon was kind enough to express his satisfaction of my conduct, telling me, 'I regret much that you are not old enough, according to my own regulations, to have the rank of Colonel conferred upon you, but I shall not forget you.' The last event of that campaign was the emperor taking leave of the army, and abdicating in favour of his son at Fontainebleau. Your Government then brought us the Bourbons, and it was the downfall of my family, who, from a state of affluence and comfort, passed suddenly to a state of poverty; my father was deprived of his situation, I was put on the half-pay, and we retired into the country to live upon our scanty means. In the course of a few months the Government of Louis XVIII. offered a sum of money as a compensation for their half-pay to all the officers who would accept it. I availed myself of the opportunity, and by so doing was not obliged to take the oath of allegiance to the Bourbons.

"We were living quietly in the neighbourhood of Lyons, when, on the 12th of March, 1815, I heard of Napoleon having landed in France, after his escape from Elba. I hastened to join him, with as many friends as I could assemble, and we arrived in Grenoble on the same day. Labedoyere opened the gates to him. I then re-assumed my duty as aide-de-camp to the Emperor, and never left him until the 20th, when we arrived at night in Paris. The next morning, at six o'clock, Napoleon reviewed the army, and I was made a Colonel, and the command of a regiment was given to me, with orders to march on that very day towards the frontiers of Belgium, and the Emperor addressed me thus:—Baron Dryden, I

• confer upon you the rank of Colonel, as a reward for your past services; and I shall not forget the new proof you have given me of your devotion. Farewell; we shall meet again." I need not say one word about the battle of Waterloo; suffice it to say, that after the return of the Bourbons I was obliged to leave my native land, and take refuge in America, to escape being shot, as was the case with Marshal Ney and Colonel Labedoyere, who were foolish enough to think that the Bourbons did possess one single generous feeling. I landed at New Orleans, and after endeavouring for five months to procure employment, my resources being exhausted, I applied, through a brother officer, who was aide-de-camp to Bolivar, for a commission in his army. I was successful, and served for six years, until, being severely wounded, I was obliged to relinquish the military life, having earned many blows but not one dollar. I then went to Boston, where I obtained the situation of French teacher in an academy. I remained there a few years, and left for Baltimore, where I was employed, first as an attorney's clerk, and afterwards with a corn merchant. I was then happy enough; I had a comfortable house, and a little cash in hand. At that time (1835) a will was deposited in my hands for security; a young woman, to whom I was to have been married in the course of three months, got acquainted with a young man who thought himself deprived of his right by that will; a criminal connection took place between them, and he persuaded her to try to get possession of the will, but it was rather a difficult undertaking, for I kept it in a strong box lined with iron, and the keys of it never left me. However, they took advantage of my being ill, and on the 27th of March they administered to me, in some coffee, eight ounces of opium; and, thinking it would have killed me, they took the will, and robbed me of all the property they could lay their hands upon; however, the excessive quantity of poison saved my life, and after keeping it for eighteen hours, my stomach rejected it, but it made a fatal impression on my constitution, and I have not since enjoyed good health. To add to my misfortunes, one of my countrymen, who had been implicated in the conspiracy of Fieschi, and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, made his escape to America; and, coming to Baltimore in the greatest distress, he applied to me for assistance, which I readily gave him. Subsequently, an amnesty was granted by Louis Philippe, but he could not avail himself of it, not having the means of paying for his passage to France. In August last I took the resolution of re-

turning to my native country, and ending my days quietly at Lyons; my false friend then begged of me, upon his knees, to take him with me, promising that, on our arrival in France, he would repay me all the money I should advance for him. I yielded, and we landed at Liverpool in October last. We left for London, visiting Manchester and Birmingham; and, on our way to Oxford, I was taken to seriously ill at Cheltenham, that I was obliged to stop in that town; and while I was in bed, in a state of insensibility, the miserable wretch robbed me of 40*l.* in gold, several valuable trinkets, and two trunks, containing a bag of 750 dollars, and other property to a large amount. I was left so destitute that I was obliged to leave part of my clothes for the payment of my rent. Getting a little better, I came to Bristol on the 16th of January last, since which time I have been constantly ill, and living on the contents of my portmanteau. Now all my resources are exhausted; I am lying on a bed of sickness in the Bristol Infirmary; and, to crown all my past misfortunes, a 10*l.* note of the Bank of England, which was sent to me in two halves, has been stolen by some person applying in my name to the Post-office, and I am deprived of this last resource.

"God, in his mercy, sent me to your house, where I found friends; and, whatever may be my future fate, I shall say God's will be done; and may He pour his blessing on yourself and your family.

"I should have told you that my father died of a broken heart in 1817, and my dear mother in 1821, without my receiving their blessing.

"Now allow me to express my gratitude for your kindness; and, in the hope that you will excuse my English style of writing,—I remain, with respect, your most devoted and obedient servant,

"BARON A. DRYDEN.

"To Mrs. —, High-street, Bristol."

This narrative was written by its unfortunate author on the 27th of April to a lady in Bristol, by whom his wants had been relieved. On the 30th of July he came a stranger to the Hotwells tavern, and the next morning committed suicide by hanging himself. On searching his clothes, which were all good and clean, 7*s.* in money was found, and nothing else but a new spike gimblet. The jury returned a verdict of "Lunacy," and the body was interred in Clifton lower churchyard.

COUNT ANASTASE DUNIN.

This chivalrous, but ill-fated Pole, was one of the two individuals drowned at

Boulogne on the occasion of the late attempt of Prince Louis Napoleon on that coast.

He belonged to a family whose name occurs frequently and conspicuously in the annals of Poland, and whose celebrity in the battle field and at the council board reaches to the remotest ages of her history. In our days it has become additionally endeared to Poland by the noble and dignified stand, which his uncle, the Archbishop of Posen, has made in defence of the religion of his forefathers.

From his earliest youth, his devotion, his endowments, and his active and gallant disposition, procured him a noble and perilous share in all the struggles of the Poles to overthrow the yoke of foreign domination. At the revolution of the 29th. of Nov. 1830, he was nominated a captain, but he declined that, and preferred entering as a private the ranks of a corps then forming under the orders of the brave General Dzwiericki. He subsequently rose to the rank of a captain, and the bulletins of the battles of Hoczek, Nowawics, Pulawy, Konskawola, Kurow, and Boremel brought his name honourably forward. Upon the termination of the struggle he went to Paris; and whilst there still devoted his time and labour to the cause of his dear country. From a gallant soldier and zealous co-operator in Dzwiericki's memorable campaign, he became its historian: and when some of the Poles left France and entered Switzerland in a body, he came to England for the purpose of obtaining assistance for them. He succeeded beyond expectation, and his success was due mainly to his own exertions and personal qualities, which subsequently secured him a hearty welcome when he, himself, was obliged to seek refuge in England, in 1836, as one of those who, at the request of the Russian Ambassador, were expelled from France for having formed themselves into a body called the Confederation. Ever since that time up to the period of the unfortunate expedition of Prince Louis Napoleon he resided here. He was born on the 6th of August, 1802, and therefore completed his 38th year on the day of his death.

THOMAS SIMPSON, ESQ.

In our Magazine for June, p. 630, it was related that the North-West Passage, so long sought after by adventurous navigators, had at length been discovered by two young men belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company. It is now our duty to record the melancholy fate of one of the discoverers. It appears that after their

return to York Factory (the principal depôt of the Hudson's Bay Company), Mr. Simpson, accompanied by Mr. Bird, Mr. Legros, and twenty or thirty of the colonists, set out for England. About the 28th of June the party had reached Turtle river, where they encamped for the night. Mr. Simpson had, from the beginning of the journey, exhibited occasional symptoms of mental hallucination, and on the evening above mentioned he had continued to push on until a late hour at night, and even then his feverish state of excitement deprived him of nourishment or rest. When they stopped, and while in the act of encamping, Mr. Simpson turned suddenly round, and shot Mr. Bird through the heart, and before the astounded party could fly from the presence of the madman, he discharged the other barrel, and mortally wounded Mr. Legros. It appears the party had separated, and when he committed the murder on his companions there were only two more present, one of them a son of Legros, who immediately fled a short distance. The dying father earnestly implored Simpson to permit his son to return and embrace him before he should die; which he agreed to, and beckoned them back, saying there was nothing to fear. On their return, Simpson accused Legros of conspiring with Bird, and asked him whether it was not their intention to assassinate him that night; the dying man said it was, but on being interrogated a second time, he denied having any intention or design of such a deed, and shortly after he expired. Simpson then ordered the two men to bridle their horses, and prepare to return with him to the settlement, but no sooner were they mounted than they dashed off in quest of the main body, and overtook them about eighteen miles a-head. They all returned in the morning, and when they had reached within 200 yards of the camp, they got a glimpse of Simpson at the door of his tent, and immediately afterwards heard the report of a gun. Supposing that he was determined to carry out the work of destruction which he had begun, they attempted to intimidate him by firing three volleys in the direction of the camp, and then approached it cautiously. When they came up they found their commander weltering in his blood, and on closer examination found that he had literally blown his head to pieces! "Far in the wild, unknown to public view," were the three bodies committed to the same grave by their companions, who then pursued their route with feelings more easily conceived than described. The party arrived at St. Peter's about the 1 of July, in possession of the im-

- important papers and other property belonging to the ill-fated Simpson.

Mr. Simpson had been, for the last four years actively engaged in the prosecution of those discoveries which have immortalized his name. He allowed himself no relaxation, summer or winter, from the labours necessary for the accomplishment of the great object of his ambition. So bent was he on this enterprise, that he made a tender of his life and his own fortune to the Hudson's Bay Company in order to complete the survey of Boothia Felix, and the great bay of islands stretching eastward to the Straits of the Fury and Hecla, should there be any demur as to the expense and difficulty of the undertaking. Unfortunately for him, he knew not that instructions had been sent out appointing him to the command of the expedition which his ardent imagination had invested with so much interest. In ignorance of this appointment, and fearful of losing another season, he was on his way to England for the purpose of laying his plans personally before the Directors, and prevailing upon them to embrace his views, when his reason gave way under the excitement occasioned by the anxieties of his position, and the great fatigue and want of rest to which he had exposed himself during the part of the journey which had been accomplished.

It has been stated that Mr. Simpson and Mr. Dease both set out together for England, and were striving to outrun each other in the race of preferment. There is not the least foundation for this statement, for there was no rivalry between these two gentlemen. Mr. Dease, though the senior of Mr. Simpson, always acknowledged that the success of their expedition was mainly owing to the rare combination of talents and qualifications possessed by his younger associate, and was not on his way to England when these dreadful events occurred, but was returning with his family to Canada, of which he is a native.

Mr. Simpson was about 32 years of age, and went to Hudson's Bay in 1829. He was a native of Dingwall, in Ross-shire, and had received a liberal education, having been intended for the Church. While prosecuting his studies at Queen's College, Aberdeen, he greatly distinguished himself, both by the regularity of his conduct and his attainments in the various branches of literature and science to which his studies were directed. No man could be better prepared for the arduous duties which devolve upon a discoverer in the Arctic regions, and very few possessed the natural qualifications

for such pursuits in an equal degree. His constitution was robust, and his activity extreme. No obstacles could daunt his courage, or subdue his energy and perseverance. To these qualities were added an amiable and obliging disposition, which made him a general favourite, and that generous love of fame which usually accompanies superior talents. He had been promoted to the rank of Chief Trader by the Hudson Bay Company, and would, had he lived, have risen to the highest distinction which they can bestow, as they entertained the strongest sense of the many valuable qualities which he possessed.

J. W. PARKINS, ESQ.

April 12. At New York, Joseph Wilfred Parkins, esq.

This gentleman in the year 1819-20 served the office of High Sheriff of London and Middlesex, and for some years after made himself conspicuous in various eccentric ways, and was generally known by the title of Ex-Sheriff Parkins.

He went out to India a poor boy, and returned a wealthy man, and, with all his whimsicalities, he was not unmindful of the wants of the poor.

He made two unsuccessful efforts to represent the freemen of Carlisle in Parliament, and many are the burgesses in that ancient city who remember his follies on those occasions. The annals of electioneering, complete as they are with tomfooleries, can scarcely produce their parallel. The relations of the ex-sheriff in Carlisle are all in poor circumstances, and, as his property is to be divided amongst them, according to his bequest, his death will be a God-send to them. The New York papers state that he has left 300,000 francs in the French funds, and 20,000*l.* in the hands of Messrs. Stone and Sons, his agents in London.

He went to America about fifteen years ago, and was not less eccentric there than at home.

In his last illness he was as irritable as ever. He was at the house of Mr. Best, hatter, in Newark, and Dr. Darcy attended him. One day he refused to take some medicine, and next day he denied doing so. Dr. Darcy said, "I can prove you did." "Prove!" said the sheriff, "prove,—you can prove anything in this country." He made his will, leaving his property to his nephews and nieces, it is believed, as he said he had no sister living. He told those around him to send his body to England, to be buried by the side of his father and mother, in Carlisle church-yard.

MR. G. E. INMAN.

Sept. 26. Aged 95, Mr. George Ellis Inman.

This gentleman, who suddenly put a period to his existence in St. James's Park, had been for some time a contributor to various periodicals, besides being the author of several popular ballads. For the last year he had been occasionally subject to fits of mental suffering and excitement, induced by over study and physical stimulant, the latter only to a very moderate extent. He repeatedly declared to his friends that he did not know what was the matter with him, but that for some months he had found he possessed no control over his actions, and that he thought he should destroy himself. For six weeks previous to this fatal act he had been in the habit of taking opium, and for four days before Saturday had been wandering about the streets of London, and the suburbs of Gravesend, Greenwich, &c. and absenting himself from his place of business, (as clerk to Messrs. Borneau and Co. wine-merchants in Crutched-friars,) without any ostensible object or motive. Almost the last money in his possession was spent in the purchase of the pistol, &c. with which he destroyed himself. His friends had intended to send him for a few weeks into the country, in order that fresh air and quietness might restore his health. To this unfortunate young man, in 1837, a medal was awarded by the Melodists' Club, for the words of a song entitled "The days of yore," which were set to music by John Parry, jun. and gained the prize of the value of ten guineas in 1838. Mr. Inman was also the writer of the national song, "St. George's flag of England," composed by Mr. Blewitt, to whom the same club awarded its prize of 15 guineas on the 25th of June last. Mr. Inman also wrote the song, "Sweet Mary mine," (composed by J. Parry, jun.) which Madame Stockhausen and Miss Birch rendered very popular last season at numerous concerts.

The day before his death, letter, dated Gravesend, was received from him, containing a 25s. bill of exchange, which he might have got cashed if he had chosen. He was not a gambler, and had not embroiled any of his employers' property. He had not been married, and was attached to no female. He was a well-educated man, and spoke three or four languages. Verdict—"Temporary Insanity."

JOHN COCKERILL, Esq.

June 19. At Warraw, aged 49, John Cockerill, esq. of Lidge.

Mr. Cockerill was born on the 5th of April, 1790, in the village of Hastings, in the county of Lancaster. At the age of 19 his father sent him to Verviers, where he had settled a few years after the birth of his son John, who was one day to acquire a reputation extending beyond the bounds of Europe.

Mr. Cockerill has left no children. The *Commerce Belge* states that his will has been opened, and gives the following as the principal clauses. Mrs. Cockerill is appointed universal legatee, with the whole of the property for her life. At her death, after the deduction of legacies to each of his natural heirs, the property is to go to his brother, Mr. William Cockerill; and in the event of his death without issue, it is to belong to the nephews and nieces, with the exception of the concern at Liège, which is left to M. Barthold Suremond, his nephew by marriage, on condition of his keeping it up under the firm of Charles, James, and John Cockerill. The executors are Mr. William Cockerill, M. de Suremond, sen. and M. Grenville.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. J. Clarke, Rector of St. Catharine's, Upper Canada.

The Rev. R. Miller, Rector of Newtown Hamilton, Armagh.

The Rev. G. F. Molineux, B.A. Prebendary of Wolverhampton, Rector of Ryton, Shropshire, and Perpetual Curate of Acton Trussell, Staffordshire. He was instituted to the former living in 1798, and to the latter in 1806.

At Dungannon, aged 39, the Rev. Thomas Murray, for many years Curate of Ballygawley, co. Tyrone.

At Walsham-le-Willows, Suffolk, aged 58, the Rev. Arthur Rogers, for 24 years Perpetual Curate of Saplinton, Suffolk, in the patronage of the Duke of Grafton.

At St. Allen, near Truro, the Rev. Edward Tippet, Vicar of that parish. He was of King's college, Cambridge, M.A. 1802, and was collated to his living by the Bishop of Exeter in 1833.

July 10. At Great Stainton, Durham, aged 72, the Rev. Daniel Mitford Esq., Rector of that parish and Vicar of Sedburgh. His paternal name was Peacock. He was formerly Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Senior Wrangler and 1st Smith's prizeman in 1791, M.A. 1794; was presented to Sedburgh in 1798 by his college, and to Great Stainton by Lord Chancellor Eldon in

1838. He exchanged the name of Peacock for that of Cuet, on the death, in Feb. last, of his elder brother the Rev. William Cuet, Rector of Danby Wiske, Yorkshire, who had previously taken it. His son, a Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, died in 1828. His youngest sister, Harriet, has since died at Danby rectory, near Northallerton, on the 19th Sept. aged 68.

Aug. 3. Aged 80, the Rev. Robert Proctor, for thirty-five years Perpetual Curate of Hornby, Lancashire.

Aug. 5. The Rev. A. Hunnam, Curate of Uphall, Cumberland.

Aug. 10. At Pudleston Court, Hereford, aged 79, the Rev. John Wood Dupps, Rector of Pudleston, one of the six Divinity Lecturers in the church of Beomyard, and an active magistrate. He was of Christchurch, Oxford, M.A. 1786; and was instituted to the rectory of Pudleston, which was in his own patronage, in 1823.

Aug. 13. At Beccles, aged 53, the Rev. John Waldron Crabbe, Perpetual Curate of Great and Little Glemham, Suffolk; one of the sons of the late Rev. George Crabbe, the Poet. He was of Caius college, Cambridge, B.A. 1811, M.A. 1814.

Aug. 15. Aged 50, the Rev. John Southcomb, Curate of St. Wenn, near St. Columb, Cornwall. He was discovered in his bed-room quite dead, with his throat cut, having some time before shown evident signs of derangement. A verdict of insanity was returned.

Aug. 16. At Bournemouth, aged 67, the Rev. Francis Baker, Rector of Wily, Wilts, and Vicar of Combe Biset with West Harnham. He was presented to Combe Biset in 1803, by the Rev. Charles Elkins as Prebendary of Combe in the cathedral church of Salisbury; and to Wily by the Earl of Pembroke in 1827.

Aug. 18. Aged 75, the Rev. Stevenson M'Gill, D.D. Professor of Divinity in the university of Glasgow. He was ordained at Eastwood, Sept. 8. 1791, inducted to Zion church, Oct. 19, 1797, and appointed Professor of Divinity in 1814.

Aged 80, the Rev. John Noble, Vicar of Frisby, Leicestershire, to which parish he was presented by the King in 1796.

Aug. 19. At his house, Hall Place, Beaconsfield, aged 66, the Rev. William Musgrave Bradford, Rector of Hedsor, Buckinghamshire, and a magistrate of that county. He was of Christ church, Oxford, M.A. 1798; and was instituted to Hedsor in 1814.

The Rev. Edward Edwards, of Ellesmere. He has bequeathed £300 ster-

ling, to be invested in the funds, and the dividend for ever paid to the poor of the townships of Ellesmere and Lower Ridge. He has also left £100 to the Shrewsbury Infirmary, besides other charitable donations. His charities when living were extensive, but private.

Aug. 20. At Ridgwell, Essex, the Rev. Rayson Mandell, Vicar of that parish. He was of Catherine hall, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1838, M.A. 1835; and was presented to his living by that Society in 1837.

Aug. 21. Aged 71, the Rev. Edward Chace, Rector of St. Mary Arches, Exeter, and one of the Priests Vicars of the cathedral. He was of St. Peter's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, and was collated to the rectory of St. Mary Arches in Exeter in 1815, by Bishop Peilham.

At Bedwell park, near Hatfield, the Rev. J. W. Carr, Perpetual Curate of Southborough, Kent.

Aug. 27. Aged 86, the Rev. John Greenwood, for 25 years Master of the Free Grammar-school at Walton-le-Dale, in the parish of Blackburn, Lancashire.

Aug. 28. At Bath, the Rev. Henry Thickness Woodington, Vicar of Hampton in Arden, Warwickshire. He was formerly a Fellow Commoner of Emanuel college, Cambridge; and was presented to his vicarage in 1826, by the Trustees of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital at Warwick.

Aug. 29. At Ravensdale, Lincolnshire, aged 86, the Rev. John Parkinson, D.D. Rector of Brocklesby, Lincolnshire, and of Fittleton, Wilts. He was matriculated a scholar of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, in 1770; afterwards elected a Fellow of Magdalene; proceeded M.A. 1777, B.D. 1786, D.D. 1798; was presented to Brocklesby in 1785 by Lord Yarborough, and to Fittleton by the President and Fellows of Magdalene college in 1797. The Rev. J. P. Wilson, M.A. now a Fellow of Magdalene, is his nephew.

Sept. 1. Aged 79, the Rev. William Raiffen, Rector of Bywell St. Andrew's, Northumberland, to which church he was presented in 1829, by T. W. Beaumont, esq.

At Woodhall, near Howden, aged 83, the Rev. W. Hopper, B.A. Curate of the parish church of Howden.

Sept. 2. At Haden-hill, the Rev. George Barra, for upwards of forty years Curate of Rowley Regis, Staffordshire. He was of Magdalen college, Cambridge, B.A. 1799, M.A. 1802.

Sept. 5. At Poisted, aged 74, the Rev. John Whitmore, for forty-five years Rec-

tor of that parish. He was formerly of Jesus college, Cambridge, B.A. 1788, M.A. 1792.

Sept. 8. At the house of his father-in-law, Dublin, of consumption, in the prime of life, the Rev. *B. Woods*, M.A.

Sept. 9. At Ruspur, Sussex, the Rev. *Thomas Smith*, for many years Curate of that parish, M.A. of Queen's college, Oxford, and eldest son of Thomas Smith, esq. of Saffron Walden.

Sept. 12. At his residence in the Minister-yard, Lincoln, aged 33, the Rev. *George Barton*, M.A. of Brazenose college, Oxford.

Sept. 17. The Rev. *John Foster*, for 33 years Perpetual Curate of Tossett in Gisburne, Yorkshire, in the patronage of Lord Ribblesdale.

Sept. 18. At Albaro, aged 36, the Rev. *George Oakes Miller*, Rector of Milton, Northamptonshire, and his Majesty's Chaplain at Genoa. He was instituted to the rectory of Milton or Middleton Malzor on his own petition as patron in 1830.

Sept. 19. At Wisbech, aged 91, the Rev. *John Tyson*, late of Terrington St. John, and for many years Curate of Islington, Norfolk.

Sept. 23. At Ross, from the effects of an accident in the upsetting of a coach, aged 52, the Rev. *Arthur Matthews*, B.D. Canon Residentiary of Hereford, Vicar of Linton and of Wolhope with Townhope and Fawley, Herefordshire; and senior Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford. He was the fourth son of the late Col. Matthews, of Belmont near Hereford; graduated M.A. 1811, B.D. 1818; was presented to Linton in 1812 by St. John's college, Oxford; was collated to the prebendal stall of Little Wittington in Hereford cathedral in 1831 by Bishop Huntingford; and was presented to Wolhope in the same year by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford. He was an excellent scholar, an able public speaker, and in politics a decided conservative.

Aged 66, the Rev. *William Tolburt Staines*, Vicar of Aylesford, Kent. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1797 as first Senior Optime, M.A. 1800, and was presented to Aylesford by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester in 1832.

Sept. 25. At Exeter, aged 43, the Rev. *Charles Wandbrough Henning*, late Curate of Stogumber, Somersetshire. He was of Queen's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1822, M.A. 1822.

Sept. 28. At Chudleigh, Devon, aged, 88, the Rev. *Gilbert Burrington*, for fifty-five years Vicar of that parish, also Rector of Woodleigh, and a Prebendary

of Exeter; and for many years an active magistrate of the county. He was of Balliol college, Oxford, M.A. 1777; and son, we presume, of Gilbert Burrington, of Balliol, M.A. 1747; was presented to Chudleigh in 1785 by the feoffee of the advowson; and collated to his prebendal stall in 1798.

Aged 60, the Rev. *G. H. Langdon*, Rector of Burleston cum Athelhampton, Dorsetshire, (in the patronage of the Hon. W. T. L. P. Wellesley,) to which he was instituted in 1818.

Sept. 29. The Rev. *James Hamilton*, Rector of Stapleford Abbot's, Essex, and Vicar of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1800, M.A. 1808; was presented to the vicarage of Hackington in 1828, by the Archbishop of Canterbury; to Stapleford Abbot's in 1829, by the Lord Chancellor; and was in the latter year appointed one of the Six Preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

At Lexden, Essex, in his 70th year, the Rev. *George Preston*, Rector of that parish, and Vicar of Briston in Norfolk. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795; was instituted to Briston (in his own patronage) in 1803, and to Lexden in 1804.

Oct. 3. At his father's residence in Halifax, aged 27, the Rev. *Samuel Gooch*, Perpetual Curate of Alverthorp, in the parish of Wakefield; and brother to the Rev. J. H. Gooch, Head Master of Heath school.

At Dingley, Northamptonshire, aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Griffin*, for sixty-four years Rector of that parish, and Rector of Droughton in the same county, and the senior magistrate of the counties of Leicester and Northampton. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.A.; was instituted to Dingley in 1797, and to Droughton in 1790. He was a great proficient in mechanical pursuits.

At Sheffield, aged 78, the Rev. *Francis Parker*, for thirty-three years Perpetual Curate of Dore, Derbyshire, in the patronage of Earl Fitz William. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, as 6th Senior Optime; M.A. 1799.

Oct. 5. At Stapleford Abbot's rectory, Essex, aged 45, the Rev. *Joseph Stanfield*. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1822.

Oct. 9. The Rev. *Thomas Darby*, Rector of the united churches of Spanby and Swaynton, Lincolnshire, to which he was presented in 1828 by Mrs. Knapp.

Oct. 10. At Bayswater, aged 66, the Rev. *John Hoskyns Abrahall*, late of Badgworth, Somerset.

In his 60th year, the Rev. *Nathaniel Humphrey*, Rector of Thorpe Mandeville, Northamptonshire. He was a son of the Rev. *Peter Humphrey*, formerly Rector of that parish; and grandson of the Rev. *Nathaniel Humphrey*, also Rector from 1727 to 1745. He was matriculated of Lincoln college, Oxford, in 1796, graduated B.A. 1801, M.A. 1806, and was presented to his living in the latter year by his brother *Robert Fargiter Humphrey*, esq. He published in 1802, "A Poetical Sketch, with other Poems," 8vo. (See the epitaphs of this family in Baker's Northamptonshire, i. 724.)

Oct. 19. Aged 76, the Rev. *Samuel Heyrick*, Rector of Brampton-by-Dingley, Northamptonshire, and Chaplain to the Earl of Lonsdale. He was the second son of John Heyrick, gent. Town Clerk of Leicester from 1764 to 1794, and brother to William Heyrick, gent. subsequently Town Clerk (see the pedigree of this family in Nichols's Leicester-shire, ii. 615). He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge, B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788; was presented to the rectory of Brampton in 1790, by the late Earl Spencer; and was Master of the Free Grammar School at Leicester from 1799 to 1802.

Oct. 20. At St. Bees, Cumberland, aged 55, the Rev. *William Ainger*, D.D. Principal of the college there, Prebendary of Chester, Rector of Northenden, Cheshire, and Perpetual Curate of St. Bees. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1807, as 6th Senior Optime, M.A. 1810, B.D. 1817, D.D. 1822. He was appointed Principal of St. Bees in 1816, and appointed to the perpetual curacy by the Earl of Lonsdale; he became a Prebendary of Chester in 1827, and was presented to the rectory of Northenden by the Dean and Chapter of that cathedral in 1829.

Oct. 21. At Tollerton, Notts, the Rev. *Edward Smith*, Vicar of Tollerton, and of Epworth, in the same county. He was of Sidney-Sussex college, Cambridge, B.A. 1789, as 10th Junior Optime; and was instituted to both his livings in 1816.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 9. In Upper Brook-st. aged 73, *Henry Stewart*, esq. Rear-Adm. R.N. He was made Lieut. 1793, Commander 1798, Post Captain 1800, and Rear-Admiral 1830.

July 7. At his villa at Brompton, *Henry Hall Joy*, esq. of Hartam Park, Wiltshire, M.A. one of her Majesty's
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Counsel learned in the law, and a Benchet of the Inner Temple. He was a member of Christ church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. June 28, 1811; was called to the bar July 2, 1813; and to the rank of King's Counsel in 1832. He died suddenly when at dinner, and has left a widow and young family. His body was interred in the Temple church on the 14th July, attended by the Earl of Scarborough, Major-Gen. Sir J. Gardner, W. E. Gladstone, esq. M.P., W. Ord, esq. M.P., Sir W. Follett, &c.

Sept. 9. In her 33rd year, *Frances*, wife of *Charles Marion Welstead*, esq. of Tulse Hill, Surrey.

Sept. 15. At Camden Town, aged 85, *Anne*, widow of the late W. Sison, esq. of George-st. Hanover-sq.

Sept. 17. At Maida Vale, aged 66, *Thomas Creswick*, esq. of Chandos-st. Strand, cardmaker and stationer.

Sept. 18. At Charlotte-street, Portland-pl. aged 68, *John Lampet Lewis*, esq.

Sept. 20. At Blackheath Park, aged 77, *William Samler*, esq.

Sept. 21. Aged 79, *Sarah*, relict of *Jacob Ancona*, esq. of Wilson-st. Finsbury.

Sept. 22. At Rylands, Peckham Rye, *Morley Hamilton Benson*, esq. of the Ordnance Department, Tower, London.

Sept. 23. *Mary*, wife of Mr. Serjeant Scriven.

Sept. 24. At Holloway, the wife of the Rev. J. Raban, late of St. Alban's.

At South Lambeth, aged 34, *Charles Wilkinson*, esq.

Sept. 25. In Camden-town, aged 72, *David Clapton*, esq. formerly of Parliament-st. last surviving child of the late *Thomas Clapton*, esq. Great Queen-st. Westminster.

Aged 51, *Mrs. Sophia Westlake Arundell*, of Kensington, widow of *James Arundell*, of Winchmore-hill, esq.

In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. *Thomas Nettleship*, esq.

In Somers-town, aged 67, *Dr. Antonio Puigblanch*, one of the most distinguished of the Spanish emigrants. He was born at Matala, in Catalonia, in 1773, and obtained great celebrity by his work entitled "The Inquisition Unmasked."

At Bath-place, New-road, aged 60, *Lawrence James Cossé*, esq. formerly of Newman-st.

Sept. 28. At his residence, Blandford-place, Regent's-park; after a few days' illness, deeply and deservedly lamented, in his 83d year, *Lieut.-Col. John Nixon*, late of the Madras artillery. He obtained his commission 1795, was appointed Second Lieutenant 1796, Lieute-

nant 1800, Captain 1806, Major 1818, Lieut.-Colonel 1823, and retired in 1827.

Sept. 30. At his house in Little Smith-street, Dean's-yard, Westminster, aged 74, H. Cooke, esq. upwards of 50 years a faithful officer in the General Inland Post-office.

Lately. In Bolton-row, aged 26, Robert, youngest son of the Hon. G. Ponsonby.

At her sister's, Lady Anstruther, in Chapel-st. Grosvenor-place, aged 64, Miss Isabella Prendergast.

Oct. 2. At Richmond, the Countess Bathyany, aged 79. She was of a noble Hungarian family, and has left two sons.

Oct. 5. At Brentford, Frances-Clin-ton, wife of the Rev. David Owen, late of Broadbinton.

At the vicarage, Wandsworth, aged 26, Phoebe Anna Theresa, eldest dau. of the Rev. D. C. DeLafosse.

Oct. 6. Aged 43, of a paralytic seizure, Ensign W. H. Walker, only son of the late Colonel Walker, of the 7th West India Regiment.

Oct. 9. In Devonshire-st. aged 20, Maria, third daughter of Nicholas Nugent, esq. M.D. of Antigua.

Oct. 11. At Streatham Common, Arabella, wife of Andrew Hamilton, esq.

Oct. 12. In the Wandsworth Road, aged 76, George Gouger, esq.

At Clapham, aged 21, Selina, third daughter of John Thornton, esq.

Oct. 14. At Prekham, aged 29, Jane-Elizabeth, wife of David Blenkarn, esq. of Bucklersbury.

Oct. 17. At Gough House, Chelsea, aged 35, Frances, wife of the Rev. Dr. Wilson.

Oct. 19. In Woburn-square, aged 45, Samuel Hawtayne Lewin, esq. one of the sworn clerks of the High Court of Chancery.

BEDS.—*Sept. 27.* At Bedford, aged 74, Francis Green, esq.

BERKS.—*Sept. 30.* At Farnborough rectory, aged 55, Mary, only dau. of the late William Henry Price, esq. of Charlton House.

Lately. Aged 72, Catharine, wife of John Ormond, esq. of Wantage.

Oct. 3. At Reading, aged 70, Martha, relict of James Kirkpatrick, esq. of Newport and Seafeld, in the Isle of Wight.

Oct. 13. At the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle, Charles Langford, esq. formerly Captain in the 1st or Royal Dragoons, and only surviving son of the late Dr. Langford, Canon of Windsor.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Sept. 18.* At Whittlesey, aged 84, James Blunt, esq. for many

years one of the Deputy Lieutenants for the county of Cambridge.

Lately. At Cambridge, aged 93, Mrs. Favell. She was the mother of sixteen children, seven of whom died in infancy. Five of her sons devoted the best part of their lives to the service of their country; three of them fell in action, viz. Capt. John Favell, at the battle of Leyden, in the Duke of York's expedition in Holland; Captain Samuel Favell at the battle of Salamanca, during the Duke of Wellington's memorable campaign in the Peninsula; and Wm. Anthony Favell, in the battle of Toulouse. Lieut. James Favell, R.N. died whilst engaged in a government expedition to survey the shores of Africa; Capt. Thomas Favell, R.N. was many years in active service at sea and in several engagements. When the national rejoicings took place upon the declaration of peace, in 1815, Mrs. Favell displayed alike her patriotic and maternal feelings in a transparency inscribed—"I rejoice for my country, but mourn for my sons."

CHESHIRE.—*Sept. 5.* At Marbury, near Whitechurch, aged 86, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. Robert Wright, D.D. Rector of Whitechapel.

CORNWALL.—*Oct. 2.* Aged 68, Frances, relict of the Rev. T. F. Bedford, Rector of Philligh.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 5.* Mary, wife of the Rev. Joseph Tomlinson, Vicar of Crosby-upon-Eden.

Lately. At Colne Waterside, aged 108, Robert Robinson, a native of Scotland. He was borne to his grave by Highland soldiers in full uniform.

DEVON.—*Aug. 22.* At Plymouth, aged 73, Capt. Francis John Nott, R.N. on the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

Sept. 17. At Alphington, aged 73, Captain John Ward, late of H. M. 24th regt. He was a native of Nottingham, and entered the army at an early age, as a private soldier. He passed through the various grades of non-commissioned officers, until he obtained his Ensigncy; serving in Egypt, South America, Canada, and the East Indies. He returned from Asia on promotion to a company in 1816, and had since remained on half-pay.

Sept. 24. At Bideford, Rebecca, wife of J. Hammet, esq. daughter of the late Rev. H. Morrison, of Yeo-Vale.

Oct. 1. At Chudleigh, aged 58, Eliza, wife of Captain W. J. Scott, R.N.

Oct. 4. At Bideford, aged 60, Isabella, relict of Sir Charles William Chambers.

Oct. 9. At Bath, aged 65, Mrs. Caroline Bowar, sister of the late Thomas

• Bowyer Bover, esq. of Iwerne House, Dorset, who, as she survived only 18 days.

Oct. 13. At Whiddon Park, Chagford, aged 79, Captain Edward Seymour Hailey, R.N. He was made Commander in 1782, and Post Captain 1800. His only daughter married the Rev. John Turner, of Hatterby house, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 17. At Exeter, aged 76, Jas. Luke, esq. formerly of Great Shilstone, in the parish of Drewsteignton.

Oct. 18. At her house on Southernhay, Exeter, Ann, only daughter of the Rev. John Podger, D.D. of St. Mary Hall, Oxford.

Oct. 21. At Withycombe, Rebecca, relict of Christopher Henry Masters, esq. late Austrian Consul.

Oct. 22. At Heavitree, Martha, relict of S. Wilmot, esq. surgeon, late of Eton, Bucks.

Lately. At Plymouth, aged 69, Archibald Murray, esq. R.N.

DORSET.—At Wareham, aged 79, very suddenly, Admiral Joseph Harwell, esq. He was a member of the Watcham Corporation, having been elected a Common Councilman in 1817, and a Capital Burgess in 1819, in which year he served the office of Mayor, as he also did in the years 1824 and 1834.

Sept. 21. At Iwerne House, aged 70, T. B. Bower, esq. many years Lieut.-Colonel of the Dorset Yeomanry Cavalry, and one of the magistrates of the county.

DURHAM.—Oct. 19. At Archdeacon Thorpe's, in the college, Durham, Jane, wife of the Rev. John Davie Eade, Vicar of Aycliffe, and eldest dau. of the late Edmund Robinson, esq. of Thorp Green.

ESSEX.—Sept. 20. At Southend, aged 84, John Mitchell, esq. of Waterloo-place, Lambeth.

Sept. 30. At Stratford Grove, Mrs. Biggs.

Oct. 5. Charlotte-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Dr. Penrose, Vicar of Writtle.

Oct. 15. At Park Hall, aged 78, Mrs. Mary Swaine.

Oct. 16. At Kelvedon Hall, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Edward Linzee.

GLoucester.—June 13. At Gloucester, in his 80th year, Lieut.-Gen. John Dighton.

Sept. 22. At the Deanery, Bristol, aged five years and six months, Charles Lamb, son of the Very Rev. the Dean; and Sept. 28. aged three years and six months, Arthur his brother.

Lately. At Cheltenham, aged 35, Catharine, widow of A. Noble, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mary, wife of John Macleod, esq. of Rascy, and only dau. of

Major-General Sir D. Macleod, C.B. K.C.H.

HANTS.—April 27. W. Fowle, esq. of Chute Lodge, near Andover.

Sept. 26. At East Woodhay, aged 66, Ann, widow of Dr. Winterbottom, late of Newbury.

Sept. 29. At the residence of his father-in-law, John Eames, esq. West Cowes, Francis Kingston, esq. of St. Alban's, surgeon, and for many years one of the Magistrates of that Borough.

Sept. 30. At Cowes, aged 25, Elizabeth Harriett, eldest dau. of W. Rodwell, esq. of Ipswich.

Oct. 1. At Southampton, aged 71, Elizabeth, relict of the Rev. John Hookins, of Yeovil.

Oct. 3. At Southampton, aged 40, John Ward, esq. late of Ollerington Hall.

Oct. 10. At Southampton, aged 17, Lady Mary Butler, youngest sister of the Marquess of Ormonde.

HEREFORD.—Sept. 22. At Blackmarston, aged 101, Betty Cooper, retaining her faculties to the last. Molly Parry, her sister, died recently, near St. Owen's-gate, aged 102; and a third sister is now living at Abergavenny, aged 90.

HERTS.—Oct. 3. At Cheshunt, aged 67, Mrs. Ann Kemp, widow of the Rev. William Kemp, formerly tutor at Cheshunt college.

HUNTINGDON.—Sept. 30. The wife of the Rev. R. R. Knipe, M.A. of Queen's coll. Rector of Water Newton.

KENT.—*Lately.* At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret-Hamilton, widow of L. W. Brown, esq. of Berners-street.

Oct. 12. At Canterbury, aged 44, Margaret Catharine, wife of Samuel Barrett Hylton, esq., of Jamaica.

LANCASHIRE.—Feb. 21. At Manchester, Mr. Henry Wyatt, painter. Henry Wyatt was born at Thickbroom, in the parish of Weeford, near Lichfield, on the 17th of Sept. 1794. At three years of age he lost his father, and was removed to the residence of his guardian at Handsworth, near Birmingham (this gentleman was a son-in-law of the late Francis Eginton, glass painter), to which circumstance may be ascribed the choice of his profession. In 1811 he went to London, and prosecuted his studies in good earnest; in 1812 he commenced drawing at the Royal Academy, and studied diligently in the schools till about the middle of 1813, when he engaged with the late Sir Thomas Lawrence for one year, giving his services as a set-off against the advantages to be derived from the President's advice, &c. At the termination of the year, Sir Thomas wished Mr. Wyatt to continue with him,

and agreed to pay him for his services at the rate of 300*l.* per annum: this will give an idea of the estimation in which Sir Thomas held his abilities. From the latter end of 1817 till November, 1819, he was painting portraits in Birmingham; he then removed to Liverpool, in which town and Manchester he continued till September, 1826, when he removed to London, and took up his residence in Newman-street. He then became a constant exhibitor at the Royal Academy and British Institution. His abilities were not confined wholly to portraits, as many pictures and drawings, purchased by several of our best patrons of modern art, will sufficiently testify, and with which the public are well acquainted, through the medium of the exhibitions and engravings published at various times. In December, 1834, his health became so much impaired, having suffered from asthma for the last four years, that he left London, and took up his residence at Leamington, where he continued to reside till the latter end of 1837; he then determined to return to London, but previous to which he went to Manchester to paint the portraits of a few friends. In April, 1838, he had an attack of paralysis, by which he lost the use of his left side, and from which he never recovered. He was buried at Pirbright, about four miles from Manchester. The following is a list of his principal paintings, with the names of their purchasers:—'Juliet,' the Birmingham Society of Arts; 'Philosopher,' Robert Simon, esq.; 'Archimedes,' Sir Matthew White Ridley, Bart.; 'The Romance,' Sir Jeffry Wyattville; 'Clara Mowbray,' Sir D. Mackworth, Bart.; 'The Dark-eyed Brunette,' Sir P. Sidney, Bart.; 'The Fair Forester,' Farquhar Fraser, esq. (engraved by George T. Doo); 'Diligence,' Robert Simon, esq.; 'Chapeau Noir,' William Wells, esq.; 'The Profaned Kiss,' George T. Doo, esq. (engraved by G. T. Doo); 'Vigilance,' Robert Vernon, esq.; 'Ornithologist,' Joseph Walker, esq.; 'The Gipsy,' John Jesse, esq.; 'The Falconer,' John Hewitt, esq.; 'Warwick Castle,' C. Roberts, esq.; 'Mars and Venus,' the Birmingham Institution for the Promotion of the Fine Arts. Mr. Wyatt has left several works finished and unfinished, which, we presume, will be disposed of. (*Art Union*.)

Sept. 21. At Fletcher Fold, Bury, aged 35, Harriet, wife of William Benson, esq. agent to the Earl of Derby, and youngest daughter of the late Rev. Matthew Robinson, Incumbent of Rainford, Lancashire.

Lancoln.—Lately. Aged 40, Mrs.

Harrison, wife of the Rev. E. Harrison, Vicar of Redbourne.

NORFOLK.—Aged 83, Lucy, relict of the Rev. Stephen Webster, Vicar of Claxton.

NORTHAMPTON.—Sept. 30. At Greensnorton, aged 78, Charlotte, widow of the Rev. John Morgan, Rector of Tugford, Shropshire.

Notre.—Oct. 2. At the house of the Rev. C. Lesiter, Vicar of North Collingham, near Newark, aged 84, Thomasine, relict of John Pym, esq.

OXFORD.—Sept. 23. At Barton, aged 73, Mrs. Carr, formerly of Oxford, mother of the late Rev. G. Carr, M.A. Curate of Black Bourton.

Lately. Mr. Richard Costar, coachmaster, of Oxford. His body was interred at Benson. The hearse and mourning coaches were driven by coachmen who had been a number of years in his employ, viz. W. Bowers, T. Paine, C. Holmes, and W. Stacey. The bookkeepers, and most of his other coachmen, also attended the funeral.

SOMERSET.—Sept. 23. At Abbot's Leigh, aged 38, Susanna Anne, wife of the Rev. J. D. Hales, Minister of St. John's Church, Richmond, Surrey.

SALOP.—Jan. 19. At his residence, the Council House, Shrewsbury, Thomas Dugard, esq. M.D. F.G.S. Member of the British Association for the Promotion of Science, and one of the Governors of the Grammar School in Shrewsbury. He was for twenty-nine years physician to the Salop Infirmary, where his professional skill, together with his patient investigation into the wants and sufferings of the poor, gave the highest value to his exertions. He was also a man of great scientific attainments, a delightful companion, most affectionate to his family, and beloved by all who were fortunate enough to be reckoned in the number of his friends; among these we may be permitted to distinguish the late exemplary Bishop of Lichfield, Dr. Butler, so long unrivalled in the education of British youth, while presiding over the noble seminary of which Dr. Dugard was a Governor.

STAFFORD.—Lately. Aged 87, Mr. Marmaduke Aspinall, of Stainland; he has left 250 descendants, viz. —12 children, 97 grandchildren, 138 great-grandchildren, and 3 great-great-grandchildren.

Oct. 2. At Wolverhampton, aged 89, Drusilla, widow of George Pountney, esq.

SURREY.—Sept. 21. At Cheltenham House, aged 71, Sir Robert Pocklington, Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa, and formerly of the 15th Hussars.

SURREY.—Oct. 3. At North Cheam, aged 71, Charles Hobbs, esq.

Oct. 15. At Wimbledon, in her 19th year, Anne Sarah, eldest daughter of the late John Barchall, esq. of Foley-place, Marylebone.

Oct. 18. At Croydon, aged 36, Charles Fitzwilliam White, esq. of the Journal-office, House of Commons, eldest son of Charles White, esq. of Abernethy, near Birkth.

Sussex.—Aug. 15. At Brighton, aged 78, Mary, widow of George Whitelocks, esq. of Melbury-terrace, Dorset-square, London, great-grandson of Sir Bulstrode Whitelocks, Lord Commissioner of the Great Seal, leaving four sons and three daughters surviving her. She was daughter of David Roche, esq. an alderman of Limerick, by Bridget, sister of Benjamin Winthrop, esq. formerly Governor of the Bank of England, and was aunt to Sir David Roche, Bart. M.P. for that city.

Sept. 2. At Rye, aged 60, Thomas Proctor, esq.

Sept. 18. At Lewes, Mrs. Shergold, dau. of the late Sir Henry Blackman.

Sept. 24. At Hastings, the wife of Lieut. Wheeler, and dau. of the late B. Bosson, esq. a magistrate of the borough.

Sept. 26. At Brighton, aged 67, William St. John, esq. late Surgeon R.N.

Sept. 30. At Castlfield, at an advanced age, Anna, relict of Capt. J. N. Newman, R.N. who was lost when in command of his Majesty's ship Hero, on the Haak Sands, in 1811.

Lately. At Worthing, by suicide, aged 18, H. N. Humble, second son of Dr. Humble, residing on the Steyne.

Oct. 18. At Brighton, aged 64, Robert Beachcroft, esq.

Oct. 19. At Hastings, aged 67, Robert Montague Wilmer, M.B.F.L.S.

Oct. 20. At Ditchling, aged 67, the relict of John Borrer, esq. of that place.

WARWICK.—May 21. At Leamington, Major-Gen. Alexander Macdonald, C.B. and K. St. A. He was appointed First Lieut. R. Art. 1774, Capt.-Lieut. 1799, Captain 1805, brevet Major 1811, Lt.-Col. 1814, and Major-Gen. 1837. He received the second class of the order of St. Anne of Russia, for his services at the siege of Dantzic in 1814; served also in Flanders, and at the battle of Waterloo.

Oct. 7. Aged 25, Mr. Thomas Sale Reynolds, only son of John Turville Reynolds, esq. of Newton.

WESTMORELAND.—Oct. 12. At the Friary, Appleby, aged 78, Jane, widow of W. Dent, esq. of Trainlands.

WILTS.—Sept. 28. Aged 58, John Deane, esq. of Rowdeford House, Devizes.

Oct. 2. At Downton, Elizabeth Deborah, third dau. of the Rev. James Mead.

Lately. At Compton, aged 69, Mrs. Frances Fitzgerald, eldest dau. of the late Charles Penruddocks, esq. M.P. for Wiltshire.

At Chippenham, Emma, dau. of the late Major-Gen. Bowmans, of Sutton-Benger.

York.—Sept. 16. Aged 80, John Dunnington Jefferson, esq. of Thorganby-hall, in the East-riding.

Sept. 20. At Whitby, aged 56, George Brodrick, esq.

Oct. 5. At the residence of her son, the Rev. Henry Farish, Highfield, Sheffield, aged 76, Dorothy, widow of James Farish, esq. surgeon, of Cambridge.

Oct. 17. At Bawtry, the Hon. Elizabeth-Mary Monckton, eldest dau. of Robert, fourth Viscount, and aunt to the present Viscount Galway.

WALES.—Oct. 5. Aged 52, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Devereux Mytton, M.A. of Brazenose college, and Rector of Llandysil, Montgomeryshire.

Oct. 12. At Aberystwyth, aged 65, Jane, relict of Major-Gen. Davies, C.B. of Tan-y-Bwlch.

SCOTLAND.—April 14. At Edinburgh, aged 37, Henry John William Collingwood, esq. of Lilburn Tower, Northumb.

May 31. At Aberdeen, aged 70, Sir Alexander Bannerman, the sixth Bart. of Elsick, co. Kincardine. He succeeded to the latter on the death of his father in 1800. He married in 1800 Miss Rachael Irving, but had no issue.

Lately. Mrs. Elizabeth Black, of Arbroath, who has bequeathed the following legacies:—to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary, 100*l.*; the Dundee Royal Infirmary, 100*l.*; the Arbroath Bible Society, 100*l.*; the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, 100*l.*; the Arbroath Destitute Sick Society, 100*l.*; the St. Vigean's Destitute Sick Society, 50*l.*; and 100*l.* among poor females residing in Arbroath.

Oct. 6. At Airth Castle, Stirlingshire, James Strange, esq. formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Civil Service.

Oct. 10. At Blair Castle, Perthshire, Catharine, wife of Wm. Nelson Clarke, esq. of Ardington, Bucks, and dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Molyneux, of Castle Dillon, co. Armagh, Bart.

IRELAND.—July 20. At Spring-hill, Queen's county, Capt. Knipe, *b. p.* 60th regt.

Sept. 10. At Limerick, Capt. Joseph O'Mears, late 60th regt. second son of the late Lt.-Gen. O'Mears.

Sept. 28. At Carrab, near Killoeglin, co. Kerry, by being thrown from his horse, aged 23, Henry Ponsonby, esq. the youngest son of the late Major Ponsonby, of Crotto-house.

Oct. 11. At Dublin, Elizabeth, wife of G. R. Blackwood, esq. solicitor, dau. of the late Richard Ledger, esq. formerly of co. Tipperary.

GUESNEY.—Oct. 4. Aged 22, James Patrick Stuart, eldest son of Dr. G. Hamilton Ross, of Hanover-sq.

RAJ INDRAS.—March 25. At Calcutta, very suddenly, of spasmodic affection, Major-General Henry Faithfull, of the Bengal establishment.

March 31. At Sangor, aged 80, Major-General Sir Thomas Anbury, K.C.B. commanding the Sangor division of the Bengal army.

At Benares, Bengal, Capt. Ogilvy, H. M. 31st regt.

April 27. At sea, on his voyage to Singapore for the recovery of his health, Dr. J. N. Rind, superintendent of the

government lithographic press, Calcutta.

At Trichinopoly, Lieut. Wm. Bridger Goodrich, H. M. 57th regt. He purchased his Ensigny in June 1832, and his Lieutenancy in Feb. 1835.

May 17. At Kasiapa, Madras, Lieut.-Col. Joseph Wakefield, Lt.-Col. 39th regt. He was made a Cornet of horse 1814, and served at the battle of Waterloo; Lieut. Aug. 1815, Captain 1819, Major 1834, Lieut.-Col. 1837.

May 30. At Calcutta, Lieut. Peter Craufurd, H. M. 31st regt. He was appointed 2nd Lieut. 1826, 1st Lieut. 1830.

June 12. At Moultmein, Burmah, Mary, wife of George Brooks Pratt, esq. of her Majesty's 63d Regt., and eldest dau. of the late Herbert Jefferie, esq. of Clapton Common, Middlesex.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

Vol. VII. p. 438.—A handsome mural monument, in the Gothic style, has been erected in the parish church of Crickhowell, co. Brecon, in memory of the late Rev. Henry Vaughan. On it is the following inscription, from the pen of the Rev. Thomas Williams of Llanvapey:—"To the memory of HENRY VAUGHAN, B.A. Vicar of this parish, his attached friends, his grateful parishioners, have erected this monument. By the grace of God he was what he was: an able minister of the New Testament, a faithful preacher, an affectionate pastor, watchful over the sheep, gentle towards the lambs of Christ; the warm supporter, the eloquent advocate of Christian missions. While living an example of the believers in word, in conversation, in charity, in spirit, in faith, in purity. Being dead may he even yet speak: 'Be ye followers of me, as I also was of Christ.' Longing to behold the glory of God, he passed from labour into rest, on the 15th day of January, 1837, aged thirty-one years. The work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness greatness and assurance for ever.—Isaiah xxxi. 17."

Vol. X. p. 105.—A mural monument, commemorative of the worth of the late Rev. H. Wilkinson, and the feelings of his pupils towards him, has just been erected in Sedburgh church. It is a beautiful piece of workmanship, executed by Mr. Webster, of Kendal. A white marble tablet, of Gothic shape and sculpture, and raised upon a ground of plain black marble, bears the following inscription:—

A + Ω

In vestibulo australi hujus Aedis,
donec Redemptoris adventu resuscitetur,
Jacet HIERONIMUS WILKINSON, A.M.,

ecclesiae Anglicanae presbyter,
Coll. Divi. Joh. Cant. olim socius,
et Ludi Regii in hoc vico
per annos fere xx. magister.

Egregie quum matheseos
tum multiplicum literarum sciens,
et scientiae communicandae peritus.

Quem munere assidue fungentem
mors occupavit die ultimo Mart.
A.D. MDCCLXXXVIII. Aet. xlii.

Amantissimus suorum, suis carissimus,
et propter vium ingenii,
et morum virtutumque dotes,
numquam non honoratus.

Ingens sui desiderium omnibus reliquit
qui eo vel preceptore,
vel amico usi fuerant.

Hunc lapidem
pietatis et honoris testimonium
alumni morentes

P. C.

Vol. XII. p. 198. A bronze statue of Lord William Bentinck, by Sir Richard Westmacott, R.A. has been erected on a lofty pedestal in front of the Government-Library, Calcutta. This statue is colossal, being nearly twelve feet high. It is in an erect position; the attitude is natural and dignified, the air of the head has a calm and noble bearing about it, which, in conjunction with the admirably designed features, convey a very powerful impression of the distinguished original. His dress is the modern military costume, treated in as broad a manner as it will admit, and over it is thrown in ample and graceful folds the robes of the order of the Bath. This greatly relieves the subject from the details of our military dress. His left hand rests gently on the pommel of his sword, whilst his right is a little extended, holding some documents. The pedestal

is enriched with groups, almost the size of life, representing the great and good feature of his lordship's Government—namely, the abolition of “the Suttees,” those barbarous burnings of the widows on their husbands' bier. The following inscription will explain the cause (honourable to all parties) why this statue is erected:—

“To WILLIAM CAVENDISH BENTINCK, who, during seven years, ruled India with eminent prudence, integrity, and benevolence; who, placed at the head of a great empire, never laid aside the simplicity and moderation of a private citizen; who in-

fused into Oriental despotism the spirit of British freedom; who never forgot that the end of government is the welfare of the governed; who abolished cruel rites; who effaced humiliating distinctions; who allowed liberty to the expression of public opinion; whose constant study it was to elevate the moral and intellectual character of the nation committed to his charge—This Monument was erected by men, who, differing from each other in race, in manners, in language, and in religion, cherish, with equal veneration and gratitude, the memory of his wise, upright, and paternal Administration.”

BILL OF MORTALITY, Sept. 29 to Oct. 22, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	797	Males	596		5 and 10		60 and 70	
Females	823	Females	635		10 and 20		70 and 80	
Whereof have died under two years old.. 317					20 and 30		80 and 90	
					30 and 40		90 and 100	
				40 and 50	104			

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Oct. 23.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
64	3	36	2	25	4	37	·	45	4	43	2

PRICE OF HOPS, Oct. 23.

Sussex Pockets, 5*l.* 5*s.* to 13*l.*—Kent Pockets, 7*l.* to 18*l.* 18*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26.

Hay, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Oct. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Oct. 26.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3733
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Calves.....	118
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	25,170
				Pigs.....	790

COAL MARKET, Oct. 23.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 27*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* to 21*s.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 57*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 54*s.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 200.—Ellesmere and Chester, 83.—Grand Junction, 128.—Kennet and Avon, 26½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 760.—Regent's, 2.—Rochdale, 25.—London Dock Stock, 64.—St. Katharine's, 98.—East and West India, 98.—London and Birmingham Railway, 156.—Great Western, 77.—London and Southwestern, 30½.—Grand Junction Water Works, 66½.—West Middlesex, 100.—Globe Insurance, 121.—Guardian, 37½.—Hape, 5.—Chartered Gas, 58.—Imperial Gas, 57½.—Phoenix Gas, 35.—Lothian and Westminster Bank, 22½.—Reversionary Interest, 101.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STANLEY.

From September 26, to October 27, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.							Fahrenheit's Therm.								
Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Morning.	Noon.	10 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Sep.	•	•	•	•	•	in. pts.		Oct.	•	•	•	•	•	in. pts.	
26	54	56	46	29	95		fair clo. rain	11	53	59	47	30	98		do.
27	56	64	54	, 93			do. do.	12	52	58	46	, 36			do. cloudy
28	54	58	58	, 68			rain	13	46	59	48	, 55			do. do.
29	57	58	49	, 60			fair clo. rain	14	45	60	50	, 30			do.
30	52	58	54	30	00		do. do.	15	45	51	47	, 23			do.
O. 1	64	59	54	, 01			cloudy	16	48	55	56	29	88		cloudy rain
2	64	60	47	, 15			fair	17	55	56	50	, 90			do. do.
3	49	51	49	, 16			do.	18	53	56	52	, 93			do. do.
4	53	56	48	, 08			do. rain clo.	19	54	57	52	, 93			fair
5	51	50	47	, 08			do. do. do.	20	49	55	46	30	07		do.
6	49	55	48	, 09			do. cloudy	21	47	53	47	, 10			do.
7	44	54	45	, 10			do.	22	49	53	45	29	86		cloudy
8	41	50	44	, 24			cloudy	23	45	52	50	, 90			do. rain
9	39	53	44	, 29			do. fair	24	46	51	41	, 56			do. do. hail
10	47	58	45	, 29			fair	25	47	50	38	, 80			fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From September 28, to October 27, 1840, both inclusive.

Sept. & Oct.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			87½			97						5 7 pm.
29			87½			97½			246	3 6 dis.		7 5 pm.
30			88½			97½				6 3 dis.		5 7 pm.
1			88½			97½			246½	3 dis.		7 5 pm.
2			88½			97½				6 3 dis.		5 8 pm.
3			87½			96½				3 6 dis.		6 8 pm.
4			87½			96½				15 12 dis.		5 2 pm.
5			87½			96½						4 1 pm.
6			87½			96½			245	15 dis.		1 3 pm.
7			86½			96				18 13 dis.	2 pm.	3 dis.
8			86½			90½			244	15 16 dis.	2 dis.	2 pm.
9			87½			90½				15 12 dis.	par.	2 pm.
10			87½			97			244½	22 dis.	2 pm.	par.
12	166½	86½	87½		96	90½	12½		245½	12 dis.	par.	3 pm.
13	166½	86½	87½	94½	95½	97	12½			10 14 dis.	par.	2 pm.
14	165½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		245½	10 14 dis.	par.	2 pm.
15	164½	86	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½			17 13 dis.	par.	2 pm.
16	164½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½	83½		14 12 dis.	par.	2 pm.
17	163½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
18	164	86	87	95½	95½	96½	12½		243½	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
19	164	85½	86½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 14 dis.	par.	2 pm.
20	162	85½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
21	161	86	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
22	161	86	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
23	161½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
24	160½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
25	161½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
26	161½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.
27	161½	86½	87½	95½	95½	96½	12½		243	10 dis.	par.	2 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, English and Foreign Stock and Share Broker,
1, Bank Buildings, London.

J. R. NICHOLS AND SON, PRINTERS, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. DECEMBER, 1840.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The Painting lately discovered in Rochester Cathedral, and described in the Mag. for August, appeared to be of the date of Edward III. from the shape of the shield, and the stars composed of dots, which remind us of the paintings of St. Stephen's Chapel, as published by the Society of Antiquaries, and of course more than three centuries later than the works of Gundulph. J. A. R.

An Old Correspondent inquires, what has become of the Statue of King Charles II. which Sir Robert Vyner, Lord Mayor of London, fixed up in the Stocks Market, and which was taken away when the present Mansion House was built. It was given up to Robert Vyner, esq. in 1779, by order of the Common Council.—See Stow's ed. 1755, vol. II. p. 577; Spectator, vol. VI. anno 1719, No. 462.

W. R. invites our Correspondents to give a satisfactory etymological account of the word Hackney, as applied to that parish.

The piece of engraved silver, recently ploughed up in a field at Tyningham, Bucks, of which an impression has been sent us by S. is one of the counters engraved by S. Pass and his assistants in the reign of James I. of which many are in existence, and several sets were in the possession of the late Medallist, Mr. Matthew Young. The present specimen represents a whole-length of Henry VIII. one of a set of the kings of England.

A Correspondent inquires, when Bishop Reynolds's "Treatise on the Passions" was first published, as it has no date appended, either to the Dedication or the Preface, in the latest (Pitman's) edition. By some expressions in the Preface, it appears to have been written early in life, but not published till some time afterwards.

An antiquarian Correspondent, "E. W." in one of our Magazines for 1824, states, that he had then a long Pedigree of the Barrys, Earls of Barrymore. Mr. A. BARRY would be glad to be informed by him, or other Correspondents, of any family of Barrys who were settled in London (or that neighbourhood) in 1728 and previous? Or of any family named Barry, who connected themselves by marriage with any of the Saint John family previous to 1700; particularly, who was the father of a Mr. William Barry, of St. Dunstan's in the West, Citizen and Woollen Draper of London, born about 1625;

married at Hampstead in 1729, to Susanna, daughter of a Mr. Anthony Burrow (who recorded his pedigree at the London Visitation, 1697) and was buried at Hampstead 1743, leaving his children minors: they were, 1. William Barry, 2. Susanna Barry, 3. Saint John Barry; which last was a goldsmith of London, and resided in the Minories.

A Correspondent desires to know whether there are any descendants, now living, of Temple Lawes? who died at Bath in 1754, leaving a daughter Elizabeth, who married, as is believed, in Jamaica, in the same year, Richard Hall, a son of Mark Hall, of Jamaica, and who died in 1770. She is supposed to have died in 1768.

K. Y. R. wishes for information relating to the family of Dyker, of Rotherfield-Peppard, co. Oxon. No mention of them occurs in any heraldic visitation, which is somewhat singular, as they were of considerable importance in the sixteenth century, and were allied in marriage with some families of distinction.

T. D. H. wishes to know what were the Arms and Crest of the family of Hodgkinson, of Preston, co. Lancaster, mentioned by Mr. Baines in his history of that county.

P. 434. The late Mr. De Winton is stated to have represented the county of Glamorgan in Parliament, instead of Radnor.

P. 435. In the memoir of Alderman Venables it is stated, "At the General Election of June 1831 (after the passing of the Reform Act)," &c. That Act passed in 1832; read, just before.

CYDWELL says, In Playfair's Description of Scotland (2 vols. 8vo. 1819), it is stated, under the head of Whithorn, in Wigtonshire, that "near the coast at 3½ miles from the town, on a small island of the same name, are the remains of a church, said to have been the first place of Christian worship in Scotland." (vol. I. p. 157.) But at p. 166, where a second notice of that place occurs (pursuant to the plan of the work) it is said, "Near the isle of Whithorn are the ruins of a church, conjectured to be one of the earliest Christian places of worship in Scotland." Perhaps some other Correspondent, who is acquainted with the locality, may be able to clear up the discrepancy, and to state where the church is situated.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS MIDDLETON.

By the Rev. Alexander Dyce. 5 VOLS. 1840.

THE old English Theatre is entirely original and native. Its materials, if not all its own, are worked up in its own way; a thorough vein of English thought and feeling runs through it: * it is unlike every other, and is a transcript of the spirit and character of the people.† The poets who formed and supported it, were men of great genius, and fortunately not scholars, for scholarship then was pedantry: and in the one solitary instance in which scholarship was used to assist and brighten the wit and humour of home growth, it went nigh to smother and destroy it. Probably not a single one, with the exception of Jonson, of those highly gifted poets who supported the stage with the fine creations of their genius, during the reigns of Elizabeth and James, had ever read Æschylus, studied Aristotle's Poetics, or heard of the awful name of Robertellus. When they met at the Mermaid or the Phoenix, they did not empty their flasks of canary to a discussion of the unities: they did not pour forth their tragic vein for the laudable purpose of "purging the passions," nor were they delicate and superstitious in not confounding the *repitencia* with the *μεταβασis*. In short, at that particular period, as at others, Nature was fertile in the production of poetical genius—we know not why; but great poets were created, and much of their poetry took a popular and dramatic form. The noblest works have been produced without any models of imitation. No great painter, it is said, ever came out of an academy; ‡ and no great poet was formed from the school of the critics, from Aristotle to Brunoy. At the same time the advantages they possessed were attended with defects: their taste was not equal to their inventive powers; they sketched off their figures, as M. Angelo is said to have chiselled his blocks, roughly, boldly, sometimes rashly: they studied strong effects, bold contrasts, striking situations—they loved brilliant lights flashing from the darkest

* It is unnecessary to make the exception of Jonson, or to mention a few early imitators of the ancient tragedy in the Chorus, as Gorboduc, the Jocasta of Gascoigne, &c. Some of the female characters (vicious and impudent), as Bianca, Beatrice, are Italian, not English; and the effect of Italian *novels* on the characters in the old English plays may constantly be seen. Italian was the favourite language. That English manners and conversation are not so fully represented by Shakespeare as by some of his contemporaries, is mentioned by Mr. Hallam, and accounted for by Mr. Coleridge.

† Mr. Hallam justly observes, whatever the story or plot might be, "An action passing visibly on the stage, instead of a frigid narrative; a copious intermixture of comic buffoonery with the gravest story, are requisitions with which no English audience would dispense. . . . they were all constructed on the model which the Mysteries had taught our ancestors to admire." See Hist. of Lit. ii. c. iv.

‡ In a letter written on tragedy, to Alfieri, by an eminent critic Calzabigi, he insists much on the necessity of uniting the mind of the painter with that of the poet, and that the tragic writer should be *poeta-pittore*. See Uv. Price on the Picturesque, vol. ii. p. 308, and the very elegant comparison of Ariosto and Tasso with the Italian painters, and the influence of the latter on the painters of the Bolognese school, in Hallam's Hist. of Lit. vol. ii. p. 277.

clouds and shadows. This pleased the ears of the groundlings. Some times they overleapt all decorum and reserve; plunged into the ocean of human passion, and stirred it up from the depths of its dark unfathomable caves. They held a wild and dangerous alliance with the fiercest passions and deepest crimes of our nature. These "frenzied powers" appeared, with their poison-bowl and dagger, — "their iron scourge and torturing hour" — to effect what the milder virtues and affections were unable to command, till Melpomene left the stage, and the terrors of Medusa were alone seen.* These, however, are extreme cases, and are of "Cambyses' vein." And if in the old dramas there is often some irregularity in the structure, and some anomalies in the execution, if the descriptions are too luxuriant and the impressions of afflicted nature too deeply painful,† yet the general vigour of the conception, the combination and contrast of character, and the splendour and beauty of particular parts, more than compensated, or rather threw them altogether into the shade. Much, we think, has been needlessly disputed on the learning of Shakspeare, and his great contemporaries: as if learning were confined to the study of dead languages, or could be acquired only by books. Shakspeare possessed immense, nay boundless treasures of knowledge and wisdom, not gained at secondhand from other's thoughts, (though he appears in this respect to have known all that was worth knowing,) but immediately from the different chambers of the human heart, which were all open to him. For, to him,

"Apparet domus intus, et atria longa patebant."

Every art must have its own appropriate study to feed and support it: Shakspeare's study was of the heart of man—his thoughts and motives—his character—his passions, his vices, and his virtues, his strength, his weakness, in every rank and under every modification. It is allowed that his study was successful, that he had traversed the whole circle of nature; had gained broad and enlarged views of human nature in general, and an intimate acquaintance with particular characters; that he had infused his spirit into every breast, and drawn forth its most secret resources and feelings; and this he could embody in the most transparent and perfect form which language could assume. This is the wisdom to which learning is only the handmaid and slave. One great mark of a superior mind is to know where to direct its studies, what selections to make, and then to have the courage to confine itself to the direction which has been advisedly and wisely chosen. What would all the ponderous erudition of the universities and all their dusty folios of metaphysical and theological lore have done for him? What fresh ideas would they have added? How would they have assisted him in expressing his thoughts, or moulding his characters? Would they have enriched his metaphorical allusions—brightened his picturesque creations—or made his fine analogical images more brilliant and effective? What would a knowledge of all the abstract sciences give to the poet? Would they serve to kindle the fire of his imagination, or lend additional force to the daring flights of his fancy? That which the great poets of that age sought for, and what they laboured to attain, was an intimate acquaintance with life, and as perfect a knowledge as possible of the minds of men: this they exhibited in their various groups of characters,

* Many passages in our old dramas which aspire to the sublime, would have received from Longinus the title of *metēōra*. *οὐκ ὑψηλὰ, ἀλλὰ μετέωρα.*

† It call'd forth accents from the poet's lyre,

Too sad, too deeply plaintive."—Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination.

with an amusing if not a skilful combination of incidents,* with an extraordinary variety of illustration, and a perpetual expenditure of ingenious thoughts. Poetry was their art; they studied it with love; and when they read (for many of them, and Shakspeare among the rest, were diligent and curious readers†) they sought for foundations and platforms for their noble structures and erections—from tales, romances, narratives, travels, histories, chronicles descriptive of men's actions and passions. Everything they observed, and all they read, tended to poetic creation; to them, "all the world was a stage!" Besides, as Gifford observes, the dramatic poet had not far to go for materials. The middle aisle of St. Paul's swarmed with new and eccentric characters; every tavern lent its aid; and even the theatres supplied a description of people whose fantastic observations a poet might turn to excellent account for the purposes of mirth or reproof. From these and similar sources our author derived the substance of his dramas. (See a curious passage on this subject in Reed's *Old Plays*, vol. vii. p. 136.) In modern times, the poetic faculty may be said rather to lie on the surface of the mind, than to be kneaded into it, and to be incorporated with it. Much of the studies which occupy a modern poet's mind has no relation to poetry at all, and may be prejudicial to it. In days of old, if any one aspired to be a poet, all was poetic in his character and mind. His one great art—his beloved mistress—was sufficient to engross all his thoughts and energies. The school they studied in was everywhere they went: the tavern, the theatre, the shop, the street, the crowded city and the sequestered village—all of them opened their pages of instruction and amusement, and were the *living* books they read.‡ And as man, in the various modifications of his social character, was their favourite *volume*, they were fortunate in being surrounded with a poetic atmosphere which has been altogether withdrawn from us. In those days, something of the old splendour and magnificence of the feudal times was still existing; there was a marked and decided separation of orders and ranks; society possessed those broad distinctions, which could be seized and grasped by the poet, and which were the essential materials which he used to gain knowledge, both of the species and of the individual. The various and strongly marked countenances of men had not melted away into the vague family likeness, as at present. In addition, poets in those days were not afraid to pronounce their thoughts in natural and free language—they spoke as they thought; they were not bound with conventional refinement and artificial delicacy: they expressed the feelings of nature in her own genuine language; "the art itself was nature;"

* "Shakspeare, (says Johnson,) lived in an age when the minds of his auditors were not accustomed to balance probabilities, or to examine nicely the proportion between causes and effects. It was sufficient, to recommend a story, that it was far removed from common life, that its changes were frequent and its close pathetic."

† When Dryden says, "That Shakspeare was naturally learned, and needed not the spectacles of books to read nature—he looked inwards, and found her there!" we must consider this as one of those panegyric sentences that are not very satisfactory when examined. It is clear that he read books, and largely, and he would not have read them if he had not counted them. Gifford says, "Our great bard was not in much danger of a consumption from his abstruse studies. To do him justice, few cared less about these matters than himself," v. Jonson, vol. iii. 130; but Gifford is speaking of accuracy in the orthography of words, as "laugh" spelt "loffie," &c. Mr. Douce says that there is no doubt but that Shakspeare had perused Cardanus Comfort, 1516, v. Illustr. i. 376; but see Illustr. i. p. 2. for a passage, "*valet hi se vai sci*, &c." which he says Shakspeare imitated in the *Tempest*!!!

‡ It must be recollected that grammar schools, in which Latin was taught, were so numerous in those times, that Bacon mentions the advantage or rather necessity of diminishing their number. Of such an education there was assuredly no want.

instead of softening or only hinting obliquely and ambiguously at them, as in our days. All was with them picturesque: their customs, *social usages*, city sports, country pastimes, their dwellings, their dress, their equipage. History, to which they went as to their treasure-house, was not then written as it is now; not filled with philosophical discussion and political theories, but it was a living chronicle of the times; it was a succession of rich and brilliant pictures—sharp sketches from life: thus wrote Froissart and Holinshed; and what the imagination wanted from the eye, the engraver gave in his spirited etchings, as may be seen in the early editions of that old English historian to whom we have just alluded. But we must break off from these general reflections, to turn to the consideration of the author before us.

In the rich catalogue of dramatic writers, many names of higher fame than that of Middleton occur. But as all who love and practise art with success cannot be first-rate, so are we capable of receiving delight from works of inferior genius, if the writer does not attempt greater things than he can attain, and knows the limits of his own power. Middleton had assuredly a genius for dramatic imitation and characterisation; and he well understood the principles of theatrical success and effect. Mr. Dyce says, that his "characters are drawn with breadth and discrimination." If so, this is as high praise as can be bestowed on the successful efforts of genius; for it may be said, that in poetry as in the sister arts, the great difficulty is to unite breadth to accuracy of detail, and to truth and variety of character; and to succeed in uniting these, is the sure mark of a great and genuine artist. Another writer observes, "Dekker, Webster, Middleton, Ford, were all men of excellent talent. The first had the best idea of character; the second was the most profound; *the third had most imagination*; and the last equalled the others in pathos, and surpassed them in the delineation of the passion of love."* Again, "He was a man of very considerable powers, and possessed a high imagination."

Middleton appears

"In scenes like these, which, daring to depart
From sober truth, are still to nature true,"

to have relied on his own observation and strength for such representations as would be acceptable and effective. There is a fulness and freshness in his delineations that speak them to be the production of original observation and thought. His characters are drawn with sufficient fulness and spirit, without being, like those of Jonson, very skillfully but artificially and minutely laboured. The general conduct of his dialogue—its various and conflicting passion—its coarse raillery—its broad humour—its comic force—its gay and sportive fancies—its rapid turns—its ingenious and remote allusions—shew much fertility of thought, extent of knowledge, and readiness of application. His plots also afford a sufficient variety of incident, degree of emotion, and contrast of situation, and present a moving picture of the agitated surface of social life. We will now make a few observations on each separate play as it occurs; and if our critical notices are not so numerous, as from the state of the text in the old editions might have been expected, it has arisen from the admirable manner in which the present editor has performed his duty. His intimate acquaintance with the language of the drama, united to the greatest diligence and accuracy, has restored numerous passages to their original state, which were mutilated and corrupt; and explained many allusions

* See Retrospective Review, No. xv. p. 126.

that to the common reader must have been unintelligible. We think that there is little room for improvement in these volumes; and still less for critical animadversion; but as difficult and disputed passages admit of different interpretations, and as emendations and alterations strike the minds of persons with various degrees of probability in their favour, we shall attempt a restoration of some few readings, that we think might with advantage supersede those that exist in the present text. Mr. Dyce in the mean time may say to us—"You are a wise man, Mr. Foresight; if you do wrongs it is with a great deal of consideration, and discretion and caution." We will, however, previously give a slight sketch of the author, from the materials which the Editor has collected.

The name of Thomas Middleton, Mr. Dyce informs us, is seldom mentioned by his contemporaries, and consequently the materials for his biography are scanty. He was the son of William Middleton, who settled in London, and married Anne, daughter of William Snow, and by her had two children, Thomas, the author of the dramas, and Alicia, who first became the wife of John Empson, of London, and afterwards of Alan Waterer of the same city. The date of the poet's birth is matter of conjecture, but the editor is inclined to fix it not earlier than 1570. Probably about 1603 he married Maria, daughter of Edward Morbeck, of London, one of the six clerks in Chancery. A son named Edward, the only issue of this marriage, was alive in 1623, aged 19. He appears to have married a second time, during 1623, for, according to the authority of the city records, the name of his widow was Magdalen. A Thomas Middleton was admitted member of Gray's Inn in 1593, a second in 1596, and a third in 1606. Mr. Dyce remarks, that the first is more likely than either of the others to have been the dramatist. In 1597 a poem was published, called "The Wisdom of Solomon paraphrased, written by Thos. Middleton, 1597," and "Micro-cynicon, six snarling satires," in 1599. Both these poems have been attributed to our author, not so much on any positive evidence in their favour, as from no other poet of the same name being known to have lived in these times. There was a Christopher Middleton and a Richard Middleton, both poets: the former published some epigrams and satires in 1608; the latter the Legend of Humphry Duke of Gloucester, which is reprinted in the Harleian Miscellany. At what period Middleton commenced writing for the stage is not known. The *Old Law*, which bears his name in conjunction with that of Massinger and Rowley, appeared in 1599. And hence the editor informs us, "The reader ought to remember that dramas which bear on their title-pages the names of more than one author, were not necessarily written by those authors in conjunction; that popular playwrights were often employed to alter and to add to pieces which had ceased to be attractive, is a fact sufficiently established by the testimony of Henslowe. We are not, however, to conclude that the other dramas, of which Middleton was only in part the author, were wrought into their present form by such a process." It is not possible to ascertain the exact order in which Middleton's dramas were produced. His own papers supply the following notices of *two*, which perhaps were never printed, and are no longer extant:— 1. *Two Harpies* by Dekker, Drayton, Middleton, Webster, Munday. 1602. 2. *Randall, Earl of Chester*, by T. Middleton. 1602. And among the MS. plays which Mr. Warburton, the Somerset Herald, made over to his cook, and transferred from the theatre to the kitchen, was one entitled "*The Puritan Maid, the Modest Wife, and the Wanton Widow*, by T. Middleton." Two tracts, which issued separately from the

press in 1604, have been assigned to him:—the *Black Book*, and *Father Hubbard's Tales*, or the *Ant and the Nightingale*. They are described as coarse but humorous attacks on the vices and follies of the times; and are particularly interesting on account of the passages which relate to Thomas Nash, of whose prose satires they are no unhappy imitation. The verses interwoven with *Father Hubbard's Tales* are occasionally very graceful.

The World Lost at Tennis, brought out probably in 1620, and the *Inner Temple Mask*, written in 1628, are the only pieces of the kind which we possess from his pen; but the name alone of an earlier *Mask* remains—the *Mask of Cupid*—represented at Merchant-tailors' Hall on the nuptials of the Earl and Countess of Somerset, 1613-14.

His earliest City pageant was produced in 1613, and he was employed on the same kind of pageants in 1616, 1617, and 1619. The play called the *Game at Chesse* (1614) connected itself with the most memorable incidents in our poet's history. He brought upon the stage both the English and the Spanish court, and what most affirm, much of the satire was levelled against the political intrigues and personal infirmities of Gondomar. Charles returned from Spain in the autumn of 1623, and to take advantage of the popular feeling on the question of the marriage with the Infanta, Middleton's play was acted at the Globe in the following summer. After it had been performed successfully for nine nights, the exhibition was suddenly stopped by a royal mandate, and both the author and actors summoned before the Privy Council. Some letters on the subject between the Privy Council and Mr. Secretary Conway and the Lord President of the Privy Council, are given in Mr. Dyce's *Narrative* (p. xxviii. &c.). The letter of the Privy Council says, "The poet, they tell us, is one Middleton, who, shifting out of the way, and not attending the board with the rest, as was expected, we have given warrant to a messenger for the apprehending of him." A further entry of the 30th Aug. 1624, declares, "This day Edward [Thomas] Middleton, of London, gent. being formerly sent for by warrant from this board, tendred his appearance, wherefor this indemnitie is here entered into the Register of Councell Causes; nevertheless, he is enjoined to attend the board till he be discharged by order of their Lordships." Mr. Collier observes, "That the reason why no punishment (except the interdiction from acting) was inflicted, either upon the players or poet, was, perhaps, that they acted the piece under the authority of the Master of the Revels."* The *Triumphs of Health and Prosperity*, 1626, was the last piece composed by Middleton for the entertainment of the City, and it was also, perhaps, the last effort of his pen. In 1623 he resided at Newington Butts, and that he died there is proved by an entry which is now first given from the parish church. In July 1627 Mr. Thomas Middleton was buried the . . 4th. He appears to have left no will, nor is it likely that he had any property to bequeath, since some months after his death a petition for pecuniary assistance was addressed by his widow to the City. The editor informs us that three of Middleton's pieces are recorded to have been performed after the Restoration, a "*Trick to Catch the Old One*," "*The Widow*," and "*The Changeling*." In 1778 a piece of "*The Witch*," printed from a MS. in possession of Major Pearson, was circulated by Mr. J. Reed.† Besides

* See J. P. Collier's learned and interesting *History of Eng. Dram. Poet.* i. 451.

† Pearson had published it from the collection of Griffin the player. It is now among the books and MSS. which were bequeathed by Malone to the Bodleian Library.

the less important discovery that Davenant had availed himself of this drama in his alteration of *Macbeth*, it was evident that the resemblance between the scenes of enchantment in the *Witch* and those in *Shakespeare's* tragedy, as originally written, must have been more than accidental. Stevens maintained that Shakespeare was the imitator. Malone at first coincided in that opinion, but afterwards endeavoured to establish that the performance of *Macbeth*, which he fixes in 1606, was anterior to that of the *Witch*. Mr. Gifford unhesitatingly pronounced that Shakespeare was the copyist. Mr. Dyce seems more inclined to agree with Malone. We shall now add some observations by the editor on the poetical merit of the author :

"In the estimation of an anonymous critic,* 'Women beware Women' is Middleton's finest play, and perhaps he has judged rightly. It is indeed remarkable for the masterly conception and delineation of the chief characters, and for the life and reality infused into many of the scenes; though the dramatic persons are almost all repulsive from their extreme depravity, and the catastrophe is rather forced and unnatural. In this tragedy, says Haslitt, there is a rich harmonizing vein of internal sentiment, with fine occasional insight into human nature, and cool, cutting irony of expression. To his subsequent observation, that the interest decreases instead of increasing as we read on, I by no means assent. The 'Changeling' affords another specimen of Middleton's tragic powers. If, on the whole, inferior to the piece last mentioned, it displays, I think, in several places, a depth of passion unequalled throughout the present volumes. According to the title-page, W. Rowley, who was frequently his literary associate, had a share in the composition; but I feel convinced that the terribly impressive passages of this tragedy, as well as those serious portions of a 'Fair Quarrell,' which Lamb has deservedly praised, and the pleasing characters of Clara and Constanza in the 'Spanish Gipsy,' are beyond the ability of Rowley. Among our author's works are few more original and ingenious than 'A Game at Chess:' by touches of sweet fancy, by quaint humour, and by poignant satire, he redeems the startling absurdities in which the plan of the drama had necessarily involved him.

Middleton's principal efforts, says an accomplished writer, were in comedy, where he deals profusely in grossness and buffoonery. The cheats and debaucheries of the town are his favourite sources of comic intrigue. 'A Mad World, my Masters,' and 'A Trick to catch the Old One,' are the most perfect of the numerous comedies which Mr. Campbell has dismissed with so slight and unfavourable a notice; and next to them may be ranked 'The Roaring Girl,' 'A Chaste Maid in Cheapside,' 'Michaelmas Term,' and 'No Wit, no Help like a Woman's.' The dialogue of these pieces is generally spirited. The characters, though their peculiarities may be sometimes exaggerated, are drawn with breadth and discrimination, and the crowded incidents afford so much amusement that the reader is willing to overlook the occasional violation of probability. As they faithfully reflect the customs and manners of the age, even the worst of Middleton's comedies are not without their value. A critic,† whom I have already quoted, after observing that it is difficult to assign Middleton a very precise situation among the remarkable men who were his contemporaries, proceeds to compare him with Webster and Ford, who were assuredly poets of a higher order. The dramatists with whom, in my opinion, Middleton ought properly to be classed, though superior to him in some respects, and inferior in others, are Dekker, Heywood, Marston, and Chapman; nor perhaps does William Rowley fall so much below them that he should be excluded from the list."

THE OLD LAW.

Mr. C. Lamb says, "There is an exquisiteness of moral sensibility making one to gush out tears of delight, and a poetical strangeness in all the improbable circumstances of this wild play, which are unlike anything in the dramas which Massinger wrote alone. The pathos is of a subtler edge. Middleton and Rowley, who assisted in this play, had both of them finer geniuses than their associates." The plot is very wild and strange, and

* Retrospective Review, vol. viii. p. 135.

† Ibid. vol. viii. p. 126.

the low comic characters disgusting; but some of the passages have great poetical merit. Cleanthes is an amiable character; the great defect is, a want of progression in the plot. We will give a specimen or two of the poetical conception and versification.

Owen.

“————— In my youth
I was a soldier; no coward in my age:
I never turn’d my back upon my foe,
I have felt nature’s winters, sicknesses,
Yet ever kept a lively sap in me
To greet the cheerful spring of health again.
Dangers on horse, on foot, by land, by water?
I have ‘scap’d to this day; and yet this day,
Without all help of casual accidents,
Is only deadly to me, ‘cause it numbers
Fourscore years to me. Where is the fault now?
I cannot blame time, nature, nor my stars,
Nor aught but tyranny. Even kings themselves
Have sometimes tasted an even fate with me.
He that has been a soldier all his days,
And stood in personal opposition
’Gainst darts and arrows, the extremes of heat
And pinching cold, has treacherously at home,
In a secure quiet, by a villain’s hand
Been basely lost in his star’s ignorance.—
And so must I die by a tyrant’s sword.

From Act iv. sc. 2, we take the opening speech of Cleanthes:

Cleanth.—What’s that? oh! nothing but the whispering wind
Breathes thro’ yon churlish hawthorn, that grew rude,
As if it chid the gentle breath that kiss’d it.
I cannot be too circumspect, too careful;
For in these woods lies hid all my life’s treasure,
Which is too much [n]ever to fear to lose,
Though it be never lost, and if our watchfulness
Ought to be wise and serious ’gainst a thief
That comes to steal our goods, things all without us,
That prove vexation, often more than comfort;
How mighty ought our providence to be
To prevent those, if any such there were,
That come to rob our bosom of our joys,
That only make poor man delight to live!
Fshaw! I’m too fearful—fie, fie—who can hurt me?
But ’tis a general cowardice that shakes
The nerves of confidence: he that hides treasure
Imagines every one thinks of that place,
When ’tis a thing least minded—nay, let him change
The place continually—where’er it keeps
There will the fear keep still. Yonder’s the store-house
Of all my comfort now,” &c.

We now pass on to observe on the text. At p. 19, we meet with these lines:

“Weak woman in this kind, who in thy last teeming,
Forgettest still the former, ever making
The burden of thy last throes the dearest darling!
Oh! yet in noble man reform [reform] it.”

We are inclined to read,

“————— Ever making
The burden of thy latest throes the dearest
Darling; oh! yet in noble men reform it.”

P. 31.

“Take hence that pile of years
Before surfeit with unprofitable age.”

Mr. Dyce has inserted what we consider a very clumsy and certainly

erroneous conjecture of Gifford's, '*Perfekt before*,' which is also unmetrical. Our reading is close to the text and agreeable to the metre.

"*Sore surfeit with unprofitable age.*"

See p. 139.

"And does too much felicity make you *surfeit*."

and thus p. 183,

"Invited both for purpose to rise sick,
Full of shame's *surfeit*."

P. 97. "Times of amazement! *what* duty, goodness dwell,
I sought for charity, but knock at hell."

We think Mr. Gifford's note very unsatisfactory, and would read,—

"———where duty, goodness dwell,
I sought for charity," &c.

P. 101.

"To the one I offer up a [spreading] palm
Of duty and obedience as to Heaven," &c.

Spreading is an insertion of Mr. Gifford's in order to fill up the verse, and (as he says) it contrasts well with *contracted*. We should much prefer *reading*,

"To this one I offer up *this opening* palm."

A misprint "showdu," is found in the next line, which was probably intended for the missing word.

P. 108. "*Eugenia*.—What's here to do? my suitors at the bar! The old *bawd* shines again. Oh! miserable!"

Gifford reads "bard," old edition "baud." Mr. Dyce asks, did the author write—"The old *bald sires* again,"—an after-dinner conjecture, con *rispetto parlando*,—which we think he will be happy to recall. The fact is, the old text is quite right; and the only error is in giving the whole passage quoted to *one* speaker instead of two: read

"*Eugenia*.—What's here to do? my suitors at the bar!

Evander.—The old *bawd* shines again.

Eugenia.—Oh! miserable! (*She swoons*.)

Evander.—Read the law over to her, it will awake her.

"Tis one deserves small pity."——

We flatter ourselves that all difficulty is thus removed, while the original text is not departed from. The meaning of "The old *bawd* shines again," we presume to arise from the number of the suitors. See p. 46, she says,—

"I'll go count over my suitors: that's my business."

P. 111. What is the meaning of the word "cakated?" and soon after ought we not to read—"Remedium doloris, and the very Lyceum (Syceum) amoris?"

MAYOR OF GUXENBOROUGH.

This play is no favourite of ours. The story is from Higden's *Polychronicon*. The comic parts are full of coarse, low ribaldry, and suburb humour. The character of Roxana disagreeable and disgusting. The violation of Castiza is a wild unnatural act of violence and baseness. The brutal villainy of Horsus, and the murders and mutual recriminations at the end, form a fit termination of the guilty intrigues and wickedness in the preceding parts.

P. 123.

"———They are poor in those days,
They'd rather have the *corp* than the health."

We think that Mr. Collier's conjecture of "cup" is correct. It was probably of valuable materials, as Act *ix* sc. 1.

"She takes a *cup of gold* and 'midst the army,
Teaching her knee," &c.

P. 189, "Here is no dear villany." Mr. Dyce thinks *dear* may stand for *excessive*; but surely it is only a misprint for *clear*.

There is merit both in the coarse drollery of the comic parts, and in the poetical sentiments and expressions of the tragic; but the former sinks into buffoonery, and in the latter, except in depicting the purity and sorrow of Castiza, the poet has drawn with too dark a pencil the progress of guilty passions, criminal desires, and perfidious intrigues; the whole ending in the mutual reproaches of disappointed villany, and the view of sin perishing in the destruction which it brood in its own bosom. We give Constantius's speech as a specimen of the style, p. 139.

"——— Oh! blessed creature!
And does too much felicity make you surfeit?
Are you in soul assured there is a state
Prepared for you, for you, a glorious one
In midst of Heaven, now in the state you stand in?
And had you rather, after much known misery,
Cares, and hard labours, mingled with a curse,
Throng *but* to the door, and hardly get a place *there*?*
Think, hath the World a folly like this madness?
Keep still that holy and immaculate fire,
You chaste lamp of Eternity! 'tis a treasure
Too precious for Death's moment to partake,
This twinkling of short life. Disdain as much
To let mortality know you, as stars
To kiss the pavements: you've a substance as
Excellent as theirs, holding your pureness:
They look upon corruption as you do,
But are stars still—he you a virgin too."

BLURT, MASTER-CONSTABLE.

There is in this play a sufficient variety of incident and much comic humour of a coarse kind. The character of Imperia is drawn with a fullness of detail, and many amusing circumstances, that contrasts well with the innocent sprightliness of Violetta.

P. 261.

"I am that codshead, she has spied my stone.
My diamond, noble wench, *but nobler stone*.
I'm an old courtier, and lie close, lie close."

Mr. Dyce says in his note,—"Old ed. has '*no see*,' a misprint. I doubt if the word which I have substituted for it, be the right one."—The fact is, the reading of the old edition leads at once to the right one.

"——— she has spied my stone,
My diamond, noble wench, but *I'll not see*:
I'm an old courtier, and lie close, lie close."

In one of his preceding speeches (p. 260) he uses the same expression:

"I can lie close, and see this, *but not see*:
I'm hoary, but not hoary as some be."

P. 268.

"——— no, I defy you.
Incestancy dwell on his rivell'd brow
That weds for dirt."

Mr. Dyce's note is—"Incestancy, i. e. incest. I have not met with the word elsewhere."—There is, surely, no such word, nor does the sense require it. The reading is "*Inconstancy*," which is alluded to in the lines following.

* Should not the two words in italics be omitted.

"When I sail last my bow to Violella,
 May I then slip into an obscure grave;
 Whose mould, unprest with stony monument,
 Dwelling in open air, may drink the tears
 Of the inconstant clouds" &c.

P. 276. "I do first declare to your most skreet and long-fingered hands, this head," &c. Mr. Dyce says, "skreet," query, for "discreet?" Rather say the reading is "sweet."—And query should we not at p. 279, read, "lily-sweet," instead of "lily-sweating hands?" as "flower-soft hands," in *Antony and Cleopatra*, A. ii. s. 2.

P. 280. "Be saints in the churches, angels in the street, devils in the kitchen, and apes in your bed." Compare *Othello*, ii. 1. vol. xix. p. 314, ed. Reed.

P. 282. "A sweet guides loss is a deep penalty."

Mr. Dyce reads "girl's," but the right reading is "bride's."

P. 293. Is not "despicious" printed for "despicious?"

• This play is printed in the Dublin Edition, Chetwood, 1750; but Mr. Dyce has not observed how much is omitted, curtailed, and altered in that work.

THE PHOENIX.

As a specimen of this play, we give the following speech of Phoenix.

"Thou angel sent among us, sober Law,
 Made with meek eyes, persuading action,
 No loud immodest tongue,
 Voiced like a virgin, and as chaste from sale,
 Save only to be heard and not to rail,
 How has abuse deformed thee to all eyes,
 That where thy virtues sat, thy vices rise.
 Yet why so rashly for one villain's fault
 Do I arraign whole man? admired Law!
 Thy upper parts must needs be sacred, pure,
 And incorruptible—they're grave and wise;
 'Tis but the dross beneath them, and the clouds
 That get between thy glory and their praise.
 That make the visible and foul eclipse.
 For those that are near to thee, are upright,
 As noble in their conscience as their birth.
 Know that damnation is in every bribe,
 And rarely put it from them, rate the presenters,
 And scourge them with five years' imprisonment
 For offering but to tempt 'em;
 This is true justice, exercised, and used,
 Woe to the giver, when the bribe's refused;
 'Tis not their will to have law worse than war,
 When still the poor 'st die first.
 To send a man without a sheet to his grave,
 Or hurry him in his papers:
 'Tis not their mind it should be, nor to have
 A suit hang longer than a man in chains,
 Let him be ne'er so fasten'd. They least know
 That are above, the tedious steps below.
 I thank my time, I do!"

P. 351. "And is made strict by power of drugs and art." "Strict," here in the sense of "narrow."

P. 390. "I am sorry I said so, but I was *over-flown* when I spoke it." i. e. drunk. See Milton's *Paradise Lost*, i. 502,—"*flown* with insolence and wine."

P. 403. "Torment again." Edition 1630 has "Tormentagent." Qy? says Mr. Dyce, did the author write "Torment's agent?" No, but he

wrote "Torment agon," for so (as the editor observes, p. 496) the word is written by our earlier poets.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

P. 422.

"Who out of recreation culls advantage,
Dives into seasons, never walks but thinks,
Ne rides but plots."

Editor's note—"Ne, i.e. nor. An archaism." But surely it is only "*as is*." A late reviewer, (v. *Edinburgh Review*, Oct. 1840,) has observed, "The critical sagacity which leads to a *conjectural emendation*, is as much the gift of God, as a MS. or a version." How far this gift has been bestowed on us, we will try by endeavouring to clear away the errors, and bring out the true reading of the following passage—

P. 427. "Why should not she consent, knowing my state, my sudden fortunes? I can command a custard, and other bake-meats, *death of sturgeon*, I could keep house with nothing," &c. Mr. Dyce observes, "there seems some corruption of the text here." The truth is, the letters have been wrongly arranged, and "*a dish of sturgeon*" has been corrupted into "death;" thus "*a dish—diash—death*." We think that this alteration will approve itself,—*viderint Critici*.

P. 433.

"Down with the lattice, try but thin,
Let coarser beauties work within:
Whom the light mocks, thou art fair and fresh,
The gilded flies will light upon thy flesh.
C.—Beshrew your sweet enchantments, you have won!"

This passage may have been the foundation of one in Milton's *Comus*.

"— coarse complexions
And cheeks of sorry dye."

P. 464. We do not quite understand the force of the word "Pung" at p. 464, or "hoisted," at p. 488.

P. 494. Some lines occur here which want a slight emendation. We give them as they stand in the text.

"'Tis worldly craft beats down a scholar's wit;
For this our son and heir now, he * * *
From his conception was entail'd an ass,
And he has kept it well, twenty-five years now,
Then the slightest art will do't, the lands lie fair,
No sin to beggar a deceiver's heir."

Besides the defect in the second line, the connexion of the sense between lines four and five is not very apparent. We hope to present the lines in a somewhat improved form.

"'Tis worldly craft beats down a scholar's wit,
Then the slightest art will do't; the lands lie fair,
No sin to beggar a deceiver's heir
For this our son and heir; now he, *alas!*
From his conception was entail'd an ass,
And he has kept it well, twenty-five years," &c.

P. 501.

"*Easy*.—I thrust the execution of his ears.
Tho.—*Hate* you that office?"

Something must be wrong here, for the expression is too strange to be correct. We would read—

"*E.*—*I'll first* the execution of his ears.
Th.—*Hate* you that office?
E.—*I'll strip* him bare."

Thus the form of expression in the first and third speech is similar, and the natural idiom of language is restored.

P. 509. Certainly omit the two last words in the line.

"— Less a moment,
The twinkling of an eye, a glimpse, scarce something does it."

P. 488. "What shall I do with rubbish?" that is, *lard*, in contrast with money. So in vol. ii. 32.

"Your son then goes a wooing to a poor gentlewoman, but of a thousand pound portion; so my nephew, a lad of less hope, strikes at four hundred a year in good rubbish."

A TRICK TO CATCH THE OLD ONE.

P. 78. "He plays at back-racket with me." That is, he does not give me a direct and plain answer; but one indirect, like a stroke at tennis when the ball is met not by a forward hit, but by a back turn of the racket.

P. 88. "The cuckoo, the Welsh ambassador." Nares's explanation is all indistinctness and error. The cuckoo does not migrate here from the west, nor does it nest in Wales, but in the south of Europe. Nor can we understand the force of the editor's note—"Perhaps it was so called."

"The note which his hoarse voice doth heare
Is harsh and fatal to the wedded eare."

We think that the cuckoo* is called the *Welsh Ambassador*, because his name, formed from his notes, resembles words in the Welsh language as curroo, &c.

This is an amusing and clever tragedy, in which the progress of the plot is ingeniously sustained, and the curiosity kept awake. Perhaps the natural consternation, surprise, and grief of Hoard at the termination, is scarcely given with adequate force, and seems to fall somewhat flat. But there is something pleasing in the repentance and recantation of the countryman and of Witgood, which gives a calm satisfaction to the mind, after the scenes of villany and fraud which have hung like dark clouds over the progress of the plot.

FAMILY OF LOVE.

P. 168. "— all states which be,
Pay to thy sacred throne, as tribute for
Their thoughts and lives."

For "*throne*" Mr. Dyce read "*shrine*," and refers to p. 163.

"These words are odour in the sacred shrine
Of Love's best deity."

but he should have marked the distinction of the offering in the two passages,— "Odours are offered to the *shrine*, and tribute fees to the *throne*:" therefore the word "*throne*" should stand.

P. 173. "You have been *doing*, that 's flat.

So Ford's "Tis Pity she's a Whore, p. 78, ed. Weber.

"I would have told you in what case I was,
But you must needs be *doing*."

So Ram Alley, p. 26.

"These velvet bearded boys will still be *doing*."

It is too common an expression to make more passages necessary. We have the same in Greek. Theocr. Idyll. β. 143.

Ἐπαύθη τὰ μέγιστα, καὶ ἐς πόθον ἠνέθηκε ἄμφω.

* Since writing the above, we find in Mr. Douce's Illustrations (vol. ii. p. 156), the following remark: "In the Celtic language *coep*, and *doek*, signify anything foolish. They seem connected with the radical word for a cuckoo, a silly bird. See *coy* in the Welsh dictionaries, and *coet* in Price's Cornish Vocabulary." This throws some light on the subject. See "Your five Gallants," p. 316.

and see Casaubon ad Apuleii Apolog. p. 60. v. *factum*, and Gualmip's notes on Eumathii Isanen. p. 17, de usu verbi *ὑπάρχειν*, *ὑπάρτειν*. See also Lucret. iv. 1029, and Wakefield's note.

P. 178. When Mr. John Dennis was questioned as to the swelling of his legs, he replied that it came by *criticism*; and when the doctor said it was a distemper he never heard of, Dennis replied with warmth, it was not a distemper, but a noble art, and that he had sate fourteen hours a day at it, and there was a connexion between the brain and the legs. About this period of time we have sate with the *distemper* of the following passage upon us—

Lilb. "The Court's gall, the City's plague, and *Europa's sea form* be his perpetual crest, whatever a was."

Harsh and vague as the expression *Europa's sea-form* is, we believe, after much doubt and deliberation, that it is the genuine reading, and we have dismissed a conjecture which we had made. Sea-wall, Sea-gown; Sea-mark, Sea-bank, are common compounds with these old Poets. Marlowe has "a sea-bank myrtle." As regards *Europa's* particular form or posture (for in that sense the word "form" is here used), compare Marlowe's Eleg. iii.

"And she that on a frigned hull swam to land
Gripping his false horns with her virgin hand."

Again, Eleg. xii.

"Jove turns himself into a swan or gold.
Or his Bull's horns *Europa's* hand doth hold."

We therefore cannot agree with the Editor in explaining "form" by "seat," see Add. vol. i. p. lxvi. note.

P. 150.

"It *collens* well, it cannot chuse but bear
A pretty nap."

In Ford's "Fancies chaste and noble," we have "Frizzle or powder their hair, plain their eyebrows, *set a nap on their cheeks*," &c. Where (horresco referens) Mr. Weber absolutely writes,

"Perhaps a *nap* was similar to a cupping glass, and might be used to bring color into ladies' cheeks."

But Gifford has amply revenged Ford's wrongs on this unhappy editor.*

P. 193. "No flaxen stuff, or *tann'd* white leather draws love like them,"—should it not be "*tawed*?" Brown leather is *tann'd*—white, *tawed*. This latter word is still in use, and we may see "Tanner and Tawer," describing the double business carried on.

P. 194. "I must be of their counsel, and you must *atone* them." The editor says,—"*Attonc*, or *atone*, is reconcile, set them *at one*." We thought that Mr. Henley was the original author of this most absurd and erroneous derivation of the word *atone*, in this note on Othello, iv. 1.—"*Atone* them. The expression is formed by the coalescence of the words *at one*, the verb to *set* or some equivalent being omitted. Thus in the Acts, 'He showed himself to them as they strove, and would have set them *at one* again.' And in the Beehive of the Romish Church, 'Through which God is made *at one* with us, and hath forgiven us our sins.'"—See Steev. Shakspeare. vol. xvi. p. 199, and Weber on Ford, ii. 391. We now see that all these three critics are indebted to Edwards for this *pun* by way of *etymology*,—v. Canons of Criticism, p. 161. "*At one*" is doubtless of the same stock with the Teutonic *y aussöhnen, versöhnen*, the Anglo-Saxon taking the *t* for the *s*. See Coleridge's Church and State, p. 257.

* "The *napless* vesture of humility." Coriolanus, act ii. sc. 1.

P. 178.

"Then, the Tartarian's God, when first Eggeon's Hill.
A mounts in triumph."

Mr. Dyce substitutes very ingeniously "*Titanian*" for "*Tartarian*," but if we understand *Tartarian* as meaning the God of the *Persians*, it may stand. We, however, believe the editor to be right.

In this play there is much coarse indelicate humour, relieved by the love of Maria and Gerardine. Middleton well understood the power of *contrast*, though he too frequently has substituted the sudden repentance of a frail and guilty woman, for the uniform loveliness of virtue, for undeviating rectitude of conduct, and the charms of moral beauty.

YOUR FIVE GALLANTS.

P. 232. "Nay, sure, they are as proper, as they will be already." Quære, "all ready." See notes, p. 224—263.

P. 247.

Enter Servant.

"Fitz.—How now, what's he?"

Oh! a servant to my love—being thus disguised

I'll learn some news. (*aside*.) Now, sir! *you belong to me*.

Serv.—I do, sir, but I cannot stay to say so. Nay, good sir, detain me not. I am going in all haste."

The editor says, "*You belong to me*: is the text corrupted here, or is something wanted?" Neither. Fitzgrace goes up to the servant, and taking hold of him, says, "*now you belong to me*," and the servant answers, "Nay, good sir, detain me not," &c.

P. 269.

"Pur.—Swear on this sword, then,

To set spurs to your horse, not to look back,

To give no marks to any passenger.

Tai.—Marks? why I think you have left me ne'er a penny, sir.

Pur.—I mean no marks of any—

Tai.—I understand you, sir."

The editor asks, "has a word which followed 'any' dropt out?" To this we answer, "No;" but the word "of" should be "to," for the last words are nothing but a repetition of Pursonet's former speech, "*To give no marks to any passenger*," which speech he did not finish the second time, as Tailby interrupted him.

P. 274.

"Pur. ————no less than three at once, sir,

Made a triangle with their swords and daggers.

And all opposing me.

Fitz.—And among these three, only one hurt you, sir?

Pur.—*Ex* for *ex*."

The editor asks, "Can this expression mean 'Ecce, for example?' " O bone! *οὐτοι αὐτὸς φέρει*;

The present instance is a curious one of the manner in which the text of these old plays—being often printed, we presume, from player's or prompter's copies, and not corrected by the author, or perhaps by any one—became corrupted.* The fact is simply this: when Fitzgrace had made his last speech,—"And among these three, only one hurt you, sir?"—he leaves the stage, (his name does not occur again,) and "*ex*," was placed in the margin, to which some one added "*for ex*;" meaning "*Ex*, stood for *Exit*;" and this marginal direction got into the text, to the confusion of the sense, and the consternation of the critics.

* "In general writers trusted entirely to the printers, who piqued themselves but little on justifying this confidence."—See Gifford's Life of Jonson, p. 240. Gifford denies that Jonson, as is generally supposed, superintended the printing of his plays.

P. 300.

"For a device to *tale* me to her bad."

This word is not very common, but is used occasionally by Middleton. It is found more frequently than elsewhere in Chaucer's *Thermin* and *Clearchus*. It has been revived with good effect by the Hon. W. Herbert in his fine poem of *Attila*. See *Honcat Whore*, (Part ii.) p. 204.

"Oh! then you curse that bawd that toled yo [in.]"

In this play there is much humour, but more ribaldry—no characters to interest, nor incidents to surprise; but the dialogue, though low, is clever, and the numerous allusions to the customs and manners of the times afford amusement.

A MAD WORLD, MY MASTERS.

P. 342.

"If he chance steal upon you, let him find
Some book lie open 'gainst an *unchaste* mind,
And quoted scriptures, though for your own pleasure
You read some stirring pamphlet, and convey it
Under your skirt," &c.

There appears to us to be a line dropt out after "*unchaste mind*," as not only is the rhyme to *pleasure* deficient, but the construction is abrupt. We think there was a verse ending with "*treasure*."

P. 352.

"Sir Bounteous, you *even* overwhelm me with delights."

If this is the expression of the time, the editor should have noticed it for the use of the common reader.

This is one of the most lively and entertaining of this species of comedy, descriptive of the vices and follies of the times, which we have of Middleton. The humour is broad and coarse enough, and the wit often of the lowest kind; but there is cleverness in the dialogue, and a succession of fanciful incidents which would delight an audience not over sensitive nor squeamish. The sudden repentance of the ladies (the frail and fair) at the end of these plays, is very edifying, and is no doubt intended as a sufficient moral to obliterate the impressions made by the former part of their conduct.

THE ROARING GIRL.

There is much family likeness between the plot and character of these comedies of Middleton. The sharper, the countryman, the bully, and the wittol are prominent persons, to which if we add the Citizen's Wife and the Country Knight, we have a fair outline of the materials of which these comedies are formed; but there is often, to balance defects, great ingenuity in the allusions, wit in the conceits, and humour in the language: for they were written "before the little art that fools have was silenced." The present play is superior to some of the others in liveliness of interest and situation.

P. 469. The two notes on "*trong*" might as well be omitted. G. Steevens is most absurd. It is nothing but a word like "*hi, hoo*," "*So, ho*," and others, used to excite the dogs.

P. 479. "Thou art admirably suited for the Three Pigeons at Braintford."

The editor says, "when Puritanism had sobered the stage, the Three Pigeons was kept by the celebrated actor *Lewin*." For this anecdote we are indebted to Davies's *Dramatic Miscellanies*, vol. i. p. 325. J. Lewin was the original Falstaff. See Gifford's note on Jonson (*Alchemist*), iv. p. 176.

In Goldsmith's *Poems* (Ald. ed. p. 155) is one from "*She Stoops to Conquer*."

"Then come, put the jorum about,
And let us be merry and clever,
Our hearts and our liquors are stout,
Here 's the three Jolly Pigeons for ever."

P. 527.

"Husband, I pluck'd
When he had tempted me to think well of him,
Gelt feathers, for thy wings, to make him fly
More lofty."

The Editor says, "Gelt—golden; but I am by no means confident that I have restored the right reading." The old ed. "*Get feathers*." We think he is right; "*golden*" was a common epithet of feathers. Thus Marston's *Lascl. Queen*:

"And on thy resolution fasten wings

Whose *golden feathers* may outstrip their hate."—Act i. sc. 2.

and Greene's *Looking Glasse for London*: "When as he suits his pennons all in gold," vol. i. p. 113, ed. Dyce, and Baron's *Mirza*, "the golden feathered birds," p. 109.

P. 532. "Here is such a merry '*Ging*,' I could find it in my heart to sail to the World's end," &c.

How singular that this word was unknown to Gifford, who considered it a corruption of "*Gang*." See Ben Jonson's *Works*, iv. 161. We will now give a more copious account of its use than we believe is to be found elsewhere.

"But sooth at the day sitt with solempne merthe,
His gaye *ginge* of grece to rome gunne ride."

See *Will. and the Werwolfe*, ed. Madden, p. 58.

"Thus gate grin him fayre ledde
Him, and his *ginge* wel he fedde."

See *Havelock*, r. 745, 2553.

"Now speake we of Richard our king,
How he came to battaile with his *ging*."

See *Weber's Old Romances*, (*Richard Cœur de Lion*), vol. ii. 196.

"O you panderly rascals! there 's a knot, a *ging*,
A pack, a conspiracy against me."

See *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Act iv. Sc. 2.

"The secret is, I would not willingly
See or be seen by any of this *ging*."

See *B. Jonson's New Inn* (1631), Act i. Sc. 5.

Milton, in *Smectymnus*:

"I never met with a whole *ging* of words and phrases not mine."

"John o'Leyden, that Munster's *ging*."

See *Rump Poems* (1662), Pt. ii. p. 109.

It is to be found also in the following passages:

p. 64.

"How now, my wanton flippit, where was thy *ging* of sweetness?"

In Brome's *Demoiselle B.*

"His youthful *ginge*."

In Heywood's *Honest Whore*, Pt. I.

"A *ging* of lusty lads."

In Fanshawe's *Lusiad*, p. 24,

"Perfidious *ging*."

And in Killigrew's *Prisoners*, fol. p. 13.

"For one of that *ging* defended the Rhodian."

Lastly, in Ford's *Lady's Trial*, A. iii. s. 3.

"Can'st mutter mischief? I observ'd your dullness,
Whilst the whole *ging* crowd to me."

See also Wilson's *Inconst. Ladic*, p. 64. Weldon's *C. of K. James*, p. 99.

THE HONEST WHORE. (PART I.)

P. 101. "Others again we have, like hungry lions,
Fierce as wild bulls, untameable as flies,
And these have often-times from stranger's sides
Snatch'd rapiers suddenly."

The editor, to our surprise, has no note on "*flies*," which must surely be a corrupt reading.* We are inclined to think that the true word (by no great corruption) is "*tigers*." See Vol. V. 375. (Wisdom of Solomon) "Kindness with tigers never takes effect;" and Marston's Edw. II. "More safety is there in a *tiger's* jaws, than his embracement." Again, "Armeniau tigers never did so ill," El. 14. Or it may be that a line is omitted, and that "*flies*" is the verb to a substantive in the passage lost, as

"———untameable as flies †

The stag, &c.

Thus in vol. V. p. 164,

"To the flying stag."

In this play the comic parts resemble those of the others, but there is a higher tragic strain or elevation of fancy, and a richer vein of ideal poetry. The introduction of the Mad House and of its fearful grotesque incidents, (the man in a net) is a wild burst of imaginative power, producing an effect which a less daring attempt could not have reached. Here the ludicrous and sublime—the sublime of terror—were in close and dangerous contact. Had we room we should like to have given some specimens of the serious and poetical passages in this play, particularly Hippolytus's soliloquy, Act iv. Sc. 1, p. 75.

"My Infelice's face : her brow, her eyes,
The dimple on her cheek—and such sweet skill
Hath from the cunning workman's pencil flown :
These lips look fresh and lively as her own,
Seeming to move and speak," &c. &c.

HONEST WHORE, SECOND PART.

P. 139. The speech of Hippolytus beginning "O ! sir, our friends," &c. Mr. Dyce says, "Seems to have been intended for verse, and is, most probably, corrupt."

Perhaps the following attempt to restore it may not be disapproved by him :

"Oh ! Sir ! our friends they ought to be to us
As jewels dearly valued—being locked up
Unseen, as when we wear them in our heads.
I see, Friscobaldo, age doth not command
Your blood ; for all time's sickle hath gone o'er you,
You are Orlando still."

See on Bellafront's confession in this play, some observations in C. Lamb's Works, vol. ii. p. 43.

THE WITCH.

Mr. C. Lamb has rightly observed the distinction between the Witches of Shakspeare and of Middleton: "The names and some of the properties which Middleton has given to the bags excite smiles. The Weird Sisters are serious things, their presence cannot co-exist with mirth ; but in a lesser degree the Witches of Middleton are fine creations, &c." Shakspeare has, in fact, separated all that could either merely amuse or distract the mind of the spectator, all that was common with humanity, and has selected what was awful, unearthly, and supernatural, 'la terribil' via' of the true sublime, as far removed from Middleton's bags, as the Satan of Milton from the devil of Tasso.

* "*Flies*," i. e. familiar spirits, v. Jonson's Alchemist, i. sc. 1, ed. Gifford.

† Perhaps the right reading is, "untameable as wolves." See Lear, Act iii. Sc. 6, "He's mad that trusts in the *tameness of a wolf*." On the whole, we should prefer this to our former conjecture.

Song above.

"Come away, come away,
 Hecate, Hecate, come away.
Hec.—I come, I come, I come, I come,
 With all the speed I may,
 With all the speed I may.
 Where's Stadlin? Here!
 Where's Puckle? Here!
 And Hoppo too, and Hellwain too:
 We lack but you, we lack but you,
 Come away, make up the count.
Hec.—I will but noint and then I mount.
 There's one come down to fetch his dues,
 A hiss, a coll, a sip of blood:
 And why thou stayest so long
 I muse, I muse,
 Since the air 's so sweet and good.

Hec.—O art thou come?

What news? what news?

Sp.—All goes still to our delight.

Either come, or else

Refuse, refuse.

Hec.—Now I'm furnish'd for the flight.

Fire.—Hark! hark! the cat sings a brave treble in her own language.

Hec.—(going up) Now I go, now I fly,

Malkin, my sweet spirit and I.

Oh! what a dainty pleasure 'tis

To ride in the air,

When the moon shines fair,

And sing and dance and toy and kiss;

Over woods, high rocks and mountains,

Over seas, our mistress' fountains,

Over steep towers and turrets

We fly by night 'mong troops of spirits.

No ring of bells to our ears sounds,

No howls of wolves, no yelps of hounds,

No, not the noise of water's breach,

Or cannon's throat our height can reach," &c.

THE WIDOW.

This is a pleasing comedy, much raised in poetical taste and expression above the usual style of Middleton. Mr. Collier thinks that there is internal evidence that Ben Jonson contributed to the play, and is surprised that Gifford did not trace his pen through the whole of the fourth act. Gifford says, "The comedy was popular, and not undeservedly, for it has considerable merit." Mr. Dyce has freed the text from many gross errors of Weber and others.

A FAIR QUARRELL.

P. 541. "Come, tell truth twixt ourselves, here's none but friends,
 One spot a father's love will soon wipe off,
 The truth, and the [reb]y try my love abundant."

Read,

"The truth;—and then to try my love abundant.

MORE DISSEMBLERS BESIDES WOMEN.

P. 605. Perhaps the three first lines might be arranged thus:

"And so away went I—he lost the sight
 Quickly of me—I told him his fortune truer
 For nothing; than some of my complexion that
 Would ha' cozen'd him of his money."

There is nothing very engaging in the plot of this play or in the delineation of the characters; but there is a vein of good poetry, with good language and versification.

THE SPANISH GIPSIE.

P. 120. "All the world is a second Rochelle."

We do not think that the note of the editor of Dodsley 1806, a *well satisfactory*. We take the meaning to be—all the world is as necessitous as a besieged town, where there are more mouths than food. What you get, keep. Rochelle stood a long and memorable siege against Richelieu, before it surrendered in 1628. As Hume says, "Its distress had risen to the utmost extremity, the inhabitants were pressed with greatest rigours of famine," &c. You must pick up what food you can get and make all sure, for you must not look, as in a time of plenty, ease, and security, or to have your dinner like a noble feast, ushered in with trumpets.

P. 161. "Thy *best* hand lay on this turf of grass."

The editor has a quære whether "*left*" is not the reading; we answer certainly not, for the *best* hand is the "*right* hand."

Thus Fairfax's Tasso, lib. xix. 18.

"Argantia (were it hap or skill who knowes)
His *better* hand loose and in freedom found."

The reason of the epithet is because "*infirmia est sinistra*." See Ovid Fast. ii. 869; and thus the Italians—*la mano manca*, for sinistra.

P. 164. "We no camels have to show
Nor elephant with *growl* head,*
We can dance, he cannot go,
Because the beast is *cornfed*."

Oh! lame and impotent conclusion, both in rhyme and sense! Mr. Collier proposes "*not fed*." The present editor says perhaps there is a quibble—*Cornfed*, having corns. We wonder the unusual, or, rather unexampled alteration of *great* into *growl* † did not lead to the right reading, because the beast is "*snouted*:" ‡ see Todd's Dictionary, "*Proboscis*," a "*snout*." It is probable that the third line, "We can dance, he cannot go," may also be somewhat marred in the transcription, but we cannot set it right: "*go*" means "*walk*." See Lear. "*Ride* more than thou *goest*," act i. sc. 2. To "*go on*," in Jonson's days, meant to rush forward with violence. See Gifford, ed. iv. 254. Perhaps "*go*" here means to *pace*.

There is an agreeable plot and much fine poetry in this play.

THE CHANGELING.

It has been rightly observed,§ that the heroines of Middleton are

* Mr. Dyce has omitted to remark that these animals are alluded to in Davies's Epigrams,

In Titum 6. "Yet my Lord Chancellor's tomb he hath not seen,
Nor the new water work, nor the *elephant*."

In Dacum 30. "The man that keeps the *elephant* hath one
Wherein he tells the wonders of the *beast*."

Ad Musam 48. "Yet Banks his horse is better known than he;
So are the *camels* and the western hog."

See also B. Jonson "Every Man out of his Humor," act iv. sc. 3. "You shall be Holden, and he your *camel*." Taylor (Cast over the Water, 159) "Old Holdin's *camel*." Again, "He keeps more ado with this monster, than Banks did with his horse, or the fellow with the *elephant*." See also Donne, sat. i. "Or thou O *elephant*, or ape will do," v. Massinger, ed. Giff. vol. ii. p. 61.

† On the false orthography of final and rhyming words, see Pottenham's *Arte of English Poesie*, book ii. c. 6. He particularly instances Gower, who, to make up his rhyme, would write his terminal syllables with false orthographies.

‡ Heylin uses the word "*snouted*."

§ See *RA*, respective Review, No. xv. p. 133.

generally women faithless and abandoned; formed after a standard of treachery and infidelity. They are almost all lascivious, faithless, and cruel. The Dutchess in the *Witch*, Bianca in *Women beware Women*, and Beatrice in the present play, are strong examples of the poet's models of female character. In the *Changeling* the delineation of guilty passions and the terrific punishments awaiting their possessor, is coarsely but most powerfully drawn, with a fearful energy of language and thought. What a scene is that between De Flores and Beatrice in the last part of the third and the first of the fourth act—with what malicious and cruel levity, with what cool and fiend-like irony he addresses his victim—knowing that her destiny is in his hands, and that she is hastening without a possibility of escape into the net that he has so skilfully spread for her. Again, see the subsequent interview between Beatrice and her injured husband. Indeed, the progress of her ruin, from her first avowed hatred of De Flores to her becoming the wretched partner of his crimes, is drawn with a most powerful and masterly pencil—by the Hogarth of the pen. At a time when an audience was not fastidious about incident or expression—would not object to some extravagance of character, and would hear without wincing any allusions however gross, and listen willingly to a plot formed of the most fearful and complicated crimes—the impression must have been deeply and fearfully thrilling which was produced in the latter part of this play, where the plot is apparently rushing headlong to its fearful consummation; and after every form of distress and anguish has been exhausted, every subterfuge has failed, every artifice of escape in vain attempted, and threats, reproaches, and recriminations have been exhausted in vain; final and unavoidable ruin is at last met with the expiring struggle of nature—the dreadful audacity of despair, and so ends this history of guilt—misery—and death. The only passages in any other play of our author that can compete with the above, are those scenes between Leantio and Bianca in *Women beware Women*, which are of the same kind and of very high excellence.

GAME AT CHESS.

Of this political and allegorical drama, Mr. Dyce says, "by touches of sweet fancy, by quaint humour, and by poignant satire, Middleton relieves the startling adventures in which the plan of his drama had necessarily involved him."

P. 309. "Nor with refined nostrils taste the footsteps."

So Thomson has joined the two senses—"and taste the smell of dairy." Vide *Saisons*. The *δέδαρτα φάρμακον* of *Æschylus* is well known.

P. 342. "The balloon-ball of the churches." Gifford's note is not exactly correct. *Balloon, ballone*, is a game, which is as great a favourite in Italy as cricket in England. It is in fact the national game. The ball is very large and filled with air; it is played in a court like a tennis court. The player has a kind of wooden muff on the lower part of his arm; which he holds by grasping an iron bar that passes through the middle of it: the blow is made by the *wrist*, and not by the *hand*; it is singular that it has not been introduced into England. Gifford says "it is very common on the Continent:" it may be, but we never saw it except in Italy, and do not believe it is practised out of that country. It is played both in courts built for the purpose, and in the large dry fosses surrounding the ramparts of the fortified towns. Players come great distances to the matches, and are paid large sums if they are skilful and celebrated: it is often alluded to in our old poets, who were well acquainted with Italian customs.

- P. 371. *B. Q. Pawn.* "You shall have your will.
I double my command and power,
And at the instant of this hour
Invoke thee in the White Queen's name,
With stay for time, and shape the same."

The editor's note is—"So all the editions and both MSS. The meaning is far from clear." Query, "With stay?"—We think the text is quite correct. The Black Queen's Pawn first invoked the spirit,—"*By the name of the Black Queen, I conjure thee to be seen.*" When it did not appear, the second invocation is made in the name of the *White Queen*; and the spirit is commanded to come in the *same shape, and to stay the same time* as when first invoked:—

"Its gentle form and face
Fill'd lately this Egyptian glass."

ANY THING FOR A QUIET LIFE.

P. 458. "I did believe it, from your page, my lord." We see no reason for adopting the editor's conjecture of "receive."

In Malone's Shakspeare, by Boswell, vol. x. p. 156, note, this play is called a silly comedy, by Anmer (*i. e.* by Steevens). This character is unkindly, perhaps unjustly awarded. There is nothing masterly in the conduct of the plot, or clever in the succession of incidents, but the dialogue is not inferior to that of others, and the poetry is good in its way: the sentiments are suitable to the characters, and fairly imitate the realities of life. Mr. Dyce says, "There is every reason to believe that the text is greatly corrupted." Knavesby, the lawyer, is a pander to his honest wife. In Middleton's Chaste Maid in Cheapside, Allwit is a character of the same kind, who voluntarily consents to and contributes to his own dishonour, but then his wife is not a consenting party.

WOMEN BEWARE WOMEN.

- P. 525. "*Liv.* Then I must tell you
Your money was soon parted.
G. Light her now, brother.
Liv. Where is my niece? let her be sent for straight
If you have any hope 'twill prove a wedding."

The editor says—"Light her now, brother." Here, I apprehend, is some corruption of the text, and something wrong in the assignment of the speeches; but, feeling dissatisfied with the alterations which I attempted, I leave the passage as it stands in the old edition." We will now shoot our arrow at the mark.

- "*Liv.* ————— Then I must tell you
Your money was soon parted. Where is my niece?
Let her be sent for straight. Let her now, brother,
If you have any hope 'twill prove a wedding," &c.

- P. 627. "*Hyn.* No more—forbear, for Hymen's sake!
In love we met, and so let's part."

Editor—"As the rest of the dialogue is in rhyme, I suspect that something has dropt out here." Undoubtedly it has. Probably,

"No more—forbear, for Hymen's sake,
In love we met—and so let's parting take."

- P. 629. "*Livia.* Now for a sign of wealth and golden days,
Bright-eyed prosperity, which all couples love,
Aye, and makes love. Take that; our brother Jove
Never denies us of his burning treasure
To express bounty.

[Isabella falls down and dies.]

The editor of 1816 (Mr. Collier) follows the poetry of the old editions—"Aye, and makes love take that"—remarking in a note, "I confess I have no very clear understanding of this passage." "The difficulty," Mr. Dyce adds, "lies in knowing what 'that' is by which Livia destroys Isabella." "We confess that we cannot see the difficulty; Livia undoubtedly destroys Isabella with a *poisonous vapour*, which killed her instantly. This is explained in the next page, where Livia falls a victim to her own treachery."

Liv. O! I am sick to the death! let me die quietly.

This scene is deadly. O! 't hath poison'd me.

My subtlety is sped. Her art has quitted me.

My own ambition pulls me down to ruin!" [*Falls down and dies.*]

Hip. Nay, then, I kiss thy cold lips, and applaud

This thy revenge in death." [*Kisses the lips of Isabella.*]*

With regard to the former part of the passage, which the editor of 1816 says he does not understand,

"Bright-eyed prosperity—which all couples love,
Aye, and makes love,"

it surely means that prosperity is one great support of love, and even is sufficient to make it; for "when Poverty comes in at the door, Love jumps out of the window." There is a great deal of fine poetry in this play, of elegant expression, and just reflections and sentiments expressed in good versification. There is sufficient variety of characters and passion; but the plot is hurried up abruptly at the close, and a violent death saves the trouble of a more ingenious unravelment and a better designed catastrophe. Mr. Dyce agrees with an anonymous critic (v. Retrospective Rev. viii. 135) that this is Middleton's finest play.

NO WIT LIKE A WOMAN'S.

P. 19.

"May Clerkenwell have the first cut of her, and
Houndsditch pick the bones."

And, p. 48,

"The girl, loathing that match, fell into folly
With one Tanner, a gentleman in *Turnbull* street."

i. e. *Turnbull*-street. Also, vol. iv. p. 34,

"To a kind gentleman in *Turbull*-street."

* In the *acted* play of the Duke of Milan, the sister of Francesco personates the murdered duchess, and poisons the duke by *holding a flower in her hand*, which, as he squeezes it, communicates the infection it has received from some juice in which it has been steeped. In the original play, he is killed by a poison spread over the face of the deceased duchess, whose lips, though cold in death, he kisses. Poisoning by scent is taken from the Italian novels. It occurs in Marlow's *Jew of Malta*, act iv. sc. v.

G. How sweet, my Ithamore, the flowers smell.

H. Like thy breath, sweetheart, no violet like them.

P. Peh! methinks they stink like a holly-hock.

B. So now I am revenged upon 'em all,

The scent thereof was death—I poison'd it."

Again, in *Edward the Second*, by Marlow, act v. sc. iv.

"I learn'd in Naples how to poison flowers."

See also Gifford's memoir of Jonson, vol. i. p. xxxviii. Poisoning was well understood and too common in this country. Osborn says he had often heard Elizabeth blamed for not removing Mary Queen of Scots in this way by poisoning her garments, &c. in Mass. at Paris, "Where are those perfumed gloves which late I sent to be poison'd?" Again, the old Queen says:

"Methinks the gloves have a very strong perfume,
The scent whereof doth make my head to ache."

Help, son Navarre, I'm poison'd!"

Compare the Latin play "*Dolium Cornelianum*," (which Mr. Dyce says is Brathwaite's; not Randolph's), p. 56.

"*Eron*.—Horreo, fastidio, nauseo omnes mulierculas, quas juvenill tanta ardore tenui ravis, araneis, tineis, lamis magis exosas habeo, ubi oh! ubi! Valere omnes *Turbutellenses, Clerkwellenses, Bloomerenses, tuguria vestra Summervilleana nobis sunt Stygis specubus invisæ magis.*"

Turnmill, or, as Stow calls it, Tremill Street, near Clerkenwell Green, lay, as Mrs. Quickly says, "under an ill name." One of the dramatic personæ in Bartholomew Fair is "Knockem, a ranger of Turnbull."

P. 130. "Never was poor gentleman so bound to a sister
As I am, for the *weakness* of thy mind."

Editor. "An evident misprint. But I know not what word to substitute for it." Query, "Wittiness."—See title of the play.—The true reading is "keenness," "keen" being little more than the letters that form "weak" reverted—the *w* being turned upside down.

Vol. v. p. 288. "The chariot drawn with two *luzerns*." The editor understands by *luzerns*, "*lynxes*." Cotgrave is most absurdly incorrect. He explains *luzern*, "a kind of white wolf, or the spotted lynx or ounce, or a kind thereof."—The wolf, lynx, and ounce being three distinct animals; one belonging to the genus *canis*, and the other two to that of *felis*. But there is in Norway, an animal called the wolf-lynx, not less in size than an ordinary wolf: it is called the "*goup*." Its size, the length of its hair, and its inhabiting caverns or dens, appear to connect it rather with the extinct hyæna of the north, than with the smooth-haired, tiger-like lynx of the warm climates. See Laing's Sweden, p. 373. In the next page a list of fur-bearing animals is given, which is curious both for the names that are intelligible and those that are not. We think the editor out of his learning and diligence might have cleared up some of the corruptions, and explained some of the difficulties. Those names which we do not understand are marked in italics.

"Ermine, foyne,* sables, martin, badger, beare,
Luzerne, *budge*, otter, *hipponesse*, and hare;
Lamb, wolf, fox, leopard, minck, stot, miniver†,
Racoone, *moashye*, wolverine, *caliber*,
Squirrel, mole, cat, musk, civet wild and tame,
Coney, white, yellow, black, must have a name.
The ounce, *rowt-gray*, ginnel, *painpithon*;
Of birds the vulture, bitter, estridge, swan,
Some worn for ornament, and some for health,
All to the Skinners' art bring fame and wealth."

In the addenda, vol. i. p. lxxiv. (vol. i. p. 455) Mr. Dyce thinks that he ought not to have altered wild into wold, "*i' th' wild of Kent*." We think so too, and that *wild* means *weald*.

Scott of Amwell (whose poems accidentally are in our hands) writes,

"Shelter'd by woods the *weald* of Sussex lies,"

which is the same as the *wild* of Kent. The "*Weald of Kent*" is that part about Tonbridge.

P. lxxviii. "Twas like a sigh of his." Old edition, "*sight*," which Mr. Dyce says perhaps Middleton wrote. In his addenda he has given two

* "*Foire*," is the polecat.

† Ermine, stoat, and miniver are the same animal. The stoat, which is brown in summer, when it assumes its white winter dress is called ermine and miniver. The last word is of common use among the peasantry in the east of England. This animal is also called the "*lobster*" from its bushy tail. "*Estridge*" is a falcon.

authorities for it, from the Travels of the Three English Brothers, 1607. As this form of the word seems new to the present editor, whose knowledge of our old poetical language is not often excelled, we shall be excused for giving some examples of it. In the first place we observe, that *sighthe*, for *sigh*, is in common use with the peasantry in the east of England at the present time. To this we add an extract from R. Nares's Elements of Orthoëpy, p. 106 :—" *Sigh* is by some persons pronounced as if written with *th*, a pronunciation which our theatres have adopted. Spenser has written it *sythe*, and rhymed it to *blythe*, which differs from the theatrical mode only, in giving the soft sound to *th* instead of the hard. See Spenser's Colin Clout, p. 23." The first example we give is from Stephen Hawes' Temple of Glass :—

"Then yonge folke cryed, and oft sythe,
And prayed Venus her power to kythe."

In Utterson's Ancient Poetry, pt. 1, p. 170 :—

"He come in liknesse of my lord, so free
Underneath a chestan tree,
Tho' *sythed* Sir Goughther full sore,"

In the Fatal Contract (1661), p. 33 :—

—"Wee'l get and *sighth*
A sad parenthesis."

Add Fry's Legend of Mary Queen of Scots, p. 117.

"With *sighthes* and heaveie grones."

Golding's Ovid, p. 22.

"——Which in conclusion wrought
Such corsies in Aglauro's breast, that *sighthing* day and night."

See Paradise of Dainty Devices, p. 75.

"Then loftie love thy sacred sailes advance
My *sikhyng* seas."

Add Woolnough's Poems, p. 5 (a volume of the greatest rarity).

"If yet thou canst not shed a tear
Or *sigh*, or grone, a breath of air," &c.

Among the older writers "sike" was used for *sigh*, as in W. and the Werwolfe, p. 22, ed. Madden.

"And when Melier hadde herd holly at his wille
She *siked* sadly for sorowe, and well zore wepte."

And Havelock, p. 234.

"There was sobbing, *siking*, and sor,
Handes wring and drawing be for," &c.

See Tyrwhitt's Gloss. to Chaucer, v. *Sight*, and Todd's Spenser, vol. vii. 43.

Thus terminate our humble endeavours to assist Mr. Dyce in the improvement of the text of a valuable dramatic author. We need not repeat our very high opinion of the editor's extensive knowledge of this branch of our literature, nor of the success with which he has applied it in this instance. And if we have on some occasions differed from him in the choice of readings which we have proposed or adopted, it is not from any undue confidence in our own judgment, but that we believe conjectural criticism to be a field where united labours are of most service : and we agree in the words of a very great master of this art,* which he used, when noticing a mistake of Heyne's on Virgil.—"I mention this oversight," he says, "merely to strengthen an opinion which I have long entertained, and shall always resolutely defend,—That all men are liable to error."

* See Professor Porson's Letters to Archdn. Travis, pref. p. xxiii.

NOTES ON FORBES'S LIFE OF BEATTIE. BY MRS. H. L. FIOZZI.

[From her copy of the work now in the possession of Bolton Corney, Esq.]

(Continued from p. 462.)

VOL. II. p. 325. "I sat an hour with Johnson the other day, and he spoke of you [Sir W. F.] with great kindness; and sympathised with my situation in a manner that did honour to his feelings."—"I am sure he did: he felt sincerely for Beattie."

P. 354. "By-the-by, Miss More is an author of very considerable merit. My curiosity to see her works was excited by Johnson, who told me with great solemnity, that she was 'the most powerful versificatrix' in the English language."—"So he always did say. Miss Hannah More is just such a writer as Miss Abrams is a singer—if one wakes, one *must* applaud, and there is nothing to find fault with, but that one *may* sleep."

P. 365. "Even his (Swift's) brutality to Stella on her death-bed, which undoubtedly hastened her dissolution, his biographer endeavours to apologise for."—"His affliction for the death of Stella was almost insupportable."

P. 366. "I think I could prove that Swift wished it to be understood as his opinion, that the human species and the Yahoo are *equally* detestable."—"No! no! not he! Swift drew a caricature, and wished some of us to laugh and some to be angry; but he did not mistake his own caricature for a portrait. No! no!"

P. 371. "The following letter from Dr. Beattie to Mr. Arbuthnot gives, I think, a very just criticism on Mr. Boswell's *Tour to the Hebrides*."—"So it is; a very just criticism. Something more serious than the book deserves."

P. 378. "His (Boswell's) warmth of heart towards his friends was very great, and I have known few men who possessed a stronger sense of piety or more fervent devotion," &c.—"Pooh! pooh! it was all affectation!"

P. 382. "What you say of Mr. Boswell coincides with my sentiments exactly. I am *convinced* he meant no harm."—"I am not convinced of any such thing. Boswell meant to gain attention; whether by giving pain or pleasure, he cared not. Like the children Rousseau tells of, who speak and act all from the motive of '*Pourvu qu'on s'occupe d'eux*.'"

P. 397. "You would like Mrs. Porteus greatly; her cheerfulness, good sense, and goodness of heart, make her a most excellent companion for the Bishop, and exceedingly beloved by all who know her."—"It is an odd thing to say, but all the wives of Bishops are very much alike, whether they begin life alike or no. I was best pleased with Mrs. Horsley, for my own part. She was most lady-like of any of them; and that is an odd thing,* too, but so it was. I have been acquainted with five of them in my life, no more. 1807."

VOL. III. p. 13. "The French pique themselves, and very justly, on a splendid and elegant edition of La Fontaine's *Fables*."—"I saw it once; it was very fine indeed."

P. 23. "At Windsor I met with several other friends, particularly Lady Pembroke, Mrs. Delany, Mr. and Mrs. De Luc; and I was often with the famous Miss Burney, author of *Cecilia*, who has got an office in the Queen's household, and is one of the most agreeable young women I have

* Mrs. Horsley had been a female domestic in the Bishop's service.

met with ; has great vivacity, joined with a most unassuming gentleness and simplicity of manners."—"Charming Mrs. De Luc. She was Miss Cooper's."—"A true character [of Miss Burney], now Mad. D'Arblaye."

P. 24. "He (Mr. Boissier) is a man of fortune, and of a French family."—"Genevrin."

P. 32. "Johnson told me he never read Milton through till he read him in order to gather words for his Dictionary, and though he has spoken civilly of him in his Lives, it is well known that he did not do so in conversation."—"In the Lives, yes ; he did not approve Milton's way of life. But in the criticism upon Paradise Lost by Sam. Johnson, there is more unqualified praise, more lofty, more radiant panegyric, than any writer except Milton could have merited. The last paragraph is the sublimest eulogium I ever read, made by any one man upon any other."

P. 49. "I greatly admired his wife (Mrs. Thrale) for her vivacity, learning, affability, and beauty. I thought her, indeed, one of the most agreeable women I ever saw, and could not have imagined her capable of acting so unwise a part as she afterwards did."—"No less likely to be unwise, sure, for having been pretty and agreeable."

P. 50. "Goldsmith's common conversation was a strange mixture of absurdity and silliness ; of silliness so great as to make me sometimes think that he affected it."—"Not he, indeed !"—"Yet he was a genius of no mean rank. Somebody* who knew him well, called him 'an inspired idiot.'"—"Very true—

Poor Goldsmith resembled those anamorphoses
Which for lectures to ladies th' optician proposes ;
All deformity seeming, in most points of view,
In another quite regular—uniform—true,
'Till the student no more sees the figure that shock'd her,
But all in his likeness—our odd little Doctor."

P. 54. "Taylor was no more capable of writing them (i. e. the Sermons passing under his name) than of making an epic poem !"—"Well said ! no more he was."

P. 57. "Gibbon's three bulky quartos are fit only for the gloom and horror of wintry storms. His style is more obscure and affected than ever, and his insults on Christianity not less offensive."—"His style seems wholly French. I am persuaded that French was the language he thought in, for my own part."

P. 64. "The most Rev. Dr. Richard Robinson, Lord Archbishop of Armagh. A most exemplary prelate, of great worth ; as this singular act of munificence (endowing an University at Armagh) strongly evinces. His Grace was, I believe, cousin to Mrs. Montagu, and an intimate friendship subsisted between them."—"She wished to have it so believed in early days, and so in later ones !"—"Out of compliment to her, the remainder of his Peerage of Rokeby was taken to her nephew, who now enjoys it."—"That is true enough."

P. 73. "I wish you would take the trouble to compare it (i. e. Phillips's Distress Mother) with Racine's Andromaque, and inform me how far it is a translation, or an imitation of that tragedy."—"A very close one indeed !"

P. 81. "I honour him (Brace, the traveller) greatly, for being a Christian, as well as a traveller and philosopher."—"So do I, and we now find many truths where we once imagined that all was fiction."

P. 82. "I can say, from the fullest conviction, that it is good for me to have been afflicted."—"Very fine! very charming! and not too much of it."

P. 87. "I shall not, with respect to him, adopt a mode of speech which has become too common, and call him my *poor son*, for I must believe that he is infinitely happy, and will be so for ever."—"Very sweet, very natural, and stopt just in time: less would have been uninteresting, and more would have been tedious."

P. 95. "My nerves are so shattered, and my mind feels (if I may so express myself) so *sore*, that I can hardly attend to anything."—"Admirable! because so true. *Le vrai seul est aimable.*"

P. 147. "I fear my *reason* is a little disordered."—"His *imagination* was wounded, poor dear!"

P. 155. "But who is equal to the task of translating Virgil? Nobody."—"That is well and wisely said."

P. 163. "I have known several ladies eminent in literature, but she (Mrs. Montagu) excelled them all; and in conversation she had more *wit* than any other person, male or female, whom I have ever known."—"She had a great deal of ready wit."

P. 182. "He (Beattie) wished, indeed, to be thought to possess a certain degree of wit and humour, especially when in company with some of our mutual friends, such as Major Mercer and Mr. Arbuthnot, who were endowed with more of these qualities than almost any men I ever knew, but in which Dr. Beattie followed them, *haud passibus æquis.*"—"Metaphysics do spoil merriment exceedingly. It is odd and true, and worth remark, however, that all philosophers would wish to be wits; a wit rarely gives himself time to be a philosopher, and certainly refuses to give himself the trouble."

P. 200. "He (Lord Erroll) often put me in mind of an ancient hero; and I remember Dr. Samuel Johnson was positive that he resembled Homer's character of Sarpedon."—"Dr. Samuel Johnson had heard me say so, and adopted the fancy willingly. I came home from King George the Third's coronation quite a *young girl*, and violently struck, if not half enamoured, of Lord Erroll's majestic beauty, which I figured to myself as resembling that of Homer's Sarpedon: and when the trifling work called British Synonymy was published, A.D. 1794, in compliment to my own earliest feelings of that nature, I mentioned the imaginary resemblance again."—Vol. i. p. 43.

P. 216. "'Pascite, ut ante, boves, *Pueri*,' &c. 'Manure your ancient farm, and feed your former flock.' Beattie."—"This were well, but for the omission of the courteous appellation, '*Pueri*,' which is a characteristic stroke."—"Pueri would not *do*; as we call it in English, it is not our idiom. Italians still cry, *Allegri Figliuoli*, to people they never saw in their lives before, in order to quicken their notions, whether reapers or postillions; but if we were to say, 'Be merry, Boys,' the fellows would only laugh at us."

P. 217.

"At mecum raucis, tua dum vestigia lustrò,
Sole sub ardenti resonant arbusta cicadis."

Dryden debases this passage of simple description, by a ludicrous conceit:

"While, in the scorching sun, I trace in vain
Thy flying footsteps o'er the burning plain;
The creaking locusts with my voice conspire,
They fried with heat, and I with fierce desire."

Warton injures it by an absurd attempt to give it dignity :

"Thou while I follow o'er the burning plains,
And join the shrill cicada's plaintive strains."

Beattie has succeeded without any effort by the justness of his taste :

"And all is still, save where the buzzing sound
Of chirping grasshoppers is heard around,
While I, exposed to all the rage of heat,
Wander the wilds in search of thy retreat."

"They are all better than dear Doctor Beattie's : the creatures are not chirping grasshoppers at all, they do not *buz*. He did not know the nature of the cicada, which makes a creaking noise in the trees all the summer, so loud, you cannot hear your own voice for them round Florence, where, at courting season, and in the hour of heat, they almost cover the country."

P. 218. "It required much judgment to avoid indelicacy of expression, and at the same time to convey the full sense, in some passages of the third Eclogue, as,

"*Parcius ista viris . . .
Novimus et qui te.*" &c.

Here Dryden is most offensive and disgusting ; Beattie is too plain ; Warton is more delicate, and not less faithful to the original.

"You cannot be faithful to Pastoral 3 without disgusting John Bull, who has no acquaintance with these pretty improvisatori, full of Italian malice against lads less admired for beauty than themselves, and less willing to please their masters in any way."

P. 222, Eclogue 8.

"Alter ab undecimo tum me jam ceperat annus :
Jam fragiles poteram à terra contingere ramos.
Ut vidi, ut perii, ut me malus abstulit error !"

"The boughs, I scarce could reach with little arms,
But then, e'en then, could feel thy powerful charms."

"Ridiculous, in England and in English."

P. 223. "A corresponding passage in the *Aminta* shows that Tasso, had he translated from Virgil, could have equalled his original :

"*Essendo io fanciuletto,*" &c.

"Just because his idiom is the same, and his country the same, and his natural ideas the same, and early attachment the same. No boys feel such sensations in our country ; and, if expressed, they make one laugh as comical—not fill with admiration as beautiful. I laugh at people who think they are delighted in Latin verse with what would disgust them in English."

P. 225. "I think it is fair to conclude that had he (Beattie) given to this translation such amendment as he was capable of bestowing, it would have been *hazardous* in any poet of the present day to have trodden the same ground."—"It is asilly attempt in some people ; for scholars want no translation, and the indoct of common sense can only neglect, or honestly laugh at, any translation that can be made of popular poems from a

nation so differing in manners. Heroic manners may be translated; popular customs impossible."

P. 237. "He (Hawkesworth) then published a translation of the Archbishop of Cambray's celebrated epic poem, 'The Adventures of Telemachus,' in elegant prose."—"An exquisite translation."

P. 238. "Dr. Hawkesworth lived at Bromley, in Kent, where I had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and died 16th Nov. 1783, aged 58. The following beautiful quotation from the concluding paper of the *Adventurer* closes the inscription on his monument in Bromley church: 'The hour is hasting in which whatever praise or censure I have acquired will be remembered with equal indifference. Time, who is impatient to date my last paper, will shortly moulder the hand which is now writing it in the dust, and still the breast that now throbs at the reflection. But let not this be read as something that relates only to another; for a few years only can divide the eye that is now reading from the hand that has written.'"
—"I fancy this was done by Sam. Johnson, and I half think that he once told me so."

P. 243. "This alludes to a singular but deep-rooted aversion which Dr. Beattie all his life evinced for the crowing of a cock."—"An odd antipathy! I love the sound of chanticleer's morning hymn, when he walks on graceful, and crows defiance to his foes,—gratulation to the God of Nature."

P. 265. The concluding chapter of this ingenious Essay is occupied with remarks on the *Memory of Brutes*, which he admits they enjoy in a certain degree."—"I wish these philosophers would just let the *brutes* alone. They never converse with them, and cannot know them, or the extent of their memories. A horse will remember a house he has been entertained at twenty years, and quere whether any man will remember it any longer."

P. 271. "Pope has elegantly employed the epithet '*half-reasoning elephant*' to this purpose, even as the instinctive economy of bees is figuratively called government."—"Pope knew nothing concerning an elephant; he spoke after others who had spoken before. Those who converse with brute animals are not writers or readers, and those who study in their closets know nothing of the matter, except that the dog disturbs them by barking, and the cock by crowing. The best is, to let all this disquisition alone."

P. 271. "See the remarkable anecdote of the gentleman's dog at St. Alban's, mentioned in Bingley's *Animal Biography*, vol. i. p. 226."—"A book made up of old stories strung together to get money by. The brute animals do not know *how to do that*, as Mrs. Barbauld would say to little Charles."

P. 273. "He acknowledges his obligations to Mr. Harris, the author of *Hermes*."—"The most modest of all books; for its author only sends you back to Aristotle at every word, in every page, I think."

P. 277. "Romances are a dangerous recreation."—"Tis like dining every day on sweetmeats; it palls your appetite for wholesome food, and at length makes you hate the sweetmeats too."

P. 301. "MS. note appended to Metastasio's letter on the comparative merits of Ariosto and Tasso, in which he concludes by saying,—"Ma la mia forse soverchia natural propensione all'ordine, all'esattezza, al sistema, sento, che pure al fine m'inclinerebbe al Goffredo."—"So would I rather write one poem pre-eminent as *Paradise Lost*, than a dozen plays like *Shakespeare*. Yet shall I read the last-mentioned author oftener than the first, when both are equally near me."

MR. URBAN, Cork, July 18.

A MISCONCEPTION of facts connected with one of our noblest families, and some consequent inferences embracing still higher personages, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March last, which had escaped my previous notice, have just now been accidentally urged on it; and as I do not discover any subsequent advertence to the subject, I beg leave to offer a few corrective remarks suggested by its tenor; for, though the main interest of the question should appear to have passed away, the historical facts elicited by the discussion may not be unavailable for future reference.

In the review of Mr. Shoberl's "*Memoir of Prince Albert*," &c. at p. 299, a note is subjoined expressive of a belief that the Countess of Shrewsbury, stated by that writer to have been married in 1834 to Prince Frederick-William of Saxe-Altenberg, (or Hildbourghausen,) could only be Elizabeth, widow of the late Earl. And, doubtless, no other unmarried Countess of Shrewsbury, known in England as such, or whose hand was free during that year, existed, though, as this lady had been married in 1792, forty-two years antecedently,—a fact attested by all our Peerages,—she might have been presumed a little too far advanced to think of espousing a young man, her junior by above thirty years, young enough, in truth, to be her grandson. He was born in Oct. 1801; the Countess in the spring of 1770.*

* The difference was nearly thirty-two years, at which age instances, in the South, of grandmothers, are not very rare; but it is generally, of course, if not necessarily, in female transmission that these rapid generations occur. Dr. Johnson (*Boswell*, iii. 274,) notes the fact of the Prince de Condé being "a grandsire at thirty-nine,"—no ordinary circumstance certainly in male descent; for it was by his son, the ill-fated duke of Bourbon, that he was grandfather of the Duke of Enghien, whose murder—that indelible stain on Napoleon's memory—was characterised in the moral vocabulary of Talleyrand, as more a folly than a crime! Mr. Croker places the unfortunate victim's birth in 1775, which is an error, for he was born the second of August 1772, and the Prince of Condé the ninth of August 1736; so that the latter had not

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The source of the error was in Mr. Shoberl's narration, as cited by the

completed his thirty-sixth year when he became a grandsire by his son. Dr. Johnson, therefore, and Mr. Croker, were equally misinformed, as a reference to the best authorities, *L'Art de Vérifier les Dates*, tome vi. and the old French Almanacs, will prove.

The subject recalls to my notice an observation of Dr. Lingard on the assertion of the Jesuit Nicholas Sanders, (*The Schismate Anglicano*, Coloniz, 1628, 8vo.) that Anne Boleyn was the daughter of Henry VIII. of which the reverend historian considers Cardinal Pole's silence the best refutation; but to me the relative ages of the parties appears a more natural and effective repellent. Henry was born in June 1492, and Anne early in 1507, possibly before; so that not much more than fourteen years separated their births; and, to establish this paternity, the criminal intercourse must have occurred when he was only thirteen, or, at the utmost, fourteen years old. The measure of his iniquities already overflowed; and it was quite supererogatory to surcharge with this reputation his guilty conscience. If, indeed, as honest Trine claimed for himself, we can ascribe a conscience, or the sensitive perception of good and evil, to such a character. But that inward monitor is, in truth, altogether of wayward and contradictory working: pungent in its prime impulses, or early teachings, but of decreasing and impaired sensibility, in proportion as the delinquencies that should arouse it accumulate, and rendered torpid by the guilt that should awaken its terrors and quicken its agitation. The more it is loaded the less the weight is felt: as has been aptly and truly remarked of a chasm or well, that the more we take from the more we enlarge it, and, by adding to, we lessen it—

"Fit minus adjicias si quid; si demperis illi,
Augetur: crescit diminuendo magis."

And again, by an opposition of fact and terms, *diminutives*, of such effect in most tongues, and peculiarly expressive in Spanish, though hardly less so in Latin, as the Emperor Hadrian's Dying Address to his Soul, so inadequately translated both by Pope and Fostencelle, would show, are formed by *lengthening* the words.

Of the power of conscience, no manifestation, I may, though rather aberrantly, add, can hardly be more striking than in the occasional, however rare, infraction of my revered friend Father Mathew's tem-

reviewer; for the union never took place, and the Countess designated by that title according to the continental usage, because the daughter of a Count, or Earl, by the King of Bavaria, on creating her a Princess, was, in our language of courtesy, the Lady Mary-Alethea Talbot, since become the wife of Prince Pamphili Doria. The contemplated alliance with the Saxon Prince was broken off, after the negotiation had so far proceeded, in anticipation of its accomplishment, as to have procured for the young lady a parallel rank with that of her intended husband. The Bavarian Queen was naturally desirous of securing for her brother, the junior son of a very needy German Prince, the large fortune destined by Lord Shrewsbury for his daughter, not less, I have understood, than 100,000*l.*; and this dower was agreed on—

"Sur l'argent, c'est tout dire, on est déjà d'accord;

Le beaupère futur vide son coffre-fort"—

when religious scruples, as I have heard, interposed their dirimant influence, and both sides remaining equally immovable in their conscientious prepossessions, the expected match failed of effect. Yet, such had been the impoverished condition of the

Saxon duchy, that the Germanic states were obliged to defray the cost of educating the reigning Duke, Frederick, with the younger children of his father, the last Duke, whose finances were inadequate to the expense. An alliance, on the other hand, with a sovereign house, may naturally be supposed an object of aspiration; though few subjects in Europe transcend in splendour of birth the Earl of Shrewsbury, a lineal descendant of the renowned Talbot—the hero of Shakspeare's Henry VI.*—or possess,

* This venerable warrior, as he is called by Hume, (chapter xxi.) was defeated, and lost his life at Castillon, on the Dordogne, in 1453, after having been successfully engaged, it is asserted, in forty battles, or minor engagements—

"Where valiant Talbot, above human thought, [lance,"

Enacted wonders with his sword and Shaks. Henry VI. Act ii. Sc. 1.

p. 513. vol. IX. 1793.

He had, however, been made captive by the *Pucelle d'Orléans* in 1429, as we learn from Monstrelet, livre iii. In 1795 I passed some time on the banks of the Dordogne, and often traversed the traditional field of battle, where Talbot, then aged eighty, was slain, and of which the neighbouring peasants still fondly indicated some residuous vestiges, though wholly undiscernible to my vision; but a poor maniac, I recollect, was to be seen here—lance in rest—and calling himself "Le Bâtard d'Orléans" (Dunois), waiting to encounter his appointed foe, England's champion, Talbot, and expressing the feelings, with little variation of words, attributed by Shakspeare to Dunois, the protagonist of France,

"I think this Talbot be a fiend of hell."

perance pledge. To appreciate the impression, not only in the remorse of the backslider, but in the horror of his fellow bondsmen, it must be witnessed. No legal perjury—no betrayal of party—scarcely any crime, excites so intense a detestation. To this wonder-working man may be applied, in object and effect, the line of a Greek poet, characteristic of Zeno, the great founder of Stoicism, as we find it in the life of that philosopher by Diogenes Laertius, (lib. vii., and which Ménage the editor of that biographer, (Lond. 1664, folio,) equally referred to the austere Abbé de la Trappe—Πεινῶν διδάσκει, καὶ μαθητὰς λαμβάνει.—"He enjoins abstinence and wins disciples," who, I trust, will extend to other regions the blessing he has conferred on this, strengthened by his example, and inspired by his precepts—

"Suos per Gentes imperat
Ferre salutis nuntium,
Sed non prius quam afferat
Dei virtutis auxilium."

Prosa Boetia.

Our English historians name the place *Chatillon* instead of *Castillon*, the true Gascon, modern as well as ancient, appellation. Quite near it is *Sainte Foy*, the refuge of the Huguenots, after the capture of their citadel, La Rochelle, in 1628, by Richelieu, and where I knew many of their descendants; still naturally recollective of the persecution endured by their ancestors, and animated with an equally hostile remembrance of what they called the treachery of Buckingham in his unsuccessful attempt to relieve their long beleaguered city. Just then, too, our descent on Quiberon Bay, in aid of the Bourbons, had signally failed, and, though

in a higher proportion, all the attributes, personal or derivative, of genuine nobility—"Principibus præstant, et Regibus æqui parantur," may well be predicated of such noblemen, the honour of their order and pride of the British name, quite as pertinently as of the Spanish Grândees, or Roman Cardinals, to whom the expressions have been respectively applied. Here it is proper to remark, that each party, the Duke and the Earl, resisted alike the temptation of riches and seduction of ambition.

With the dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, the presumed spouse of the Saxon prince, I may claim the honour of a remote, though long interrupted acquaintance, for its date precedes her marriage in 1792. The lady, with a younger sister, had been in a convent at Libourne for their education, whence the suppression of religious establishments compelled their removal; and they were visitants at the house of Messieurs French, venerable bachelors, and friends of their parents, in Bordeaux, waiting for a passage to Dublin, when Lord Shrews-

bury, who had been on a voyage of health and pleasure in the Mediterranean, left his yacht, which he had purchased from Lord Uxbridge, at Marseilles, and arrived by land at Bordeaux, where the attractions of Miss Hoey, then a beautiful young woman of two and twenty, won his heart and coronet. My residence was within a few doors of her old hosts, whose kind, I may say, paternal attentions, I had uniformly experienced. The younger Miss Hoey married afterwards an eminent mercantile gentleman of the city, Monsieur Guestier, and their son has been one of the representatives of Bordeaux in the Chamber of Deputies. Her name was Jenny; for I recollect that, on an English captain's hailing his ship from the quay, or *Chartrons*, the residence of Messrs. French—"The Jenny, ahoy!" the lively girl, then preparing for repose, ran to the window half undressed, and cried out—Here I am, who calls?

Lady Shrewsbury was some years elder, and of a much more serious turn. She would have preferably

adverse to the cause, they lost not the opportunity of railing against the "perfidious Albion," a gravitation still in origin for and enjoyed with by the legitimists and republicans of the present hour.

There are few grounds of complaint more generally or poignantly urged against England than this unhappy affair of Quiberon; of which a very circumstantial recital will be found in the seventh volume of M. Thiers' History of the French Revolution, and, what certainly is little customary with him, impartial, in estimating the participation of Great Britain in the event. He thus (at p. 497) closes his narrative, after demonstrating the absurdity of the current imputations on our national character: "*L'Angleterre, malgré son égoïsme politique, n'avait pas médité le crime hideux et lâche qu'on lui attribuait. Justice à tous, même aux implacables ennemis de notre révolution et de notre patrie.*"

Does the feeling, I would be glad to know, which dictated the emphatic impeachment conveyed in these last words still animate the breast and sway the conduct of the Prime Minister of France? Passing occurrences would tend to show, I fear, that, if even tempered by maturer thought, it is not wholly obliterated. These occurrences, too, necessarily direct

our attention to the views of the young historian, (born, however, in 1797, and not in 1800 as I thought,) of, and on, Egypt; on the Mediterranean, called by Bouspart, (vol. x. 65, &c.): "*un lac Français,*" and, generally, the Turkish Empire, which he says, it is the interest of France, either to maintain in its integrity, or to secure the best portion of the spoils—"d'en assurer l'existence, ou prendre la meilleure partie de ses dépouilles." (x.) With similar intensity of recommendation, he indicates Ireland as the vulnerable member and assailable point of the British Empire, in case of war, (tome viii. 485—490; tome x. 185, and elsewhere): all sentiments in perfect harmony with the manifestations of the present day, and a sufficient warning of the statesman's project—*qualis ab incepto*.

On a former occasion, I marked an error in this history as to the date of Mirabeau's death; and another has just now attracted my notice, as I happened to turn over the pages of volume the second, where he says that the late Emperor Francis was nephew and successor in 1792 of Leopold II. Emperor of Germany: Francis was the son, not nephew, of his predecessor Leopold. (tome ii. 70.) And this striking fault, be it observed, is uncorrected in the second edition.

chosen a religious life; but overruling events bent her fate to a different destination, though, of course, in her credence, not less sacred, because equally sacramental in character. The day and circumstances had varied—

"Ita res divina mihi fuit; res series
Omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem."

But, "*paullo majora*," assuming more elevated ground, and aiming at loftier quarry, I remark that, in the concluding paragraph of the note to which I have adverted, it is observed that, as Bavaria is a Catholic country, and Lord Shrewsbury a Catholic peer, "these connexions seem to intimate that some little Popery has crept into this house of Saxe *also*." These expressions refer to some of the relatives

of Prince Albert, whose profession of Popery amply warranted, in the conception of the reviewer, as, in the papers and speeches of the day, the sensitiveness of Protestant England as to the creed of the Prince himself. The relatives here alluded to are the King of Saxony, the chief of a distinct branch which had dethroned his own, and now separated from it by an interval of nearly three centuries; a duke of Saxe-Gotha, great uncle of the Prince, but deceased without progeny; and the children of his father's brother, George Frederick, by the Princess of Kohary. This consanguinity countervails, it is assumed, any favourable conclusion deducible from his, otherwise, high Protestant

* The play whence I have quoted these lines, the *Pœnulus*, or Carthaginian Boy, of Plautus, has furnished abundant materials of literary and patriotic controversy. We there find the only written remains of the Punic tongue, (which, however, Dr. Arnold, on inadequate grounds, I think, will not admit to be genuine; vol. ii. p. 556), in ten verses of act v. scene 1, which Bochart, Paræus, Petit, and others, assimilate to the Hebrew, but which our Celtic scholars claim as their genuine language. Valancey (*Collectanea*, vol. ii.) is very ardent in assertion, and elaborate in proof; but, save our Milesian enthusiasts, I cannot discover that he has impressed his conviction on many others. In my early pedestrian rambles, I ascertained that in the Pays des Basque, in Gascony, the idiom of the country, a dialect of the Cantabrian, was assumed to be the purest residue of the Phœnician; and I was assured that the lines in Plautus were perfectly intelligible through its medium. A learned professor of Greek and Hebrew at Toulouse, M. J. L. Lécuse, in his "*Manuel de la Langue Basque*, 1826, 8vo." states, that the Basque clergy maintained to him, as they had asserted to me, the identity of the two languages, and the easy explanation of Plautus by the living one; but the trial by no means satisfied him on the point. Like Valancey, who, an Englishman, applied himself so intensely to the study of the Irish, this professor, a native of Paris, has not been less successful in acquiring the Basque; but he is far from having inhibited the deep reverence and high estimation of its importance that animated Valancey in the pursuit of the Irish; and which, it appears, from the recent *History of the Celtic Language*, published by Mr. L. Maclean,

F.S.O. this gentleman carries to an equal extent. Adeling, however, who has classified above 3500 dialects spread over the globe, assigns no inferior rank to the Basque, one of the proofs of the antiquity of which he considers its numeral computation by scores, as in the Irish, instead of decimals, though the latter, derived, according to Sir W. Jones, from the Hindoos, but more probably from our collective fingers, would certainly seem the more natural. So it appeared to the early Romans, as we are told by Ovid, (*Fast.* lib. iii. 122.)

"... Quia tot digiti per quos numerare
solemus :

Hic nostris magno tunc in honore fuit."

An erudite Spaniard, the Doctor Joachim Villanueva, published at Dublin, in 1831, an octavo—" *Ibernia Phœnicea, seu Phœnicum in Ibernia Incolatus*," &c.—to show that the local denominations in our national tongue are obviously Phœnician. The volume is a retributive offering for the hospitality he experienced amongst us; and chapter xxiii. on the *Milesian* name is curious; but fancy too often predominates in the work. I could trace little analogy, I recollect, between the Basque and the Irish, colloquially at least; for scarcely a word was intelligible to my ear. Nor does the *patois* of Toulouse, of which I possess the poetical collection by P. Goudelin, (Amsterdam, 1700, 12mo.) bear the slightest resemblance to the Basque, notwithstanding the local contiguity; but it does, a marked one, to the Provencal, or language of the Troubadours: which, again, varies little from the Italian of the Middle Ages, as the following version of the opening lines of Dante's *Inferno*, third canto, will verify:

descent, which is considered an absurd answer to the scruples of England, when she asked for a declaration of the faith of the future consort of her Queen—scruples still powerful and respected, as we see by the new Regency Bill.

On these apprehensions, however, and their declared grounds, I must first observe, that they derive no confirmation from the alleged alliance of the Prince of Saxe-Altenberg, for, as I have shown, the event never occurred; and, as to the prince's sister, the Queen of Bavaria, she has not, I am assured, changed her faith, nor ever been molested in the profession of it, no more than the Arch-duchess Charles of Austria, the Duchess of Orleans, or other Protestant princesses married in Catholic countries. The only circumstance that can, with any semblance of probability or shadow of a reason, be reflectively brought to bear on Prince Albert, is, the religion of his cousins, the King consort of Portugal, and the Duchess of Nemours, with their brother, the expectant King consort of Spain; but though his eminently and exclusively Protestant succession and education may not be accepted as a guarantee or evidence of his personal sentiments, they surely are entitled to equally inferential weight, as the fact constructively argued to his prejudice, of the Popery of some of his kindred; and, if so, the preponderance will be altogether in favour of his Protestantism. In truth, however, the young prince should only be judged by his own avowed doctrine, of which there can exist no doubt.

To meet, and still further counteract, the scruples said to be entertained on this occasion by Protestant England, I will show, and can have little difficulty in demonstrating, that, at a juncture which would have far better justified this jealousy of Popish kindred, it

was wholly powerless on the English mind. Whatever may be the alarm now felt, or proclaimed from conviction or interest, of the advance of Catholicism, it will hardly be pronounced equally founded in cause as when the Act of Settlement was passed in 1702. No one, with the slightest tincture, "primislabris," of our history, will attempt an assimilation of the danger at these periods; and yet, that solemn Act, the special purpose of which was to guard the throne against the contamination of Popery, fixed the inheritance of the crown, not only on a comparatively remote claimant, but one far more closely and extensively related in blood to Papists than our young Prince.

The Princess Sophia, thus selected to found a new dynasty as the nearest Protestant successor to the Stuarts, when the existing descendants of James I. numbered fifty-four, I need scarcely state, was grand-daughter to our James the First; but it may not be so generally known, that this preferred lady had a brother, a sister, a son, and a niece, with this niece's children, all Papists! Married in 1658 to Ernest-Augustus, duke, and subsequently created, elector of Hanover, she had four brothers and two sisters. The eldest of the former, Charles Louis, succeeded his father in the Palatinate; and the two next, Rupert and Maurice, signalized their valour, if not their skill, in our great civil war under their uncle Charles, as may be seen in *Charles the First*. But the fourth, Edward, became a Catholic, and withdrew to France, where he married Anne de Gonzague, so highly appreciated by Madame de Motteville and the Cardinal de Retz, daughter of Charles, penultimate duke of Nevers of that family, in 1645. These three brothers left no legitimate issue. Of her two elder sisters, Louisa Hollan-

Dante.

"Per me si va ne la città dolente;
Per me si va ne l'eterno dolore;
Per me si va tra la perduta gente.
Giustizia mosse il mio alto fattore;
Fecemi la divina potestate,
La somma sapientia e l'prim' amore."

See "Choix des Poésies Originales des Troubadours, par M. Raynouard, 1822," (tome vi.) A similar comparison of some

Troubadours.

"Per me si va en la ciutat dolent;
Per me si va en l'eternal dolor;
Per me si va tras la perduta gent.
Justizia moquet el mien alt fador;
Fex me la divina potestat,
La somma sapientia e l'prim' amor."

translated lines from Calderon would not be uninteresting, had I not already too far transgressed in my devotional course.

dina, and Henrietta Maria, the latter was the wife of Sigismund Racoczi, Prince of Transylvania, who died in 1652; and the former not only embraced the Catholic religion, but took the veil, and died at Maubuisson in France, at an advanced age, in 1709, *in odour of sanctity*, according to the records of the convent, so deep was the impression of her Catholic piety.

Our royal genealogist, Sandford, (*Genealogical History*, &c. 1707, p. 535,) represents this princess as one of the most learned ladies in Europe. (See Blackstone, book i. ch. 3.) Again, of Sophia's own seven sons, the third, Maximilian, engaged in the Venetian service, and declared himself a Catholic, in which persuasion he died in 1702, just as the Act of Settlement had passed. And of the two children, the offspring of her brother the Elector Palatine's marriage with Charlotte of Hesse-Cassel, the daughter, Elizabeth-Charlotte, became the wife of Philip of Orleans, the ancestor of the present King of the French, in 1671, having succeeded our accomplished Henrietta-Anne, in that depraved man's conjugal bed.

If then, as maintained in the article referred to, the religion of Prince Albert's cousins be a legitimate source of apprehension or scruple as to his own, how infinitely less sensitive the past generation of Protestant England must have been to a far greater peril than the present!* And if, independently of the more numerous as well as much closer ties of the Brunswick branch, we institute a comparison between the individuals, will George

* With this opinion of our Correspondent we by no means agree. The case was a very different one. In 1702 the Legislature violated even the right of hereditary succession, established for centuries, rather than subject the country to the risk of Roman subjugation; and can it be said to detract from this bold and decisive measure, that it did not disregard the hereditary principle altogether, and set up the Crown of Great Britain to the best bidder? But, in a matrimonial alliance, the question is wholly different. There is then a freedom of choice among the several Protestant houses who possess younger branches suitable in point of age and character, and room for the exercise of all the caution that prudence and foresight can suggest.—*EDIT.*

the First support a favourable parallel with our young Prince? Let the former's conduct to his wife, as we are instructed by Walpole and others, as well as his open maintenance of two German mistresses, (one the mother of Lady Chesterfield,) answer the question. Or will the profligate Regent of France,† with his daughter, the abandoned Duchess of Berry, be matched with the husband of the Queen of Portugal, and the spouse of the Duke of Nemours? Nor must

† The enormity of this prince's immoralities fully justified the epitaph proposed for his mother—"Ci git l'oisiveté,"—Here lieth idleness,—meant to convey its proverbial definition as the parent of every vice. Louis Philippe, his descendant, has little cause, truly, to boast of his progenitors in general. The founder of his race, Philip, only brother of Louis XIV., even if we acquit him, as I think, we should of the alleged murder of his first wife, our interesting Henrietta-Anne, whose death is so impressively portrayed by Bossuet, yet stands arraigned of ineffable profligacy. He was father of the Regent, whose son Louis forms an honourable exception to this dissolute series of generations; for he was eminently learned, pious, and beneficent. He died in 1752, leaving a son, Louis Philippe, the stupid husband of the most licentious of women, so proclaimed, in fact, by her son, Egalité, (Louis Philippe Joseph,) himself the most debased of men, the emblem of princely degradation. But the present King of the French has ever been distinguished for the exemplary deportment of his private life; nor, surely, has his conduct on the throne verified the prognostic or confirmed the judgment of his early instructress, Madame de Genlis, which denied him the attributes, and pronounced him disqualified competently to fulfil the duties of the royal station. In a letter dated from Altona, the 18th of February 1796, on hearing that there was even then question of making him King, she boldly addressed him, resident at that period in the United States, thus—"Vous prétendre à la royauté! devenir usurpateur!.....En vous plaçant sur le trône, vous n'y porteriez jamais que le plus odieux de tous les titres....vous n'avez ni les titres ni les qualités nécessaires dans ce rang.... Votre institutrice doit mieux qu'un autre connaître votre caractère, et j'ose répondre que vous avez horreur des projets qu'on vous attribue." The lady lived, however, to see her pupil on that throne which she

we overlook Sophia's eldest brother, George's uncle, Charles Louis, who during the life of his legitimate and unoffending consort, Charlotte, daughter of William V. Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, discarded her, and married the daughter of the Baron de Dagenfeld, by whom he had thirteen children, to whom he gave the title of Rangraves. By his lawful wife he had, in addition to the Duchess of Orleans, Charles, his successor in the Electorate, a weak prince, who died childless. For this double and concurrent marriage, there existed, indeed, high authority, and a memorable precedent, in Philip of Hesse-Cassel, called the Magnanimous! his wife's ancestor, who had been allowed this plurality under singular pretences, by the heads of the Reformation, in 1540. The document is still apparent, subscribed by Luther, Bucer, Melancthon, &c. and not impotently wielded, we may believe, as a weapon of aggression, in the terrible grasp of Bossuet, who first produced it to the astonished world, after above a century of suppression. Mr. Hallam, it is fair to add, (*Constitutional History*, chap. ii.) maintains that a similar indulgence had been offered to Henry VIII. by Clement VII. in September 1530, in order to prevent the threatened schism, as a *mezzotermine*, which, indeed, had already been recommended

by Luther and Melancthon, rather than sanction the repudiation of so virtuous a wife as Catharine. But, relative to Clement's alleged and accommodating compromise, see Lingard. (*Henry VIII.* ch. iii.)

Catharine and Anne died within a few months of each other. The one has continued unassailed even by the breath of slander. Death procured her justice, and established her rights, as Camoens says of the unhappy Ignes de Castro—

"O caso triste, e digno da memoria:
Que do sepulchro os homens desenterra,
Antecedeo da misera, e mesquinha,
Que depois de ser morta foi Rainha!"

Os Lusíadas, Canto iii. 118.

The other, (Anne,) in my conviction, innocent of the imputed criminality of her married life, (though the accusing evidence is quite as strong as that on which Mary Stuart is generally condemned,) assuredly died with a conscious untruth in her mouth, when, at the moment of execution, she emphatically declared of Henry—"that a gentler and more merciful prince was there never; and to me he was always a good, a gentle, and merciful lord." Nothing could be more opposed to the fact, or to her own persuasion, nor was it justified by her apprehensions for Elizabeth. It did not and could not influence the tyrant's feelings, which, though affect-

so energetically deprecated for him, and I could discern the royal carriages at her funeral.*

Napoleon, on the other hand, maintained that the dispossession of a reigning monarch, and transference of his crown to a near relation, as occurred in 1830 between Charles X and Louis Philippe, was by far more pregnant with danger to sovereigns than the elevation to it of an arising military chief, or ordinary subject, like himself—"L'exemple," said he, as if in prevision of the event, "que donnerait le duc d'Orléans peut se renouveler chaque jour. Il n'est pas de souverains qui n'ait à quelques pas de lui, dans

son propre palais, des cousins, des neveux, des freres, quelques parens propres à imiter facilement celui qui une fois les eurent remplacés."—(*Las Cases*, tome ii. p. 20.) "The crown was vacant, observed the imperial orator, Fontanes, on the election of Buonaparte in 1804, and, by right, was conferred on the most worthy."—However obtained, never assuredly has any election united an equal number of favourable suffrages, exceeding three millions and a half, while the adverse votes, of which that of Carnot attracted most attention, only amounted to 2569.

* Madame de Genlis was certainly the most voluminous female writer on record. In 1828, after publishing six or eight volumes of her *Memoirs*, she requested of me to negotiate for a few supplemental tomes with Mr. Colburn, who, however, considered the existing number quite sufficient, not unreasonably indeed. Her works, altogether, form about one hundred and fifty volumes, 12mo, many of them useful, and all of them, virtuous, in their purpose. She was much gratified on my applying to her the compliment paid by Johnson to Richardson, "who made the passions move at the command of virtue." (*Johnson's Rambler*.)

ed even to tears for the irreproachable Catharine, were moved to worse than the display of indifference on this sacrifice of the victim, alternately, of his love and hate—the unfortunate Anne. He espoused her successor the ensuing day; and her fate or conduct never elicited from her daughter a word of reproof, or attempt at vindication, we are assured.

The similarity of their final doom may excuse, as it suggests, a brief advertence to another royal victim, not, indeed, of a husband's altered affections, but of the versatility of popular favour.—Marie-Antoinette, the idol, once, of Parisian enthusiasm, in Burke's recollection and delineation, is thus mentioned in the prison registry, and characterised in the *Moniteur*, after her execution: "*La nommée Marie-Antoinette, dite Lorraine d'Autriche, veuve de Louis Capet, fut remise à l'exécuteur des jugemens criminels, et conduite à la Place de la Révolution pour y subir la peine de mort.... chargée des imprécations de ceux dont elle avait consommé la ruine. Son nom sera à jamais en horreur!*" And the *Moniteur*, it must be recollected, has been the Protean depository of the acts and sentiments of each succeeding government from the earliest days of the Revolution, though originally entitled—"Le Logographe," when I remember it in the hands of Maret, afterwards Duc de Bassano. I also find that the address to *Female Republicans*, in the *Feuille du Salut Public*, (Lord Brougham's *protégé*) contains a similar reference to the Queen.*

The same *Moniteur*—indeed the

same number—in allusion to the accomplished Madame Roland, thus expresses the feelings of the ruling power on her death—"La femme Roland, bel esprit... fut un monstre sous tous les rapports." (19 Nov. 1793.) Often have I visited the room where this remarkable woman was incarcerated in the gloomy prison of St. Réglie, and where she composed the interesting recital of the innocence of her youth, as well as the lamentable irreligion of her maturer years, which she made but too apparent in the acts and laws of her husband's administration—ostensibly his work, but, in reality, the emanation and digestion of her active spirit. And yet, even Machiavelli, in whom she was well read, and who, if not the avowed, was certainly the practical authority of that era, emphatically declares—"Everamente mai non fu alcuno ordinatore di leggi straordinario," (equivalent here to *revolutionary*.) "che non ricorresse a Dio." (Discorsi sopra Tito Livio, i.) The especial object of the most rancorous hatred of Robespierre, her death, preceded only ten days before (31 October 1793) by the holocaust execution of her friends, the Girondins, seemed to sharpen the tyrant's sanguinary appetite, which subsequently luxuriated in those wholesale immolations that present so fearful a spectacle, and so impressive a lesson of unchained revolutionary fanaticism—

"Utque feræ tigres nunquam posuere furorẽ;

Sic... nullus semel ore receptus
Pollutus patitur sanguis mansuescere fauces."

Lucan. Phars. l. 328-31.

* The distinction drawn by Napoleon between the condemnation of Marie Antoinette and Louis XVI. is of deep thought and powerful expression—"Quoique ce prince ne méritât pas son malheur, telle est la condition des rois. Leur vie appartient à tout le monde. Un assassinat, une conspiration, un coup de canon—telles sont leurs chances: César et Henri IV. ont été assassinés. L'Alexandre des Grecs l'eût été s'il eût vécu plus long temps; mais une femme, une princesse étrangère, le plus sacré des âges, il y a là plus que parricide!" This was in 1810, when his Council of State were discussing the Emperor's marriage with Marie-Louise.

The deeply-expressed disappointment of this gifted lady in her cherished hopes and anticipated results of the Revolution—"O Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"—naturally recalls to our historical or classical remembrance, the similar exclamation attributed to Brutus of his frustrated confidence in virtue, which he despondingly characterised as "an empty name, the mere slave of fortune." But, of the dying words of this "last of the Romans," after his defeat at Philippi, all that can be authenticated is a line, the 332 of the *Medea* of Euripides.

ides, invoking the vengeance of heaven on the author of the existing evils—*"Ζεῦ, ὦ λάτρε σε τῶν δὲ θεῶν κακίων."*—which Appian (De Bellis Civil. lib. iii. page 1063, ed. 1670) applies to Marc Antony. Publius Volturnius, from whose narrative of the last moments of Brutus, of which he was witness, Plutarch (in *Brutus*, cap. 59,) relates the circumstance, could only recollect this single verse of the two pronounced by his great friend. What the other was, became, therefore, a matter of conjecture; but, however devoid of historical sanction, that it was depreciatory of virtue, though, consequently, little worthy of his high character, has obtained general belief, nor is any line to that effect to be found in the *Medea*, where it is usually supposed to be.* But

* Maxims, sayings, and quotations are constantly sought where not to be found, or mistaken in sense, and attributed to a wrong source. In March last, (Gent. Mag. p. 237,) I corrected the common, but erroneous, ascription to Ariosto of the hackneyed quotation, "*Andava combattendo, ed era morto,*" and pointed out its genuine origin in Berni's *risacramento* of Boiardo's Orlando Innamorato, lib. ii. canto xxiv. The last Edinburgh Review, however, (No. cxlii.) contains a repetition of this error, in other words, a pleasing article on Ranke's "*Zur Geschichte der Italienischen Poesien,*" p. 381, and this, in the very act of discussing the relative merits of Boiardo, Berni, and Ariosto! The sense, or rather nonsense of the line, descriptive of a hero who continued to combat after he had been slain, recalls the correction of an equal impossibility in the same month's Gent. Mag. p. 250, of Dr. Arnold's statement, "*that a Roman coin had suffered a diminution in value of twelve hundred per cent.;*" that is, as I observed, an impossibility eleven times repeated, the whole having evaporated on the disappearance, and been absorbed on the loss of the first hundred per cent. beyond which the reduction could not proceed. But, obvious as the slightest reflection makes this inference, the *stupid* too frequently misleads writers as well as speakers; and I find that Lord Dudley, and M. Bignon, have fallen into the blunder, in alluding to the depreciation of the Austrian Government paper at different periods. His lordship, in his lately published Correspondence, at page 179, represents this
Gent. Mag. Vol. XIV.

old Joshua Barnes confidently undertakes to supply the defective memory of Volturnius. According to him, Brutus must have added the very next verse to the above cited one, being the reply of Creon to Medea, which, with the slight mutation of *μαρτία* into *στρατιώτα*, would imply an invocation to some one of his military attendants to relieve him, by death, from his sufferings:—

"Ἐρπ', ὦ στρατιώτα, καὶ μ' ἀπαλλάξον πόνων."
(*Medea*, 333.)

And we are told by Dio-Cassius, (lib. 47.) that such an appeal to his companions was made by Brutus, who found the friendly hand he solicited—"*παρεκάλεσε τινα τῶν συνόντων ἵνα αὐτὸν ἀποκτείνῃ,*"—in his literary associate, Strato, the Egean. (Velleius Paterculus, ii. 70.) Such modifications, however, as this one proposed by Barnes, would bend any text to any purpose; but our English commentators are arraigned of the most presumptuous boldness, (Bentley, Davies, Wakefield, &c.) in their editorial labours, by the continental professors, who confidently assert a superiority over us, of critical taste or acumen, in every department of literature—even in the illustration of our own drama. How far founded in truth these foreign pretensions may be, I cannot undertake to determine; but I hail this rivalry of exertion in the field of research as the probable source of general advantage in the paths of study. "*Verum hæc certamine nobis ex honesto maneat.*" (Tacit. lib. 55.)

Yours, &c.

J. R.

paper as reduced in 1817 "by excessive issues to *twelve hundred per cent. discount.*" And the French author, directing his observations to 1820, says, (tome ix. 164.) "*À la fin de Décembre la valeur nominale du papier était huit cents pour cent de la valeur actuelle. . . . un mois plutôt, il avait perdu jusqu' à douze cents pour cent.*" Both writers meant that the paper had fallen to the one-twelfth of its professed value; for the mere discount of twelve per cent. or reduction to eighty eight pounds of a hundred, could hardly warrant the language of surprise used in reference to the circumstance.

SEAL OF ISABEL COUNTESS OF GLOUCESTER.

(With an Engraving.)

ISABEL Countess of Gloucester, the first wife of King John, was the third and youngest daughter of William Earl of Gloucester, (son and heir of Robert, surnamed Consul, Earl of Gloucester, the natural son of King Henry the First,) by Hawise, daughter of Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester. Robert, the only son of Earl William, died unmarried in 1166. There were three daughters; Mabel, who was married to Almeric Montfort, Comte of Evreux in Normandy; Amicia, married to Richard de Clare, Earl of Hertford; and this Isabel.

John, though he in some way acquired the soubriquet of Lackland, yet was in prospect well provided for by his father, Henry the Second, for with Isabel of Gloucester he received the whole Earldom; the King, it is believed, exercising therein his prerogative of bestowing upon whom he pleased the inheritance of an indivisible fief.* The other sisters received for portion the sum of one hundred pounds only; though afterwards they each in turn brought the Earldom to their sons.

The marriage of John and Isabel took place in 1176, when he was only ten years old; but Earl William survived to the year 1183. Thus, at seventeen, John was Earl of Gloucester, and how he could ever seriously† have acquired the name of Lackland appears unaccountable. About the year 1187 John was made Count of Mortaigne in Normandy. He was crowned King at Westminster on Ascension-day 1199, and shortly after he obtained a divorce from Isabel, on the grounds of her sterility, and consanguinity in the third degree.

Fourteen years after, John sold his former wife, with her inheritance, reserving the castle of Bristol for the sum of 20,000 marks, to Geoffrey de Mandeville, Earl of Essex, "who thus over-marrying himself was very much impoverished, and shortly after died." (Sandford.) His death happened in 1216, being mortally wounded in a tournament held in London. Notwithstanding her "sterility," this rich heiress found a third husband in the potent Justiciary, Hubert de Burgh, afterwards Earl of Kent, who had previously married two other rich widows, and was lastly allied to a Princess of Scotland.

At length Isabel died without issue, and it is supposed to have been after her death; that the Earldom of Gloucester devolved first on her nephew Almeric de Montfort, who died without issue about the year 1226. It then came to Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Hertford, the son and heir of Amicia, the second sister; and in that family it descended for three generations, until the reign of Edward the Third.

The Seal of the Countess Isabel was not published in Sandford's Genealogical History, nor hitherto, it is believed, in any other work. She is represented holding in her right hand a flower, and on her left a hawk. In the verge she is styled Countess of Gloucester and Moreuil or Mortaigne. The original in green wax is appendant to a confirmation of a charter to Margam Abbey, co. Glamorgan. (founded by her grandfather Earl Robert in 1147,) in the possession of C. R. Mansel Talbot, esq. of Margam Park. J. G. N.

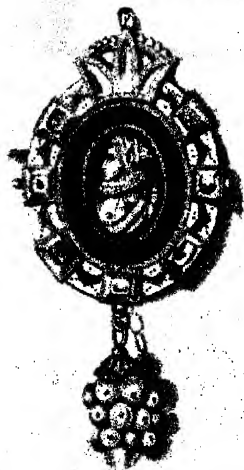
* In the same way as he gave the whole Earldom of Salisbury to his natural son William Longespée, together with the Countess Ela, notwithstanding there were in that case also three sisters; which was for the first time shown in the History of Lacock Abbey.

† His brother, King Richard, gave him the counties of Cornwall, Dorset and Somerset, Nottingham, Derby, and Lancaster; thus, as it were, sharing with him the kingdom. His father had given him the Lordship of all Ireland, which title appears on one of his early seals: SIGILLUM JOHANNIS FILII REGIS ANGLIE DOMINI HIBERNIE. Does it not appear probable that the name had its origin in irony, in reference to the extent at once of his territories, and his insatiable desires?

† Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage, p. 268.



SEAL OF ISABEL COUNTESS OF GLOUCESTER.



THE HARPUR JEWEL.



PORTRAIT OF SIR HARPUR.

THE BARBOR JEWEL.

MR. URBAN,

Braintree.

I HEREWITH send you a lithographic print (copied in our Plate) of a jewel, and of the portrait of Mr. Barbor, whose name has been given to it, and who narrowly escaped martyrdom, as is explained in the memoir accompanying them. The jewel is ornamented with rubies, table-diamonds, and pearls, and is estimated to have cost 200*l*. They are accompanied by the following documents.

"Mr. Barbor, (the father of my great grandfather,) for his firm adherence to the Protestant religion, was in Queen Mary's reign brought into Smithfield to suffer at the stake; but, while he was taking leave of some friends, news came the Queen was dead, so that the Popish party did not dare to put him to death. In remembrance of so great a preservation, the said Mr. Barbor had the effigies of Queen Elizabeth cut upon a stone, bequeathing the jewel to his eldest son, if he had a daughter, and named her *Elizabeth*, otherwise the jewel should descend to the second son, if the condition was fulfilled by him; but, if not, then to the third son, and so on: this is the account as it has been handed down from father to son, and hitherto there has been an *Elizabeth* in the family.

"And let it now be known to all whom it may concern, that I, Gabriel Barbor, of Brentwood, do give, after my decease, the said jewel, together with the portrait of the said Mr. Barbor, unto John my eldest son, provided he has a daughter named *Elizabeth*, and he is also to give the said jewel and picture to his son on the foregoing condition. But if the said condition is not fulfilled in my said son John, then the said jewel and picture shall go to Gabriel my second son; and in case of failure here in this son, then the said jewel and picture shall descend to Richard my third son, he performing the above-said condition. But should neither of my sons have a daughter named *Elizabeth*, then my mind and will is that the said jewel and picture go to my eldest son John Barbor, and his male heirs forever.

"In witness thereof, I have set my hand and seal this 25th day of August 1724.

"GABRIEL BARBOR. (J.S.)"

"I, John Barbor, of the parish of Saint Saviour's, Southwark, would have the effigies of Queen Elizabeth, and my predecessor's picture, go to my brother Ga-

브리el Barbor—if no children there, then to my brother Richard Barbor. Witness my hand the 10th day of March 1737.

"JOHN BARBOR."

Mrs. Blencowe of Rayne, the present possessor, is the daughter of Richard Barbor, and the granddaughter of Gabriel Barbor of Brentwood, and has had the jewel for many years; it was awarded her on the distribution of her father's effects on account of her name being *Elizabeth*.

The case of Mr. Barbor is not noticed by Fox, which is unaccountable, except that, as it was not an actual martyrdom, it might not come within the scope of his work. Whiston, however, (who visited Mr. Barbor of Brentwood in 1720,) in his *Memoirs*, mentions the case in these terms:—

"In memory of which providential delivery, Mr. Barbor had a picture of Queen Elizabeth, who saved him, made with ornaments about it; and as he said he hoped Almighty God would accept his will for the deed, and allow him to be a martyr for religion; so he ordered by his will that the same image should be transmitted down in the oldest branch of his family, to all generations, as it is preserved to this day."

If, however, any doubt should still remain of the truth of this tradition, there is this corroboration:—the late Mr. Barbor of the Charter-house, who was unknown to Mrs. Blencowe, and although it is presumed they were related, it is not known in what manner, had a portrait of a gentleman respecting whom the same tradition existed: and after his death his effects were sold, and in the catalogue the circumstance was mentioned, which induced the Rev. Mr. Valentine of the London Hospital to purchase the portrait; and it is now in his possession.

Yours, &c. J. CUNNINGTON.

MR. URBAN,

July 12.

ACKNOWLEDGING my obligations, in common with all lovers of biography, to Mr. BOLTON CORNEY, for his able criticisms on the New General Biographical Dictionary in the pages of your Magazine, I can only ascribe to the circumstance of his having passed very lightly over the third and fourth Parts, that he has neglected to point out to your readers the article which

I cannot but regard as the gem of the collection, so far as it has hitherto proceeded. I mean that upon Lancelot Andrewes, Bishop of Winchester, contained in the 4th Part. Allow me then to offer to your readers a brief sketch of the manifold skill displayed in its compilation—a skill by which the writer, though following in a very beaten track, has contrived to exhibit a larger number of errors than it would probably be possible to find in any other ten columns of the work. Most of these are ingeniously accomplished by a combination, or rather confusion, of the statements of the original authorities, the writer avoiding the trouble of thinking and writing for himself, by merely giving a graceful polish to the olden style, a condensation of the phrases, and a consequent alteration of the facts.

It is to be premised, that the sources from which the biography of the Prelate has been derived, are the Preface to his Sermons by his executor Bishop Buckeridge, and his Life composed by his secretary Henry Isaacson, (the latter being an amplification of the former,) and no one could object to the words of such excellent authorities being quoted, if given in their name, and faithfully cited. But the New General Biographer does not choose to do this; the language does not satisfy his exquisite taste, and he must amend it by his own standard. How far he has succeeded, let us now proceed to examine:—

1. As to the Bishop's father, we are told that he

"was, during the latter years of his life, one of the masters of the Trinity-house."

"The members of this Corporation," says Stowe, "are called Elder and Younger Brothers. Their government is by a Master," &c. and if the New General Biographer will refer to his authority he will find that Isaacson does not state that Mr. Andrewes was "one of the masters," but "one of the society, and master."

2. His education.—

"At an early age, young Andrewes was sent to Cooper's free-school, in Radcliffe," &c.

The reader will suppose it to be a school kept or founded by a Mr.

Cooper, but Isaacson says, "the Coopers' free school," i.e. the school maintained by the Company of Coopers.

3 and 4. His gratitude to his pedagogues:—

"The progress which he thus made under his early masters, and their care and attention, was never forgotten by him in his most exalted state; for he ever studied to do them good, and to repay them with grateful kindness. Dr. Ward he promoted to the parsonage of Waltham; Mr. Mulcaster he assisted liberally, and left his son Peter a legacy of 30*l*. And, as if desirous of never forgetting the respect which he owed to his early schoolmaster, he placed his picture conspicuously over the door, to serve as a constant memorial of one who had been the earliest director of his studies."

This is an amplification of a passage of Bishop Buckeridge's preface: "Their pains and care he so carefully remembered all his life long, that he studied always how to do good to them and theirs; in which gratefulness he promoted Dr. Ward to the parsonage of Waltham; and ever loved his master, Mulcaster, during his life, and was a continual helper to him and his son; and, as if he had made Mr. Mulcaster his tutor or supervisor, he placed his picture over the door of his study, whereas, in all the rest of the house, you could scarcely see a picture." In his tasteful paraphrase the New General Biographer (3) has overlooked the words *and theirs*, has lost sight of his own previous statement that the first schoolmaster was Mr. Ward, and has disregarded Isaacson's information that Dr. Ward was son of the schoolmaster, and the living was Bishop's Waltham in Hampshire. (4) He has forgotten Ward altogether, and made Mulcaster "the earliest director of his studies."

5. Dr. Watts, and his "posterity":—

"He often lamented, in after life, that he never could find a fit opportunity of showing his thankfulness to Dr. Watts, or his posterity."

This is from Bishop Buckeridge, except the words "or his posterity," and that "posterity" is the invention of the New General Biographer. Dr. Watts had none; and Isaacson says, "Concerning the *kindred* of Doctor Watts, after much inquiry, he found

only one, upon whom (being a scholar) he bestowed preferments in Pembroke Hall; and (he dying there) his Lordship much grieved that he could hear of no more of that kindred, to whom he might express his further thankfulness." Thus we see what the Bishop wanted in this case was, not an opportunity, (he had, and made good use of, one,) but further objects of his bounty.

6. His Preferments. The Biographer details Andrewes's early preferments in this lucid manner. He tells us that Sir Francis Walsingham,

"designing to make him a reader of controversies in Cambridge, procured for him, first, the lease of the parsonage of Alton, in Hampshire; afterwards, the vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate; then, in 1589, the prebend of St. Pancras, and residentiary's place of St. Paul's; and, eventually, a prebend of Southwell."

Now (6) what Bishop Buckeridge says, is, that Walsingham's "intent was to make him Reader (not a reader) of Controversies in Cambridge;" and (7) that "he assigned to him, as I am informed, the lease of the parsonage of Alton, Hants, which, after his (Walsingham's) death, he returned to his lady, which she never knew or thought of." Most biographers would term Walsingham's bounty giving, not "procuring;" but perhaps the original statement was not well founded, as Isaacson omits it, and says that Walsingham "wrought means to make him," that is, properly speaking (in modern language), procured him the other preferments. It may be observed that Walsingham died in 1590; having in May 1589 procured two prebends for Andrewes, which are acknowledged in an autograph letter of the divine preserved in the Harleian MSS. and here printed, it is said for the first time.

(8) —"the prebend of St. Pancras, and residentiary's place of St. Paul's." One would here suppose there was only one such "place;" but Bishop Buckeridge correctly says, "a Prebendary Residentiary's place in St. Paul's."

Again, of his higher preferments it is said,—

"Some few years after this (1589), he was appointed Chaplain in ordinary to Queen Elizabeth, who was so much de-

lighted with him as a preacher, that she conferred upon him, first, a prebend; and afterwards, in 1601, the deanery of Westminster, on the death of Dr. Goodman. He preached before her very frequently, in the years 1589, 1590, 1593, 1594, 1596, 1597, 1598, 1599, (upon the expedition of the earl of Essex,) and in 1602; but, notwithstanding his known piety and ability, like his great contemporary Hooker, he was never raised, during this reign, to any higher ecclesiastical dignity than his deanery at Westminster. He had indeed (according to his biographers) many offers of a bishopric, and might readily have obtained this promotion would he but have consented to an alienation of revenues, which he consistently and piously resisted. But though his merits were neglected by Queen Elizabeth, he was esteemed and rewarded by her successor King James, to whom (whatever may have been his faults) this country is indebted for encouraging and rewarding, and bringing into publicity, those great men whom his predecessor suffered to languish in obscurity, who have justly been esteemed, throughout the world, the glory of the English nation."

This last sentence is exceedingly fine, and I would match it for style and eloquence against any in the volume. But let us look a little closer into what is more important—its truth. Who are the great men that James brought forward from their obscurity for the benefit of the world? are they Robert Carr, Earl of Somerset, and George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham? or the worthless Philip Herbert, Earl of Dorset and Montgomery, and the profligate James Hay, Earl of Carlisle? These are the only men, according to my historical reading, that James particularly exerted himself to bring forward; but there is one whom he suppressed and sacrificed, who will far outweigh them all. It can never be forgotten that James first kept in a course of perpetual imprisonment, and afterwards immolated to the enemies of his country, that many-gifted man Sir Walter Raleigh. Further, his reign witnessed the disgrace both of Coke and of Bacon. And whom will the New Biographer name as the really great men that rose under James that would not have risen under Elizabeth? Was not Andrewes himself in a fair course of rising? born in 1555, introduced to the Queen about 1589, he was then only thirty-four. Would the New

Biographer have half him made a Bishop at once? In 1597 the Queen makes him a Prebendary of Westminster (the New Biographer says "a prebend;" with a semicolon, and how can the reader understand that it is intended he should read on "of Westminster?"), and four years after she gives him the Deanery of Westminster. In less than two years more her Majesty was dead. Was that an unreasonably long time for a Dean, at that time not fifty years of age, to wait for a Bishopric? How, then, were his "merits neglected by Queen Elizabeth"? But, besides, we were just before told that he had "many offers of a bishopric:" and, on better authority than the New Biographer, it is stated that he received, (9) not "many," but two, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Bishop Buckeridge says, "When the Bishoprics of Ely and Salisbury were void, and some things were to be pared from them, some overture being made to him to take them, he refused them utterly. He seemed to answer, I will not be made a Bishop, because I will not alienate Bishops' lands." Now, a very little inquiry shows that this happened in the reign of Elizabeth. The contest which Elizabeth had with Cox Bishop of Ely about the exchange of lands is popularly known; and after that prelate's death, in 1581, her Majesty kept the see vacant for above eighteen years, until 1599. It was not again vacant until 1609, when Andrewes was actually promoted to it. Salisbury was vacant from Oct. 1596 to Sept. 1598, and not again until 1615. Both these overtures, therefore, were made to Andrewes before he was Dean of Westminster.*

Then with regard to the sermons before the Queen. Instead of Andrewes preaching (10) "very frequently" before her Majesty in the nine years mentioned, the Biographer cannot furnish us with proofs of his having preached more than once in the years 1589, 1590, 1593, 1591, 1592, 1599, and 1602; nor of his having preached

at all before her in 1596 and 1597. The truth is, that four of the discourses printed in his "XCVI. Sermons," were preached before the Queen during Lent in the four years first named; that in 1598, 1599, and 1602 he preached on Ash-Wednesday before her; and that on the second of the latter occasions, viz. the 21 Feb. 1599, the sermon was delivered "at what time the Earle of Essex was going forth, upon the expedition for Ireland." Andrewes preached twice "at Court" in 1596, and once again, on Good Friday 1597; but at those times the Queen was evidently not present, or her presence would have been stated as in the other instances.

To proceed to King James:—

He appointed him to preach continually in his presence; made him, first of all, his almoner; then bishop of Chichester in 1605; and because of the poverty of that see, gave him the parsonage of Chesham to hold in commendam, which the bishop freed for ever from a pension of 400*l.* hitherto annually paid by himself and his predecessors."

Here we have to remark (11) that the King did not make him "*first*" Lord Almoner, and "then" Bishop, but both preferments came together, as they had been previously held by Dr. Anthony Watson; (12) that the living given in commendam was Chesham in Surrey (*not* Chesham), which had also been the commendam of Bishop Watson; and (13) that he did not free the parsonage from any pension at all. This a broken fragment from Bp. Buckeridge's preface, and properly belongs to the Bishopric—"of Winton. In which he freed himself and his successors of a pension of 400*l.* per annum: which many of his predecessors had paid."

But we do not mend as we proceed—

"In 1609 he advanced him to the see of Ely, then appointed him privy councillor, first for England and Scotland, and afterwards took him with him in his progress through the kingdom."

Here I fear your readers will imagine I am hoaxing them, but I assure

* Isaacson (in a subsequent place) tells an anecdote of Bishop Andrewes voting in Parliament against the alienation of Sherborne castle from the see of Sarum, and when asked his reason, replying that he could not have done otherwise for consistency's sake, as, "many years before, in the days of Queen Elizabeth, he might have had this Bishopricke of Sarum," had he yielded the very point then about to be enacted.

When this is an accurate quotation from the New General Biographical Dictionary, p. 455. What should have been said (14) is, as in Isaacson, "In which time (while Bishop of Ely) he was made a Privie Counsellor, first of England and then of Scotland, in his attendance on the King thither." It will be seen that the New Biographer was not driven to his version by the overpowering length of the original.

(15) We have next another specimen of accurate abridgment:

"In the last years of his life his private alms amounted to upwards of 1,300*l*."

Isaacson's words are, "his private almes in his last six years, besides those publique, amounted to the sum of 1,300*l*. and upwards."

Of all these misapprehensions and perversions the New Biographer must enjoy the sole merit. They do not appear to have arisen in the transmission of information from one copyist to another, as sometimes happens, but they have all the value of originality.

There remains a plentiful gleaning of verbal and literal blunders. In the Latin contained in these ten columns there are four errors.

(16) *dejecta membra* (p. 453).

(17) *Ut magni sit sit* vici (p. 456).

(18) "quantum meminisse jurabit!" (*ib.*)

(19) "Institutiones Pie" (*ib.*)

In the English, besides the constellations I have already quoted, there are the following lesser stars:

(20) "The same of my right and duty belonging to your Honour," (p. 454,) read "very right."

(21) "The lectures which he delivered in St. Giles's church, or rather notes, some notes of them were afterwards published" (*ibid.*).

(22) "the complete sermons in the ninety-sixth collection." (*ib.*)

This is the New Biographer's new method of designating a volume entitled "XCVI. Sermons." And again, regarding the same Sermons, edited by Bishops Laud and Buckeridge,—

(23) "'To them,' say the learned editors, 'he had been most kind, and in them he most excelled.'"

What learned editor would so express himself?

To conclude, within a few lines of the termination of this precious per-

formance, we have these two misnomers, (24) "Dr. Duke" for Dr. Richard Drake; and (25) "the Rev. Suter Hall" for the Rev. Peter Hall. It is only an act of justice towards the latter gentleman to add, that the Life of Bishop Andrewes prefixed to his edition of the Bishop's "Private Devotions," published in 1830, (not, as we are here told, (26) 1839,) is a much more sensible and satisfactory, though hardly fuller composition, than that which I have now examined.

To particularize the omissions of the article I cannot attempt; but I may remark that the account of the Bishop's published works is slovenly done; that his Life by Isaacson is not mentioned, nor of course its recent republication by the Rev. S. Isaacson; nor the volume of his Sermons modernized by the late Rev. Charles Daubeny, LL.D. Archdeacon of Sarum.

The excuses that have been advanced for a work of this description, that its compilers have not time to enter into extensive researches for the investigation of obscure materials, cannot be applied to the Biography I have reviewed. The materials were already amassed in books of easy access, and especially in the contemporary memoirs of Isaacson and Buckeridge, which required nothing more than a modest and faithful abstract, instead of an ambitious and blundering paraphrase. If the New Biographical Dictionary is to proceed,—a course I have not the slightest wish to oppose,—it will be right that the work should not remain disgraced with such an article.

Yours, &c. H.

Note.—As it may be considered strange that the preceding remarks upon the first volume of the New General Biographical Dictionary should appear so long after its publication, and even when another entire volume has been completed, under different and we hope more careful management, it seems necessary to explain that our Correspondent's letter, which did not reach our hands at a very early date, has been for some months mislaid. We think, however, that the grave character of the errors he has pointed out in a work of such pretensions, and the great importance of the venerable person whose biography has been so much misrepresented, will be a justification for our giving insertion to this criticism, however much beyond its proper season.—*Edit.*

CATALOGUE OF FRENCH AMBASSADORS TO ENGLAND.

(Continued from p. 487.)

1602—1605. Christophe de Harlay, Comte de Beaumont.

A series of his letters, in 8 vols. folio, is in the British Museum, King's Library MSS. 121-128.

See also Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. x. 262.

1603. Maximilien de Béthune, Baron de Rosny, afterwards the great Duke de Sully.

Louis Galluccio de l'Hospital, Marquis de Vitry.

As Ambassadors Extraordinary. Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Calig. E. x. 199.

Brit Mus. Bibl. Harl. 3951.

1606-1610. Antoine le Fevre, Seigneur de la Boderie.

La Boderie's first Embassy to London was from April 1606 to July 1609. His second from 28 Dec. 1609 to 1611. On the 24th of March 1610, De Valençai, nephew of De Vic, was thought of to replace him.

A series of his letters, in 4 vols. folio, is in the British Museum, King's Library, 128, a, b, c, d, and another copy in the Bodleian Library, MSS. Carte, N.N.N. There are also copies in the Bibliothèque du Roi, 9003, 9004; and Fonds de Brienne, 42, 43.

They have been printed in 5 vols. 12mo. 1750.

See also Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Otho E. viii. 337.

The letters and despatches of Henry IV. MM. de Villeroy and de Puisieux, to La Boderie, written between the years 1606 and 1611, were printed at Amsterdam in 1733, 2 vols. 8vo.

1610. Arnault de Pomponne.

Jean de Beaumanoir de Lavardin, Maréchal de France.

In Stow the latter appears as the Marshal de la Verdynes.

1612. Henry de la Tour d'Auvergne, Duc de Bouillon.

1611. (Jan. 1611 to April 1612.) M. de Buisseau.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Cott. Otho E. viii. 284.

A series of his letters is in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de S. Germain.

1615 to 1618. Gaspard Dauvet, Comte des Marets, from July 1615 to the end of 1618.

Copies of his despatches, and the replies to him, are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Dupuy, 419, 420, and Fonds de S. Guier, 31.

1617. In February,.... De Tournay, Camden [in Kenn. ii. 647.]

1618.Le Clerc, agent for the King of France, was forbid the Court in September and left London in October.

Camden [in Kennett, ii. 650.]

At the same time Sir William Beecher, agent in France, was there confined to his house, and was recalled in November.

1619. Antoine le Fevre, Seigneur de la Boderie.

According to Rymar, tom. vii. pt. iii. p. 108; but La Boderie died in 1615.

1619. in May. The Marquis de Tremouille, of the family des Ursins.

Camden [in Kennett, ii. 651.]

1620. Honoré d'Albert, called the Seigneur de Cadenet, Maréchal de France, afterwards (in 1621) Duke de Chaulnes. He was brother of the Duke de Luynes.

1624. Henri Auguste de Loménie-Brienne, Seigneur de la Ville-aux-Clercs; sent to settle the articles of marriage of Henrietta Maria with Charles I.

A narrative of his Embassy is in Brit. Mus. Bibl. Sloane 1156.

1624, 1625. Antoine Coiffier, dit Ruzé, Marquis d'Effiat et de Chilly, afterwards Maréchal of France. [He was the father of Cinq Mars.]

Tanneguy le Veneur, Il du nom, Comte de Tillières, Seigneur de Carrouges.

Three copies of their letters during this Embassy, are in the British Museum, viz.—

Bibl. Harl. 4593—4596.

King's Library, 129—132.

MSS. Addl. 4150—4154.

Another copy is in the Bodleian Library, among Carte's MSS. K.K.K.

See also Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 4710.

D'Effiat's despatches during the year 1625 are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Missions Etrangères. An account of his Embassy Extraordinary respecting the marriage of Henrietta Maria and Charles I. is printed in the 19th vol. of the *Mercur* Français.

In a volume, recently printed, but which it would be invidious to name, D'Effiat's name has been printed as *Fiat*, and then translated as part of a sentence.

1625. Claude de Lorraine, Duc de Chevreuse, who was proxy for Charles I. at the marriage of Henrietta Maria, and accompanied her to England.

His despatches were in the library of the Bishop of Soez, sometime before the year 1770.

1625. Guillaume d'Hugues, General of the Franciscans, and Archbishop of Embrun. He came with Henrietta Maria.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 1583, arts. 73 and 77.

D'Hugues' own narrative, addressed to Richelieu, is printed at the end of the *Mémoires de Degeant*; and also in the English Translation of 1690.

1625, 1626. Jean de Varigniez, Seigneur de Blainville.

A series of his letters, in 2 vols. folio, is in the British Museum, King's Library, 133, 134.

Several copies are in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

See also Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 1583, art. 84, &c. 4440, art. 7.

1626. François de Bassompierre, Marshal of France.

Charles de l'Aubespine, Marquis de Châteauneuf.

The narrative of Bassompierre's Embassy was printed in 1626, and his *Mémoires* (in 4 vols.) in 1668. An English translation of the Embassy, by the Rt. Hon. J. W. Croker, was published in 1819.

MS. Copies of the works are in the Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 4363, 4598, and also in the Bibliothèque du Roi.

Bassompierre's reply to the English Commissioners, with other papers, is printed in the xliith vol. of the *Mercurie Français*.

See also Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 1323, art. 17, 4598, art. 2.

1630—1633. François du Val, Marquis de Fontenay Mareuil.

His despatches and letters, from Jan. 1630 to Jan. 1649, were (about the year 1730) in the library of François le Bouthillier-Chavigny, Bishop of Troyes, son of Léon de Chavigny, who had been Secretary of State.

1631—1636. Jean (or Jacques) d'Angennes, Marquis de Poigny and de Boisereau. (He died near London in Jan. 1637.)

Genl. Mac. Vol. XIV.

1635. M. Beaufron?
His despatches are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Colbert.

1635—1637. Henri de S. Nectaire, or Senneterre, Marquis de la Ferté-Nabert and de S. Nectaire.

His letters are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de St. Germain des Près.

1637. Godefroi, Comte d'Estrades, Marshal of France.

1638—1649. Pomponne de Bellièvre, Seigneur de Grignon, afterwards First President of the Parliament of Paris. He was son of the Chancellor of the same name, who had been ambassador in the years 1586, 1587.

His letters, from 15th Feb. 1635 to 25th June 1645, were, about 1730, in the library of François le Bouthillier-Chavigny, Bishop of Troyes.

Nine volumes of his letters are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de St. Germain.

1645—1650. Jean de Montreuil, one of the members of the French Academy.

His despatches are in the Bodleian Library, Carte's MSS. L.L.L.

Another copy is in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Séguier, 66.

1644, 1645. M. de Sabran. [Honoré de Sabran, Baron d'Ansouis?]

His despatches are in the British Museum, MSS. Add. 5460, 5461.

Another copy is in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de Baluze.

1652. Godefroi, Comte d'Estrades, Marshal of France.

1652—1660. Antoine de Neuville, Seigneur de Bordeaux.

Brit. Mus. MS. Addl. 4200, contains some of his letters, written in 1653. They are described in Ayscough's Catalogue as Letters from Bourdeaux (meaning the place of that name) to the French Ambassador in England.

Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 4549, contains his letters in the years 1657 and 1658.

Brit. Mus. MS. Sloane, 856, contains an account of his being seized for attempting to carry off a suit of hangings.

1654, 1655. M. de Barrière, as Agent for the Prince of Condé.

Brit. Mus. MS. Addl. 4200.

1661. Godefroi, Comte d'Estrades. In this Embassy the famous quarrel with the Baron de Vatterville, the Spanish Ambassador, took place.

1663. Gaston Jean Batiste de Cominges, Comte de Cominges.

1665. April. Henri de Bourbon, [natural son of Henri IV.] Duke de Verneuil.

M. Antoine Courtin.
British Museum, Bibl. Egerton, 627, contains the despatches of this Embassy. The MS. formerly belonged to the Chancellor Lamoignon.

1667. Henri de Massué, Marquis de Renneval près Amiens, et de Ruvinvy, Deputé General of the Reformed Church of France. [He was father of Henri de Ruvinvy, who was created Earl of Galway by William III.]

1668, 1669. Charles Colbert, Marquis de Croissy, [brother of the great Colbert.]

His despatches were in the library of his son, Charles Joachim Colbert de Croissy, Bishop of Montpellier, who died in 1734.

1670, July. Bernardin Gigault, Marquis de Bellefonds, Marshal of France.

1670, 1671. M. de Baas. [?]

1671, April 19. Count de St. Gran. [?]

1671, April 30. Count de Alboa. [? Gilbert Antoine d'Albon, comte de Chazeul, chevalier d'honneur to Henrietta of England, Duchess of Orléans.]

1672. Charles Colbert, Marquis de Croissy [brother of the great Colbert, and father of the Marquis de Torcy, who, now only six years of age, came with his father into England.]

MR. URBAN,

IN your Oct. Magazine, p. 439, you have recorded the death of the Rev. Alex. J. Scott, formerly Chaplain of the Victory, and one of the attendants on the deathbed of Admiral Lord Nelson.

1674. Henri de Massué, Marquis de Ruvinvy. [See the year 1667.]

1677. M. de Barillon. [Antoine de Barillon, Seigneur de Morangis?] Ambassador Extraordinary in August. Brit. Mus. Bibl. Harl. 1512. fol. 210.

1681. M. de Barillon.

1683. M. de Tilladet [Jean Baptiste de Cassagnet, Marquis de Tilladet?]

1685. Louis de Crevant d'Humières, Duc D'Humières, Marshal of France.

François Joseph, Comte de Clermont et de Tonnerre:

Ambassadors Extraordinary in October, on the defeat of the Duke of Monmouth.

1687. Jean Baptiste Colbert, Marquis de Torcy, [son of the Marquis de Croissy, and nephew of the minister Colbert,] Ambassador Extraordinary in September.

His Memoirs were printed in 3 vols. 12mo. at La Haye [Paris] in 1756.

1688. M. de Barillon.

1689. Jean Antoine de Mesmes, Comte D'Avaux, sent to James II., in Ireland.

His negotiations are in the Bibliothèque du Roi, Fonds de De Mesmes.

1697 — 1700. Camille d'Houstin, Duc de Tallart, Marshal of France.

1698. Phélippeaux d'Herbeault.

1700. M. de Poussin, who came upon the departure of Tallart; he was ordered to quit England 23 Sept. 1701.

Extract

to the Memory of
WALTER BURKE, Esq'.
of this parish

who died on the 12th of September 1815
in the 70th Year of his Age.

HE WAS PURSER OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VICTORY
IN THE GLORIOUS BATTLE OF TRAPALGAR,
AND IN HIS ARMS
THE IMMORTAL NELSON DIED.

Nearly opposite the church is an old brick house, over the centre window of which a small fleur-de-lis is carved

In the churchyard of Woldham, near Rochester, is a gravestone which bears the following record of another witness of that memorable scene.

in the brick work. The front wall is terminated in large brick battlements, and the centre dormer window is

flanked by wooden carvings, perhaps derived from some veteran ship. On the pillars of the front boundary wall, are three bomb shells, discharging wrought iron fire! The whole is very characteristic of the quondam occupier, the worthy purser commemorated, as above, in a composition produced, we may suppose, by one of his *Irish* relatives, who does not fail to inform us that "in his arms the immortal Nelson died."

Before I conclude, I will request you to submit to your classical readers the following character in a learned language, which I found inscribed on a tomb close to the door of Strood Church:—

Sum esse Probus ac Justus, in
Deum acturnum Fides.

My copy is literal, and an explanation will oblige,

Yours, &c. VIATOR CANTIANUS.

MR. URBAN, Rochester, Oct. 24.

I BEG to forward, for the perusal of your readers, some account of a curious sepulchral brass in the parish church of St. Margaret adjoining this city. During the recent alterations, &c. which have been made in that sacred edifice, some thoughtless person attempted to take a cast, in lead, of the brass plate of Thomas God, who died Vicar of this church in 1465, and whose effigy had for ages occupied the spot in the middle aisle now covered by the new reading desk and pulpit. In consequence of such ill-advised proceeding, the head of the figure was torn from the body, and having been delivered into the charge of the present Rev. incumbent, that gentleman kindly permitted me to inspect it. On examining the back of the plate, I observed some faint indications of lines, and having caused it to be cleaned from the mass of pitch in which it had been imbedded, discovered the delineation of the head of an ecclesiastic, in such fine preservation, that the marks of the sand or tool with which the surface had been smoothed, remained perfect and uninjured. The sight of a

relic, fresh as it were from the hands of some artist who existed nearly four centuries ago, exciting a desire to ascertain whether the same characteristics might not also remain on the other portion of the memorial which yet lay within the church, I applied for and obtained leave to take up the brass, and was not disappointed in my anticipations respecting it. The whole affords a half-length representation (16 inches by 11) of a priest, vested in a *capa serica*, or festival cope, the orfrays of which are richly ornamented with arabesque foliage and circles, containing on the right side of the garment the sacred letters *ISU*, and on the left, the letters *MCY*, forming, together, the precatory legend so frequently to be observed on ancient brasses. The cope is fastened at the neck by an ornamental morse or clasp. The sleeves of the alb are visible, as are also portions of the surplice; while hollowed parts representing a tippet of fur or wool, with its pendant bands, appear both at the neck and on the body, shewing merely the rough marks of the tool, intended, probably, to receive some coloured composition. This side of the plate is so correct and beautiful, that it at first appears difficult to conceive why it should have been consigned to oblivion, and preference given to the engraving on the other; but the reason is probably discovered when we observe that the woollen tippet is here absent. That vestment, it is believed, was peculiar to a canon, and the vicar here commemorated was probably not entitled to wear it. On the other side the amice is decorated with an apparel, (which has the appearance of a collar,) ornamented with a lozenge-shaped pattern; and the orfrays of the cope are filled with stems, leaves, or flowers. It is a curious fact that the plate described is composed of brass, while the inscription is engraved on one of copper,* measuring twelve inches by eight and three quarters. The back of the latter is quite plain; the engraved side contains the following inscription:†

* We may notice this fact as furnishing a confirmation to the already well supported supposition that the *brass* plates were imported from Flanders, ready engraved, while the inscriptions would be generally cut at home.—EDR.

† Printed, with several errors, in Thorpe's *Monumental Inscriptions* within the Diocese of Rochester, appended to *Customale Roffense*, p. 727.

Cod thoms dict^s sac^s jacet hic nece victus,
 Vicarius gratus huic ecclie q³ beatus,
 Ecclesie xpi multū q³ profuit isti,
 Et cāpanili succurrit tempore vili.
 Anno milleno quat^r. C. l. deno q³ q^{no},
 Nouēbris mense saturnini nece vere,
 Obiit hic T. C. sibi s; Jhu miserere,
 O sac^s andrea, sibi pfer ab hoste trophea,
 Pro cunctis meritis illi sit vita pennis.

These lines, read at length, are as follow :—

Cod Thomas dictus sacer jacet hic nece victus,
 Vicarius gratus huic ecclesieque beatus,
 Ecclesie Christi multum quia profuit isti,
 Et campanili succurrit tempore vili.
 Anno milleno quater C. l. denoque quino
 Novembris mense Saturnini nece vere
 Obiit hic T. C. Sibi sed, Jesu, miserere.
 O sacer Andrea, sibi profer ab hoste trophea,
 Pro cunctis meritis illi sit vita perennis.

which, I presume, may be thus translated :

"Here lies, a victim of death, he who was once called the Reverend Thomas Cod, the beloved and pious Vicar of this Church : for he rendered great service to this church of Christ, and repaired the belfry when in a very bad state (or in "the worst of times"). This T. C. died in the year 1465, in the month of November, on the anniversary of the martyrdom of Saturninus (Nov. 29). But do thou, oh Jesus, have mercy upon him ! Oh holy Andrew ! bring him trophies from his (spiritual) enemy. May eternal life be the reward of all his holy works."

In reference to the introduction of Saint Andrew, it must be remembered that that Saint was the chief patron of the church and city of Rochester. The tower which Cod rebuilt or repaired, (and which Rickman has distinguished as being erected in the perpendicular style,) is now the only remaining portion of the ancient church.

It may be remarked, that at the interval of two centuries there was another ecclesiastic of this name, the Rev. John Cod, D.D. a Prebendary of Rochester, the epitaph of whose only son, who died in 1662, is printed by Thorpe, p. 705, from a gravestone in the cathedral.

The Rev. Mr. Drage, the present Vicar, and the Churchwardens, with equal judgment and good taste, have

resolved upon having this brass of an ancient incumbent and benefactor, which is greatly decayed, securely placed in an oaken frame, which will be attached by hinges to the wall of the Church, in such a manner that the future inspection of either side of this venerable relic will be an easy matter to the inquiring antiquary.

Yours, &c. C. S.

MR. URBAN,

THE animated picture which Johnson has drawn, in his "London," of the "injured Thales" about to embark at Greenwich, for "Cambria's solitary shore," and indignantly eyeing the metropolis "with contemptuous frown," has been generally considered as allusive to Savage's retirement from the allurements and expenses of London ; but Boswell denies that there is any validity in this conjecture ! as he terms it ; and his late editor, Mr. Croker, maintains the same opinion. (See Croker's Boswell, vol. i. p. 96. 1831.)

Yet the grounds upon which this portraiture of Savage is questioned are anything but cogent. Boswell gives his reasons for doubting, in these words : "This conjecture is, I believe, entirely groundless. I have been assured that Johnson said, he was not so much as acquainted with Savage

when he wrote his "London." Before much importance is assigned to these reasons, it is fair to ask, by whom was Boswell assured? to whom did Johnson say this? If Boswell had learned this fact from Johnson himself, he would not have failed to record, with sufficient ostentation, as he was always ready to do, the source from whence it came: of the epitaph on a duckling, Boswell says, Johnson "assured me that his father made the verses, and wished to pass them for his child's;" and he goes on, "he added, 'My father was a foolish old man: that is to say, foolish in talking of his children.'" Upon this trifling subject Boswell is elaborate enough; but upon the identity of Thales with Savage, he contented himself with giving the repetition of the repetition of a hearsay.

Mr. Croker, who dignifies this hearsay with the epithets, "Boswell's proofs," and "Johnson's own assertion," admits that "the identity of Savage and Thales has been repeated by all the Biographers, and has obtained general vogue;" but, though he considers these "proofs" and "own assertion," as sufficient to overthrow the general belief, yet he adduces other reasons in support of his opinion.

The probabilities that Johnson and Savage were known to each other before "London" was written, are too minutely recorded to be set aside by this hearsay kind of evidence. Sir John Hawkins, in his "Life of Johnson," (1st Edit. p. 27,) gives the following account of the commencement of the intimacy: he tells us that in November, 1734, Johnson addressed a letter from Birmingham, to Cave, the proprietor of the Gentleman's Magazine, offering his services as a contributor; that his offer was accepted, and he was retained as a correspondent. That in March, 1737, Johnson came, for the first time, to London, leaving his wife in Warwickshire; and on this, his first arrival in London, (as might be expected, indeed, as a matter of course,) he introduced himself personally to Cave, at the famed St. John's Gate. Johnson stayed in London, on this his first visit, only a short time; but went back to Lichfield, and after an interval of about three months returned, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, to take up his residence in London.

Hawkins's remarks upon this his first journey are deserving of consideration:—"It seems by this, his first expedition, that Johnson came to London for little else than to look about him; it appears that it afforded him no opportunity of forming connexions, either valuable in themselves or available to any future purpose of life; with one person, however, he commenced an intimacy, the motives to which, at first view, may probably seem harder to be accounted for than any other particular of his life. This was Mr. Richard Savage, whose misfortunes, together with his vices, had driven him to St. John's Gate, and thereby introduced him to the acquaintance of Johnson, which, founded on his part in compassion, soon improved into friendship, and a mutual communication of sentiments and counsels."

If this statement be correct (and there is no reason for believing the contrary, except Boswell's "having been assured that Johnson said,") it is plain that Johnson had the means of becoming acquainted with Savage before he wrote the poem; for both the first and second journey to London took place in 1737, and the date of the poem is recorded by Johnson himself, who had marked upon his "corrected copy" of the first edition, "*written in 1738.*"

Now as to the means which Hawkins possessed of gaining this information. The exact date of time at which Hawkins became known to Johnson is not mentioned, but Miss Hawkins, in her "Memoirs, Anecdotes, &c." vol. i. p. 85, says, "Johnson belongs to every period of my father's life;" and that Hawkins, early in his life, commenced the acquaintance, is to be inferred from many cursory intimations in his miscellaneous volume. Hawkins, though not so early as 1738, appears to have been one of the many authors or aspirants who crowded to St. John's Gate in search of employment and subsistence. With many of these he was personally acquainted, and has furnished memoirs of several; he was not unwilling "to form connexions valuable in themselves, or available to any future purpose of life," and was of a curious and inquisitive turn of mind, which would induce him to make many inquiries

among his companions respecting the great Goliath of the society, and of Savage also, of whom Hawkins sought and acquired much information: not is it at all improbable that his knowledge of the fact was obtained from Johnson himself, who related to him such particulars of his own and Savage's distresses and neediness as could hardly fail to include an account of his first introduction to that unfortunate man.

Hawkins proceeds to say, "the intimacy between Savage and Johnson continued till the beginning of the year 1738, when the distresses of the former, and the cessation, by the death of Queen Caroline, of a pension, which, for some years, she had directed to be paid him, moved some of his friends to a subscription for his support, in a place so far distant from the metropolis as to be out of the reach of its temptations." Hawkins adds, (p. 86,) "It has already been mentioned in the account above given of Savage, that the friends of that ill-starred man had set on foot a subscription for his support, and that Swansea was the place they had fixed on for his residence; the same was completed at the end of the year 1739" "The event is antedated in the poem of 'London'; but in every particular, except the difference of a year, what is there said of the departure of Thales must be understood of Savage, and looked upon as true history."

To this statement of Hawkins it is objected, that by Thales Savage could not be intended, because the poem speaks of him as already retired from London; whereas Savage did not leave London till July 1739, and the publication of the poem was in May 1738; besides, he did not embark for Wales at Greenwich, as the poet describes, but took his departure from London in the Bristol stage-coach.

It has never been pretended that the lines which contain such "a curious coincidence between some points of the characters of Thales and Savage," were strictly matters of fact. Hawkins admits that the event is antedated by a year, but the proposal to raise a subscription for Savage was in agitation while Johnson was preparing his poem; the place of his retreat, Wales,

was already fixed upon; and the imagination of the poet was felicitously occupied in not only boding forth the departure of his friend from

"Where Greenwich smiles upon the silver flood,"

but in pourtraying an exile, whose likeness could not be mistaken; whose talents and calamities had been the frequent subject of applause and regret; and whose dissipated wealth rendered a distant and cheap abode necessary.

Though Boswell denies that any acquaintance existed between Savage and Johnson before "London" was written, yet he attributes to Johnson a couplet, inserted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April, 1738, and inscribed,

"Ad Ricardum Savage, Arm.
Humani Generis Amatorem."

Of which Mr. Croker questions the authorship, and contends, that "this poor obscure and harsh couplet" could not be the production of Johnson. Certainly it does no credit to Johnson's Latinity, for it is put together in the true school-boy style,

"Humani Studium Generis cui Pectore
ferret,

O colat humanum te foveatque Genus."

Still it is admitted to be the composition of Johnson, not by Boswell only, but by Malone also; and probably no other commentator than Croker has doubted its authenticity.

An inspection of the *Gentleman's Magazine* for the years 1736, 37, and 38, will shew that Savage was a personage of considerable interest at St. John's Gate; and it may be imagined that these lines were published with the view of drawing attention to the rumoured allusions to his circumstances which the forthcoming satire was to contain. At Cave's, at Doddsley's, and at other publishers, whispers about this or that expected volume or poem must have prevailed, and by these whispers, and by this couplet, an impression might be given among the literary men of the day that Savage's condition and treatment, his distresses and prospects, were to be the theme of the poet's indignation and invective in "London."

That some such expectation was general can hardly be doubted; for, though the intrinsic merit of the poem would infallibly have insured its ultimate success, yet it was scarcely possible that "an imitation of the third Satire of Juvenal," by an unknown author, would have become remarkable for having got to the second edition in the space of a week," if the sale had not been influenced by some private or personal motives. "The Vanity of Human Wishes," published ten years later, when the author was known and admired, had not so rapid a sale.

Mr. Croker raises another objection to the belief that Thales and Savage were intended to be identified: "Johnson, if Thales had been Savage, would never have admitted into his poem two lines which seem to point so forcibly at the drunken fray, when Savage stabbed a Mr. Sinclair, for which he was convicted of murder—

*Some frolic drunkard, reeling from a feast,
Provokes a broil, and stabs you in a jest."*

But Johnson might feel little fastidious upon this point, for it is evident that he did not think Savage so much to blame in this matter as many had done. In his *Life of Savage*, after having reviewed the circumstances of this fatal quarrel, and the evidence brought forward at the trial, he says, "when all these particulars are rated together, perhaps the memory of Savage may not be much sullied by his trial." It must be remembered, that *Savage always denied that he was drunk at the time*, and there was, probably, as much to blame on the part of Sinclair and his companions in the broil, as in Savage and his friends; and when we learn the characters of the disreputable persons who gave evidence against him, and that "she whose testimony chiefly influenced the jury to condemn him afterwards retracted her assertions," it appears not unlikely, that these very lines were intended to exculpate Savage, and to throw upon others the charge of having provoked this drunken broil.

Upon the whole, there seems quite sufficient evidence to convince us that the "general vogue" was founded upon a good basis. Boswell and Hawkins agree in stating that Johnson came to

town in 1737; being in town, he could not avoid calling upon Cave; Savage was at this time much at St. John's Gate: what was there to prevent the acquaintance, which Hawkins says took place? *Ἰταπεθροντες.*

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 8.

I was, not long ago, induced to look at the Church of Old Shoreham. Your readers are aware that it is a very interesting specimen of our early Norman architecture. It is now under repair, and there is an idea, as I understood, of restoring the North transept. This is a design worthy of assistance beyond the mere bounds of the parish, and from what I observed, the restoration would be done in very good taste. On removing the flooring below the singers' gallery, three monumental slabs were disclosed, and as they are now, perhaps, floored over again, I send you a note of them. They are not, of course, in Cartwright's Rape of Bramber.

The first commemorates William Blaker of Buckingham, in that parish, who died Oct. 26, 1703, aged 72. It is stated to have been placed there by his grandson, William Monke of Buckingham, the son of Susanne, his only daughter.

On the top are these arms, A chevron ermine, between three Moor's heads.

Crest—a horse's head.

The second is in memory of Edward Blaker, who was Member for Shoreham, and died Sept. 13, 1673, aged 49, and was placed there by his relict Dorothy, daughter of Henry Goring, of Highden.

The third commemorates Susanna, widow of Edward Blaker of Buckingham, who died June 29, 1678, aged 75.

Yours, &c. A.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 17.

I observed in your review of *Allies's Worcestershire*, p. 509, that you appropriate the Saxon coin found in Worcester, to Warwick, which I think is right. Rous says that a royal mint was established in the eastern part of Warwick, during the Saxon era. Two

coins of Canute and Harold II. were minted there, and the Rev. W. Field, of Leam, near Warwick, says in his *History of Warwick*, that W. Staunton, esq. of Longbridge, near that town, is in possession of a Saxon penny, minted there. That Mr. S. is a collector of coins I well know, having exchanged coins with him a few years ago, by means of Mr. Sharp. I also sold him, about five years ago, my rubbings of the Warwickshire brasses, part of them indeed belonging to Mr. Sharp; for he and I collected them throughout nearly the whole county. I think that Mr. Allies should be informed of Mr. Staunton's coin, that he might obtain the inscription. The derivation of the word *Warwick* has long been under discussion, viz. by Dugdale, Dr. Thomas, and others: one says that it was called *Warweyk*, from *Warremund*, King of Mercia, who rebuilt Warwick—another that it was called *Werhica*. In the Saxon Chronicle it is stated to be spelled *Werinca* and *Waringwic*, from *ware*ing a mound, and *wyk* a town—Warwick being seated on an eminence.

Yours, &c. W. READER.

P. S. Edward IV. must have had a mint at Coventry, probably at his manor-house at Cheylesmere. I have seen his great, with "*Civitas Coventrie*," on it.

MR. URBAN,

Nov. 21.

HAVING been requested by the family of the late Dr. Moor, a respectable young physician of this city, who recently fell a victim to scarlet fever, caught in his gratuitous attendance upon a poor patient, to inscribe four lines at the foot of a small mural tablet erected in St. John's Church to his memory, I ventured to suggest the following (Dr. M. was in theory an anti-contagionist):

By Earth's vile dross unbribed, his generous aid
Sought the lone shed where fever'd Want was laid,

And fearless thro' Contagion's fires he ran;
But what refined the saint consumed the man.



MR. URBAN, *Shrewsbury, July.*

ALLOW me to present to your notice the drawing and impression of a Signet Ring, discovered in some arable land adjoining to the venerable remains of Haughmopd, or Haugh Mount Abbey, distant from this place about four miles. The ring, which is formed of very pure gold, and rather massive, bears upon it a scull and bone, surmounted by an hour-glass and wings, having on either side of the scull a spade and pick-axe, surrounded by the legend "*Qualis vita finis ita.*"

This ring was turned up from the soil by the plough in the year 1820, and, as is naturally imagined, once belonged to an Abbot of this establishment, which was a communion of regular Canons of the Order of Saint Augustine, founded by William Fitz-Alan in the year 1100.

The ring is now in the possession of the present Master of the Salopian Lodge, No. 328, of Freemasons, and is used by this Society as their signet in all Masonic transactions requiring their seal.

Yours, &c. T. F. D.

This would have hardly been worth communicating if it had not led me to introduce to your notice a translation of an "Inscription written by Dr. Jortin, which was published in his *Miscellaneous Observations*, vol. i. and afterwards in his *Lusus Poeticus*."

Peta, the Fates, who in youth's early day,
Relentless tore thee from the world away;
Would they'd bid me this hated light resign,
And in the tomb's repose again be thine!
Sip not, I charge thee, Lethe: but in mind
Still hear thy husband hastening quick behind.
Soon the mirk path I'll tread: a faithful guide,
Love with his torch shall chase the darkness
from thy side.

Yours, &c. FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

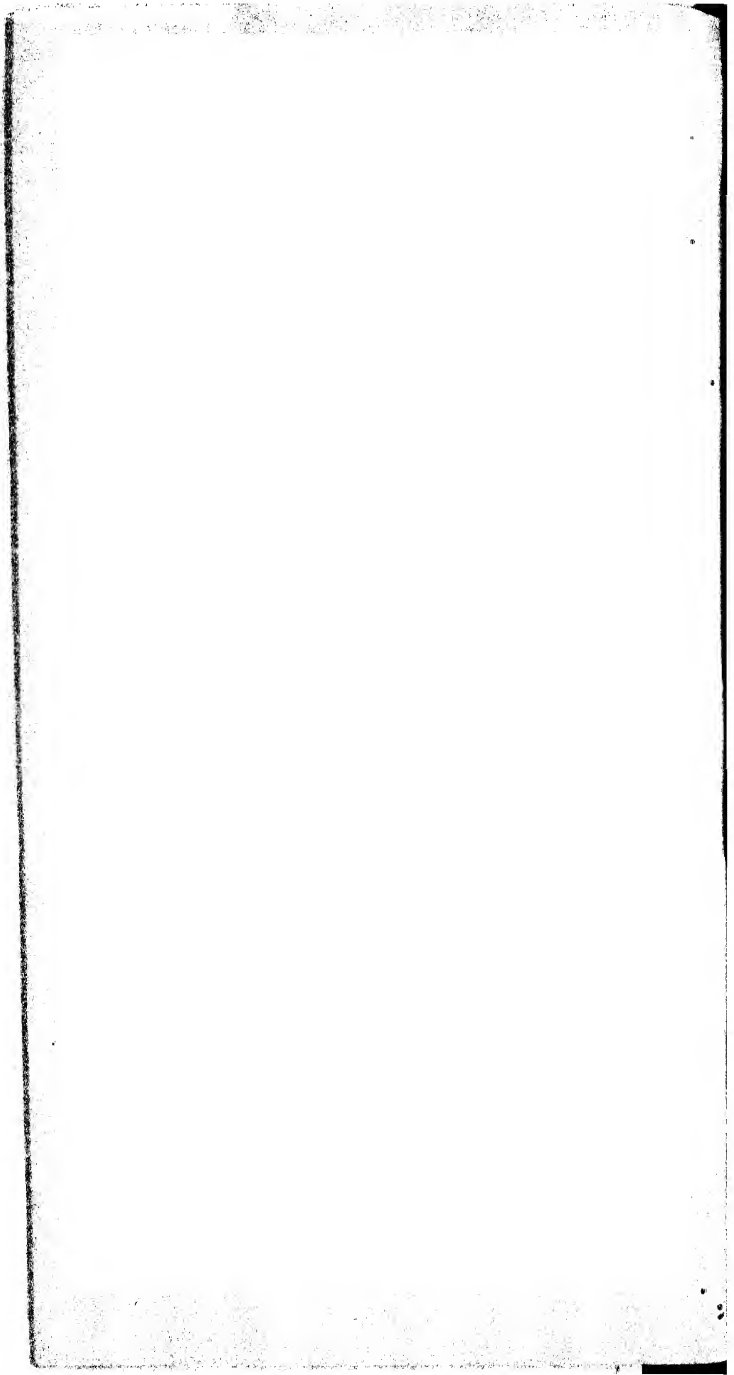
Journal of the Rev. Joseph Wolff, &c. in a Series of Letters to Sir T. Baring, Bart. containing an Account of his Missionary Labours.

THESE Letters are written with great simplicity, and in the most familiar style; they will be highly interesting to the personal friends of Mr. Wolff, and will afford some instruction and amusement to the general reader. They are, however, not much adapted for extracts. At p. 172, Mr. Wolff observes:—"Lord Prudhoe expressed a wish that I should preach in his apartments at the British Consulate, which I did every Sunday morning. That nobleman had an opportunity of convincing himself, that 'there are other things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in our philosophy.' He witnessed the mysterious operations of the Wizards in Egypt, *who act, beyond all doubt, under the influence of the Devil.*" P. 172. Now, we have read and heard, we believe, all that is worth reading or hearing concerning the *Magician of Cairo*, whose fame was so much noised abroad some few years since; and we have not the least doubt that the man is an impostor, and his miraculous feats clever juggles. We have heard too, of late, of his repeated failures, which have much diminished his reputation. We did not expect that Mr. Wolff would have so easily received such forged credentials. Mr. Wolff's love of the marvellous is shown also in another place:

"The superior of Mar Michael told us that a Turk who died there some years ago was supposed to be married to a *genius*, or a being not of the earth. He gave us the following account of it.—The man was of a grave, melancholy countenance and demeanour, and never married, which is a thing almost without example among the Turks; and his sister, who lived in the house, said, that every night some one came into his room, not in the ordinary manner, and ate and drank with

him, and that she had sate outside and heard them talk and laugh together. When this man was asked why he did not marry, he never gave any answer, but it was asserted that his mysterious visitant had threatened to kill him if he took a wife. *Whether this fact be true or not*, so much is certain, that such things have existed at the time the Bible was written, as it is seen in Levit. xix. 31, &c. and I do not believe that familiar spirits have been banished from the world by the shallow principles of neological Protestants, nor by the promoters of steam and rails, nor even by the half-orthodox Platonic Protestants," &c.

Now, in none of the passages from Scripture quoted by Mr. Wolff, can we see anything, but that juggling and sorcery was in use among the ancient inhabitants of Syria and Arabia, as they are now in India, and among the Negro tribes of Africa. With regard to Lord Brougham's position, (p. 151,) that "Miracles are no proof of the truth of a doctrine," which Mr. Wolff mentions, the fact is, if one could suppose a miracle abstracted from the circumstances which have attended the only miracles we know—it would in itself, per se, be only a sign of supernatural power: but we do not know, nor can we know, any miracles but those that are performed under Divine command, to fulfil the purposes of the Divine will. Then comes our Lord's argument—"If I do not the works of my Father, believe me not; but if I do, though ye believe not me, believe the works; that ye may know and believe that the Father is in me, and I in him!" Thus the miraculous acts, and the purposes for which they were performed, are made one and the same. The miracles which attended the introduction of Christianity, and the Christian doctrines, are parts of the great evidence by which the truth of Christ's religion was supported—they cannot be disjoined: and so Rousseau was wrong, when he called this *arguing in a circle*. We admit the



to find fault with it. I will go among the people to hear their opinions." After vain attempts to dissuade him, the costume of a very poor priest was procured, and he was soon so disguised as to defy detection. D'Este saw him thread his way through the admiring crowd, and listen to the judgment of every little knot, till he stood by the group in which the Senator Rezonico, nephew to the Pope, was asking, "Where is Canova? that we may congratulate with him," eying, at the same time, askance, the dilapidated Sacristan, as he thought him; who was almost intruding upon him, but Canova was not discovered, and returned home satisfied, having received sentence of approval from an unpacked and unprejudiced jury."

On this matchless church the author judiciously observes:

"St. Peter's, considered in reference to its great destination, to be the theatre of a particular and splendid ceremonial, is the most perfect specimen of a style of sacred architecture, peculiar as the modern adaptation of the Basilican style to the forms and usages of the Catholic worship, and not to be tried by the rules of any other, but rather by its fitness for its own purposes, and for the expression of the sentiments of its age, and for this so perfect a specimen we are mainly indebted to that very ceremonial."

The second lecture, on the poetry and music used during the Holy Week, contains much that will be probably new to most Protestant readers, and which will not fail highly to interest them. The music performed in the Papal chapel during the Holy Week is of a two-fold kind—the plain or Gregorian chaunt, called in Italian, "Canto Fermo, or Canto Piano," and the peculiar harmonised music, "Canto Figurato," there only used. No instrument is ever admitted. In the old Church chaunt, the melody was *rythmic*, i. e. there was no written distinction of length in the notes. On Good Friday, in the Pope's chapel, the only piece that has been preserved or is sung in the world upon this system is performed. This is the hymn, "Pango lingua gloriosi laurum certaminis." Also the Holy Week has kept the only remains of the oldest known system of harmonisation. On Easter Sunday morning the "Gloria Patri," in the office called Tierce, sung while the Pope is fobing, is harmonised upon a system different from anything

heard elsewhere. This is the only instance of what the French used to call *fava bourdon*, or *falso bordone*, (false bass.) It is attributed to Guido of Arrezzo, the father of modern music, in the eleventh century. The famous "Missa Papæ Marcelli," by Palestrina, is performed in the Pope's chapel on Holy Saturday (the only day in the year). With regard to the "Misereri," there are three, Baini's on Wednesday, Bai's on Thursday, and Allegro's on Friday evening. We have no room to enter on the subject of the other lectures: the third, being on the rites and ceremonies of the Catholic church, their antiquity and history: the last lecture, containing a religious view of the functions of the Holy Week, is written with much elegance; yet we could wish that the calm and devotional feeling that pervades the volume, were not broken in the very last page, by a satirical comparison of the dramatic splendour of the Roman ritual, with the comparative nakedness and simplicity of Protestant worship.

Camp and Quarters. Scenes of Military Life. By Major John Paterson. 2 vols.

THERE is a very agreeable admixture of materials in these volumes; the anecdotes are amusing, the narrative pleasing and lively, and a light frank soldier-like *naïveté* gives a grace and spirit to the whole. The account of the different characters of the French Marshals, of the French troops, of our own regiments, of the Spanish and Portuguese people, the description of skirmishes and battles, and "dreadful accidents in camp and field," the little biographical sketches of departed friends, all form a body of miscellaneous information which cannot fail to please. The account of Sir John Moore, in the twelfth chapter, is one that most interested us. We always conceived that most able and accomplished General to have been ungenerously used, and his military fame unjustly depreciated, for having done what:—delivered his army from the dangers and difficulties in which he was placed by the very persons who maligned him. Sir John Moore was placed in a situation where victory was impossible, and defeat and ruin

all but inevitable. With the loss of his own life he saved his army, and he proved that success, and not ability, is the test by which a nation's gratitude is to be tried. The Duke of Wellington, great as he is, was never placed in similar difficulties, though doubtless he would have shewn also great resources in overcoming them. Our author gives the following account of him.

"In the whole course of my experience I never saw any man so thoroughly devoted to the service as General Moore. He was decidedly a skilful as well as accomplished officer. His life was spent among the soldiers; with their wants, their habits, and their prejudices he was well acquainted; from which, together with his perfect knowledge of human nature, he was, perhaps, more fitted for the higher branches of his profession than any officer of his time. Unfortunately he failed in that confidence in himself which others felt regarding him; and this humility of spirit, while it led him to underrate his own abilities, induced him at the same time to estimate those whom he considered as his superiors at much too high a value; thus his incapacity for an extended range of power in the field has been, by some, accounted for. Those who consider the harrowing and dreadful circumstances of the 'retreat,' must agree in saying that Wellington, with all his talents, placed in the aforesaid circumstances, could never have withstood the torrent of misfortune which proved so fatally conclusive to the army."

We cannot do better than devote another extract to the memory of the deceased hero.

"Combined with the sterner qualities of a veteran, he was gifted with the gentler disposition of a child, a disposition fully testified by the way in which his troops lamented his untoward doom. While others, high in rank, were blustering, and uttering fearful threats, he patiently made allowance: it was only when all discipline was lost, and that desperate measures were required, that he gave out those orders which many thought uncalled for at the time. Often has he remained for hours encouraging the wearied soldiers to cross the rivers and smaller streams, when up to his saddle girths in water, and addressing them in tones of animating influence. Substituting with manly fortitude to his sad reverses, dark featured care had scarcely bowed him down, while the painful thoughts by which his inmost soul was agitated, were hardly traceable on his

calm though pallid brow. At that period of the action when the enemy's masked battery was opened on our brigade, he was anxiously watching their movements from the hill a little to the left of where the forty-second was drawn up, — involved ourselves, soon after, in a cloud of smoke and dust, we saw no more of him. His cheering words to the Majors of the 50th, and his encouragement to the 42nd, were his last expressions on the field. It was at a very early period of the day that he received his mortal wound. Fortunately his fate was unrevealed while the battle was going forward. Many were ignorant of the melancholy circumstance for a considerable time after all was over. Sir John Moore was tall, and somewhat of slender make, yet with perfect symmetry of form. Service throughout the world had given him contour the impress of a soldier, while at the same time strongly marked intelligence gave expression to a peculiarly handsome set of features, which, when animated, won the hearts of all around him. His chief tendency, it scarcely need be said, was an ardent zeal, arising out of love for his profession, which absorbed his mind so much that he never was disturbed by any of those pursuits or passions more congenial to men of ordinary stamp," &c.

Several similar sketches of persons renowned for military courage and rank, occur in the volumes, which we have no doubt will be great favourites in the barrack and mess-rooms, to say nothing of the United Service Clubs. We warn every young lady who reads it that she will fall in love with a soldier, and every young gentleman that he will sigh for a commission at the Horse Guards.

Sermons on Practical Subjects, preached in Christ Church, Dublin. By the Rev. J. C. Crossthwaite, A.M., &c.

THESE Sermons are the production of a scholar and sound divine. They are most orthodox and correct in their theological sentiments and opinions, sound and close in the arguments, and in the language perspicuous, and often eloquent. The Sermons, where, in truth, all are good, that we most admire, are the two on the Trinity, on the brevity of the Apostolical History, and on the Temptation. It is extremely difficult to do justice to the compositions of the pulpit without giving a general outline of the argument, and accompanying it with quotations of reasonable length; for it

may form part of the merit of the preacher's discourse, that it avoids those sudden brilliancies, those splendid passages, those striking and figurative expressions, which, in other compositions, are a test of their excellence, and which may be without difficulty selected for their *setting*, disposed in advantageous lights, and seen in their separate excellence. We shall do better than make quotations from these discourses, for we recommend the entire volume, not only to the theologian and divine, but to the laity. Yet, not wholly to deprive our readers of the manner and spirit in which it is composed, we transcribe a portion of the argument (p. 187) from the discourse on *Temptation*.

"It is highly important in this part of our subject to observe, that we do not come into this world in a *natural*, but in an *unnatural* state. The word *nature* is commonly used to express the helpless and depraved condition of fallen man, destitute of divine grace and supernatural assistance. It is not in this sense that I call our present state *unnatural*. What I mean is, that the fall of our first parents has not restored us to our state of nature, but has depraved our nature; in other words, has brought us to an unnatural condition. If any one is not prepared to assent to this, let him consider whether it be natural to any creature, that is, whether it can be the result of his original constitution, to hate and distrust his Creator. God cannot be the author of evil. He cannot be the contriver of a nature wholly opposed to his own purity, and truth, and goodness. But, besides this, the unhappiness and disquietude which we suffer from the contradictory nature of our particular passions and affections, plainly show that our constitution is out of order: because, without doing violence to some, and, in turn, perhaps, to all of them, we cannot secure our highest and most lasting interests. Nor is our present condition destitute, perhaps, of plainer proofs that we are in an unnatural state. Not to insist on the irrefragable fact, that man, in whatever degree of barbarism and ignorance, bears manifest tokens and marks of being a *religious* being, and, consequently, that it is *ir-religion*, and not *religion*, which is to be accounted for as a deviation from his original constitution. It is impossible for any man to observe the workings of his own mind, without being convinced that he is a *conscientious* being also. In other

words, we perceive, not merely the existence of a faculty which passes judgment on our thoughts and words, and conduct, but that this judgment is given with the authority of a judge and a superior; and that, if it were not for the force of our particular passions, our whole character would be the result of a constant and unvarying submission to this judicial faculty, which we call conscience. Now it is plain that the authority with which we find conscience invested is designed, not for the destruction, but for the renovation and perfection of our nature, because the result of an uniform obedience to its dictates would be our highest possible happiness and good. If conscience were never in any instance disregarded, we should love God above all things, and love our neighbours as ourselves. We should pursue unflinchingly our true and lasting interest, and contribute our whole conduct to the well-being of mankind. Since, then, this inspiration of the Holy Spirit, and the aids of divine grace, are directed, not to the violation, but to the maintenance of this authority of conscience, we have in the work of our salvation this great advantage, that our efforts tend, not to the destruction of our nature, but to its restoration and perfection. We are called to struggle against the depravation of our nature, and not against nature herself. The effect of Christianity is not to make us unnatural, but to recall us to the goodness in which our original nature consisted, and to exalt us far beyond its utmost perfection: to bring us, not into a state of unnatural obedience and restraint, but into that liberty, that perfect freedom, which is the service and obedience of the sons of God. If, then, it be really our nature to have all our affections and propensities subject to the will of God, and if the ascendancy and supremacy of conscience over all our other faculties, be plainly directed to the restoration of this natural and original subjection, it is evident that resistance to temptation is far less difficult than it would have been had our minds been differently constructed. It may be, and truly it is, no light undertaking, with all the aids and assistances of the Holy Spirit, to return to that state in which obedience was prompt and facile; but still obedience is natural. We are not called to take our original constitution in pieces, but to bring back our souls into that order and harmony in which it once appeared—the most lovely work, the most perfect image of its Creator," &c.

Poems, by T. Westwood.

*THE preface to this volume shows

the modesty and diffidence of the author; but the poems themselves want no apology, and need shrink from no criticism. There is a great deal of poetical feeling about them, both in the conception and execution. The taste in the selection of imagery is good, and the versification harmonious, and, in the blank verse, more than commonly correct and elegant in construction. We do not wonder that the author has received the praises of Charles Lamb. We must find room for two short specimens, though, if we had space to quote from the larger poems, we could have given more striking specimens of the author's talent.

SONNET.

Their name exists no longer; their renown
Hail, pass'd for ever: the rude village clown
Jests o'er their fallen greatness; not a stone
Remains of halls and mansions once their own.
Where once was lady's bower and knightly
selle, [dwell.

The rank grass waves, the forest creatures
Yet they were proud and great in days of yore;
No sterner war-cry rung on Paynim shore;
No nobler band of vassals filled the train
Of martial Baron, or of lordly Thane:
They reigned as princes in their native land;
Theirs was the generous heart, the open hand;
Theirs was a broad domain, a genial clime;
And rank, and pomp, and state,—but what are
these to Time?

"I MAY NOT LINGER HERE."

I may not linger here!
I have a lov'd and distant home,
Far o'er the wide Atlantic's foam,
And true hearts there abide.
Perchance, e'en now my mother's eye
Is dimm'd with tears of misery
For one who was her pride.
Then gaze not thou so stedfastly,
Sweet friend, our parting hour is nigh:
I may not linger here!
Your skies have deeper blue than ours;
More rich the odour of your flowers;
But still I may not stay.
I hear sweet voices in my dreams
That call me from your thousand streams
To my own land away.
Then let not thy bright witchery
Chain my young spirit here to die:
Let me not linger here!
I know that thou art fairer far
Than our own simple maidens are;
But I can ne'er forget
That there is one young heart will break
With mourning for the false one's sake.
Oh! must I linger yet—

And doom her to so dark a fate—
Her sunny life made desolate:
Bid me depart!
And after years shall ne'er efface
Of thy high-mindedness the trace,
But tell how dear thou art.

THE TRYSTING HOUR.

The dusky twilight fast doth fade;
The sun hath sunk to rest,
In all his kingly pomp array'd,
Upon the ocean's breast.
The bird roosts in its leafy cell
Upon the greenwood tree;
And all in earth and heaven doth tell
Of sweet tranquillity.
Then ope thy lattice pane, love,
And leave thy silken bower;
And smile yet once again, love—
It is the trysting hour.

Come forth! the stars are gleaming bright,
The young moon, queenly fair,
With pure, and pale, and cloudless light,
Illumes the azure air.
The nightingale is singing near
Its wild sweet tale of love,
As if to charm each shining sphere
From its high place above.

Then ope thy lattice pane, love,
And leave thy silken bower;
And smile yet once again, love—
It is the trysting hour!

Miscellaneous Verses, by Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, Bart.

THERE is a considerable difference, we think, in the comparative merits of the Poems in this volume; the best rise in parts to superior excellence, while there is a vagueness and shadowy character about the others, which detracts much from the impression they are intended to produce. We think this is seen in "The Dream of Pilate's Wife." There is sometimes a resemblance to the manner of Wordsworth, but rather as imbibing the spirit of his writings, than in any servile or verbal imitation: sometimes we are reminded of his friend Mr. Mylne's poetical style; but on this head no fault is to be found, and when we give our opinion that Sir F. Doyle has a truly poetical conception, that he has a correct and harmonious versification, and a command of what we should call classical English expression, we have given him qualities which go far to form the poet. The

Old Age of Sophocles is one of the most pleasing productions, and we must give some parts of it as a specimen of Sir F. Doyle's higher and loftier tone.

"Leaf-tinted through the vices, a ray of green

Is playing from the horizontal sun,
And fast beneath yon plane-trees deep-
'ning screen

The fresh cold waters darken as they run.
And there an old man of majestic mien,
Sitting with silver hair, and eye serene,
Mus'd on Time and on Eternity,
On the bold hopes in which his youth
began, [undone.

The much accomplished, the more left
Draw near with reverence, for this is he
Who heard the eyeless father's cursings
wild [there,
Fall on the hostile twins; who called up
High-soul'd Elvira, and that orphan child
Antigone, as lofty and more mild.

"Upon the setting sun he gaz'd, whose
light,

An emblem of himself, before him lay,
Pois'd in mild beauty on the edge of night.
The dreams that dazzled memory with
delight,

The splendour of hot noon, had pass'd away
And repose came before the tomb; a sight
Serene's sacred in its calm decay.
For as life faded, underneath the way
Of an immortal spirit, evermore
Brighter and keener, like a kindling star,
Dilating inwardly, the frantic jar
Of struggling lust, and passions deem'd
before

Resistless, now became submiss and still,
No more enchaining the distorted will.

"And men came round him, eager to
drink in

That mild paternal wisdom, full of love,
And peace, and shadowy grandeur, from
above;

A twilight just becoming the first ray
Of the freed spirits' everlasting day.
But one there was, whom shame could not
reprove,

Nor holy age abash, nor wisdom win
To put aside the thoughts of earth and sin.
'Tell me, (he cried,) can woman's quick-
'ning eye [move

Still thaw thee into transient youth, and
Thy frozen blood from thy chill apathy,
Or is the sense of pleasure dead within?
Thus spoke he, either of a scornful mind,
Or to all moral beauty deaf and blind.

"As if an eagle, whose unfaltring flight
Sweeps thro' the halls of sunshine, with a
range.

Wide as the sky, should plunge into a
night [night,
Of freezing clouds, before they reach'd this.
Then with a sudden cease of painful
change,

As into stormy darkness, out of light
The hearer pass'd—heaven taught by
hopes sublime.

The poet answer'd—Thou art yet enthral'd
In the foul nets of sense; be wise in time;
The privilege of age is to be call'd
Out of Life's whit'ning ashes to a clime,
A region of calm thought, a glorious
realm, [exchange

Where Truth and Friendship reign; divine
For passions which enslave and over-
whelm," &c.

"Aye! even then, when health and
strength sank low,

When each temptation to indulge desire,
Crumbl'd away upon Life's falling fire,
And Earth, with all her gifts, arose to go,
Happy, if even then the soul might show
Some shadow of her origin divine,
And, with fresh hopes and zeal reviv'd,
aspire [foe.

To wrestle with her maim'd and wearied
Mean tho' we be, our state, through
Christ, is higher.

A power flow'd on his awful Sign,
Which is both spear and shield, wherewith
to face, [rayed,
And conquer, 'tho' in baleful powers ar-
Those unseen things to whom man's hap-
less race

Homage of old inevitable paid."

We do not say that these lines are faultless; that there is not some obscurity in the imagery, (as what is the meaning of a "kindling star dilating inwardly"?) and something too much of verbiage about the whole: but these are faults that will pass away—that should be put aside; while we look at the poetic faculty, the imaginative power, which we consider to be exhibited here in colours that no one can mistake, and which, if severely trained and sedulously cultivated, must lead to excellence. The main point which our poet should first aim at, is, to express his ideas as distinctly, and as succinctly as he can—then let him bring his rich poetical draperies, and clothe with fresh beauty the force of Truth.

We give one more specimen of a different kind,

THE EPICUREAN.

"How gently, beautiful, and calm,
The quiet river murmurs by;
How soft the light, how full of balm
The breeze that soothes the dark'ning sky!

"In every clime, in every state;
We may be happy if we will;
Man wrestles against iron fate,
And then complains of pain and ill.

"The flowers, the beasts, the very heaven,
Calmly their destin'd path pursue;
All take the pleasures that are given,
We only find them short and few.

"Oh! that mankind alive to truth,
Would cease a fruitless war to wage,
Would reap in youth the joys of youth,
In age, the peacefulness of age.

"Upon an everlasting tide,
Into the silent seas we go,
But verdure laughs along the side,
And on the margin roses blow.

"Nor life, nor death, nor ought they hold,
Rise then above their natural height,
Yet learn that all our eyes behold
Has value, if we mete it right.

"Pluck then the flowers that line the
stream,
Instead of fighting with its power,
But pluck as flowers, not gems, nor
uran
That they will bloom beyond their hour.

"What'er betides, from day to day,
An even pulse and spirit keep;
And like a child worn out with play,
When wearied with existence, sleep."

*Sonnets written strictly in the Italian
Style; with an Essay on Sonnet
Writing. By Rev. W. Puling,
A.M.*

THERE are some Sonnets in this volume of superior elegance, and most of them possess considerable merit. It is not easy to make a selection, when there is such a family likeness in the whole, and they approach each other so nearly in merit; but we advise our readers to turn to the volume itself, and select their own favourites. To the volume is prefixed a dissertation on Sonnet writing, containing much information, and some just criticism. We, however, differ from the author in his low opinion of Shakspeare's Sonnets, some of which we consider as models of elegance, and in verbal beauty, and harmony of verse, to be highly admired. Mr. Hallam says, "No man ever entered more fully than Shakspeare into the character of this species of poetry,

which admits of no expletive imagery, no merely ornamental line." Drummond's language is polished, and his thoughts ingenious and pleasing, but the common form of his Sonnet is against all good precedent; indeed it is destructive of the peculiar character of the poem. We also cannot agree with Mr. Puling that, "Milton's Sonnets are decidedly of an inferior character,"—whereas we esteem them as the great model and archetype of all that have been most eminent and successful in our language, in succeeding times. T. Warton is not correct in his pauses, but his language and expression are worthy of praise. Bamfylde is one of the best of our writers in this line; and a few of Russell's Sonnets are truly poetical; though we must allow that these writers did not always adhere to the strict Italian model. In the present times, for our best compositions of the kind we are indebted to Mr. W. L. Bowles and Mr. Wordsworth; and we have read one or two by Mr. Hartley Coleridge, of first rate excellence.

We think a collection formed on the model of Mr. Dyce's, but more numerous, so as to take in the best share of the Sonnets in our language, would be desirable; and we know no one to whom the selection could be better entrusted than to Mr. Puling, who has shown his attachment to this species of composition, his acquaintance with its laws, and his poetical ability in the examples of it which he has given.

TO NATURE.

"Nature, by Heaven directed, how thine
hand,
From Spring to Autumn, dresses meads and
And all Earth's tracts, with Flora's beauteous
bella;
While bees, delighted, see their stores expand.
Thou also Ocean deck'st, at Heaven's com-
mand—
And when he shoreward, at thy bidding, swells,
He throws out countless glory, painted shells,
To strew with lovely shapes the naked strand.
With fragrance-teeming flowers they cannot
vie,
The smell to charm, but bear the palm from
For one attraction—still they please the eye,
While Flora's boasts soon wither on their
stem,
And emblems are of Man's mortality—
Shells form the Sea's unchanging diadem."

Written in the College walk at Cambridge.

"The Sun is sinking on the couch of Night,
 And with his milder eye beholds the scene,
 Aurn'd, yestately grows! with loveliest green,
 And with his lustre brighter makes the light.
 I cannot quit this eye-amazing sight!
 E'en like the sky, my reason is serene,
 And objects none, me seemeth, intervene
 'Twixt me and Him who form'd yon solar
 light."
 Let others Grandeur's glitt'ring baubles
 prize,
 And all their efforts never wearied try
 To gain the gems which shine in worldlings
 eyes;
 Be it my task to view the glowing sky,
 When Morn and Even spread their various
 dyes,
 'O'er green-rob'd Earth and her blue canopy."

*Historical Sketch of the Rise, Progress,
 and Decline of the Reformation in
 Poland. By Count Valerian Krasinski. 2 Vols. 8vo. pp. 415 and
 573.*

THE History of the Reformation, in those countries where it succeeded, has already been written, elaborately and copiously. But there remained another part of the subject to be treated, and that equally important, and, in some respects, even more instructive. We mean the history of its suppression, in those countries where its efforts were unsuccessful. This part of the subject has only recently received its due attention. The works of Dr. McCrie have ably described the suppression of the Reformation in Spain and Italy; and thus he has opened a field of inquiry, concerning other countries, that may produce some great results. The subject is now carried on, with relation to Poland, by Count Valerian Krasinski, whose volumes are a worthy accompaniment to those of his predecessor in this department.

The circumstance of a work in English being written by a foreigner, and the peculiar nature of the subject, create a wish to know something concerning the author. Many details about the Krasinski family are to be found in Rulhiere's *Histoire de l'Anarchie de la Pologne*; but as the work, though often quoted by other writers, is not extensively known in England, we are glad to supply some particulars.

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The Krasinski family are originally from the province of Mazovia, which was reunited with Poland in 1521. The estate of Krasne was granted in 1236, by Conrad, Duke of Mazovia, to Vratislav Corvin, hetman, or general, of his troops, and from that time, the original name of Corvin has merged into that of *Krasinski*, which is equivalent to the French appellation *De Krasne*. Both names, however, are retained in official acts, in which they sign themselves *Corvin Krasinski*.*

It is remarkable, and bespeaks (at least to English notions) an able system of domestic management, that the estate, although not entailed, and without the law of primogeniture, (which does not exist in Poland,) remains to this day in the family.

Francis Krasinski, Bishop of Cracow, the only prelate who signed the Confederation of Warsaw, which secured religious liberty, in 1573, was educated with King Sigismund Augustus, and an intimate friend of that monarch. Having studied at Wittemberg, under Melancthon, he was suspected of leaning to the doctrines of the Reformation. He was distinguished as a diplomatist, and held the post of Vice-Chancellor of the kingdom. Having been strongly censured by the Court of Rome, for his inclination to Protestantism, on that account he was not interred with the Bishops of Cracow, but in one of the family estates called Bodzenein, where a superb monument erected by his family is still preserved. The author of these volumes is a lineal descendant of a brother of the Bishop.

John Krasinski, canon of Cracow and Guiesno, (who died in 1612,) is author of a description of Poland, composed for the information of King Henry of Valois, (on the event of his election,) and published at Bologna in 1574. It is written in very fine Latin, and is ascribed by Thuanus to the celebrated Italian scholar Sigonio, who was the intimate friend of John Krasinski.

* There was a Dutch family named Corvin, or Corvius, distinguished in the 17th century by several works on civil law.

inski, and his tutor at Bologna. This, however, is confuted by the dedication, in which the writer says, that he undertook it at the instance of his tutor Sigonius: that this eminent scholar may have given it the benefit of his supervision is not improbable. The work has been reprinted in some collections of Polish historians and geographers.

We may add, that the Krasinski family has produced several senators, and that the dignity of palatine of Plotzk was held by them for several generations, as well as other high offices of state.

During the last century, Adam Krasinski, Bishop of Kaminiac, was distinguished as one of the principal Polish patriots, at the time of the first partition. His name is so conspicuous in every history of Poland, that it is unnecessary to enter into any details. We shall merely quote a sentence from the French "*Résumé de Pologne*," by M. Leon Thiessé, descriptive of his character:—"Sous des dehors froids et timides il cachait une âme fière et courageuse."

The Emperor Napoleon, who was an admirer of Rhuilhère's history, was partial to the name of Krasinski, from reading it. He distinguished with his favour Vincent Krasinski, from the fact of his being grand-nephew to the Bishop first mentioned. He created him Colonel at once, at the early age of 22, and commander of the lancers of his guard. Vincent performed a brilliant action during the Peninsular war, by turning the fortified pass of Somo Sierra with a regiment of cavalry; the details are given in the first volume of Napier's Peninsular War, where he is erroneously called *General*, but at that time he was only Colonel. However, he was Lieutenant-General at the age of 26, and as such he reconducted the Polish troops from France, after having remained with Napoleon at Fontainebleau till his abdication. He has one son, a young man of great talent, who has published several works in Polish. The "*Guide du Voyageur en Pologne*," (reviewed in Blackwood, June, 1822,) is said to be written by General Krasinski.

We should also mention that Francis Krasinski married Charles Duke

of Courland, son to Augustus III. of Poland and Saxony. Rhuilhère incorrectly says, that she was a niece of the Bishop of Kaminiac, but she was not so nearly related. Her Diary has appeared in the Dublin University Magazine of 1839. She was grandmother of the present king of Sardinia.

It may be interesting to add, that one of the chief squares in Warsaw bears the name of this family, and that the Krasinski palace, is among the principal buildings.

The family have remained Romanists till a recent period, the first Protestant being the grandfather of the author. He was himself engaged in various literary undertakings in Poland, and introduced the printing-press of Lord Stanhope's construction, with which the Psalms and many other works were printed, and a stereotyped Polish Bible, after the Dantzie edition, was projected, when the events of 1830 occurred. He was sent to England on a diplomatic mission by the national government of 1831; since which period, we presume, he has resided in this country.

Having said thus much on the subject of the author and his family, we now come to the history. We own we are surprised at reading a work in English, composed by a foreigner, with so few traces of foreign idiom. The Polanisms which occur are extremely rare; and, considered in this light alone, the work will shew what may be done in acquiring a thorough command of a different language. Indeed, we value the few Polanisms which it contains as evidences of originality.

In an historical point of view, the work is of the highest importance. We will venture to say, that, without it, a very indistinct view of Polish history is all that can be attained. It has served, in the course of our reading, not only to correct the mistakes of other writers, but also to illustrate the peculiar character of Polish history, far more fully than any secular work can do. But we must defer our selection of particular passages till another occasion, and now merely state that the early part of the work embraces much of the history of the Hussites, and that the first volume ends with the death of Sigismund Augustus in 1572.

The Palace of Architecture, a Romance of Art and History. By George Wightwick. London.

The author's purpose in the publication of this splendidly embellished volume, is best expressed by himself, in his dedication to the Countess of Molfey. "My object," he says, "in this work, is to promote a just appreciation of architecture in the minds of all who are susceptible of the beautiful, the poetical, and the romantic." He proceeds to effect his purpose by creating a personage endowed with vast wealth and power, who to promote the science encircles a vast domain with a wall, and within its precincts erects a variety of structures as models of every known description of architecture.

A romantic character is given to the narrative, which also teems with symbolic meaning. The author of this vast design, "the Prince Architect," personifies "the Art," and in his expression of benevolence and power signifies its noblest attribute—protection. The portal to this fancied empire of architecture "symbolises Museum." It was, as Mr. Wightwick expresses it

"a masonic riddle, teeming with multiplied significancy, and exhibiting a kind of monstrous combination, in which discordant features sought to harmonise themselves within a general outline of forced uniformity—the dark rock of India, the granite of Egypt, the marble of Greece, and the freestone of Italy and middle Europe, were here commingled; each compartment being as distinct in form as in material, and the whole, in its conjunction, wearing an aspect which, at the same time, challenged admiration and defied criticism."

The contents of this wonderful domain are epitomised in the words of the architectural sovereign, the symbolical Protector, addressed to the multitude who had assembled to gaze upon the wonders now, for the first time, to be laid open to their enquiring gaze:—

"You will see within this domain an epitome of the architectural world. Mine is, as it were, a palace of congress, wherein you will be successively addressed by humble (but, it is hoped, characteristic) representatives of the great families of

design in ancient and Mahomedan India, China, Egypt, Greece, ancient and modern Italy, Turkey, Moorish Spain, and Christian Europe."

With the rest of the multitude, the reader may be supposed to enter, and proceed to investigate the varied contents of this extraordinary collection. A guide attends him to point out to his observation the varied beauties of the place, and here Mr. Wightwick, in the person of this imaginary director, speaks for himself.

The volume divested of the romantic character of the narrative and the high flown style of the language, is reduced to a treatise on architecture of a popular character, not intended to claim the attention of the scientific or the practical architect, but designed to afford amusement to the "fair" and fashionable admirers of the art, such as like to show off in saloons some knowledge of a subject which happens to be fashionable, and who do not possess sufficient application to render themselves masters of the subject by the common-place walks of study and investigation. To such the royal road to knowledge, which Mr. Wightwick's publication offers, is highly valuable; at the same time it may have been a part of the author's design to make his book act as a vehicle for displaying his versatility of talent in producing designs in almost every known style or order of architecture, except the Cyclopean, which is most unaccountably omitted.

To produce such a variety of designs, executed with care and fidelity, would call for the exercise of much study, occupy an existence of observation, and require the author to travel over the surface of three quarters of the globe. We can scarcely imagine it to be in the power of any man, in the short space of a single life, to make himself master of the detail and character of the structures erected in every country of the ancient world, and in all ages of society. The study of the pointed style, in all its varieties, would occupy almost a life; but to become acquainted with every mode would require a degree of immortality, equal to that which seems to have been possessed by the fortunate Prince and his workmen, in Mr. Wightwick's paradise of archi-

ture, as fifty years appear to have been spent in its construction alone.

In these days, when history, philosophy, and even divinity, are made to speak through the vehicle of romance, we cannot, on that account, quarrel with the author who reduces architecture to the same level, and kindly affords to fashionable readers a superficial view of the world of design and study which architecture lays open to the scientific observer. We hope the author's "fair countrywomen" will listen to his appeal, and read his book, and bestow all their admiration upon his gallery of designs, for the work, as far as regards prints and embellishments, is most eminently suited for the boudoir or the drawing-room.

The practical architect will gain but little information from this work, as the majority of the designs are only perspective views, and consequently no scale is given, nor is there any warrant for their correctness; all, therefore, that it can do is to give an idea, and that but a superficial one, to the every-day reader, of the buildings which they purport to represent. The first object on the fairy domain is the Indian garden, "where, on the left, (the guide kindly informs his unlearned companion,) you perceive a Vamana or Idol temple resembling in general form the Gôpura (or gate tower), and appearing to derive much of its detail from the more ancient works of the same country—the cavern temples. On the right is a Choultrie: the surrounding colonade is interesting as an ancient specimen of the peripteral disposition seen in the architecture of the Greeks; and in another is a pagoda in the form of a convex-sided quadrangular pyramid, designed in imitation of the Hindoo temple at Muddenpore, represented in a drawing by Daniell." Very little is known of Indian architecture; we have scarcely anything but picturesque and artist-like views, in which correctness is often sacrificed to effect: it appears, then, to be idle for any architect to attempt to teach or design in a style, of the principles of which he can know but little; and that the Hindoo architects possessed principles of design which they understood, and rules by which they worked, is evident from

the collection of treatises mentioned by the author, which were brought into notice by the work of the native author Râm Râz, and by the native proverb, "Wo to them who dwell in a house not built according to the proportions of symmetry."

The reader is then conducted through the department allotted to China and Egypt, to Greece and Rome; but we have not space to travel with the author over these portions of his museum, as we can take little more than a hasty glance at the designs of structures more in accordance with our views of architectural buildings; and here we must confess ourselves no way satisfied with what is styled the design of a "Constantinal Church." The features bear sufficient resemblance to those of the ancient Basilica, to show that it was intended as an imitation of such an edifice; but this design bears more the character of a modern imitation than that of one of the ancient piles. In the interior the aisles are as cramped, and the chancel as confined, as if the structure had been built by a modern contractor as a suburban London church. The walls are marked all over in lines like masonry, or more resembling the modern plaster interiors. Where are the resplendent mosaics and rich marbles of the early church? The most striking characteristic of the prototype is the vastness of the interior, which is quite lost in the present design.

We can see but little to admire in the author's Norman and Gothic designs: his partiality for the cruciform plan has led him to give transepts to both his churches, although such appendages were very rare in the minor edifices of the Norman period; and in this instance the transepts do not extend in breadth beyond the side walls of the aisles, such an arrangement being, in all probability, not to be met with in any existing English structure. In the less important Norman churches the plan was a nave and chancel, with, in some cases, a tower, forming an intermediate division between the two other portions; and when transepts were applied, as at Old Shoreham and elsewhere, the building formed a very decided cross, but in Mr. Wightwick's design the plan is not cruciform, but would be, in fact, identical with a

modern church, a parallelogram with a small chancel. Neither do we approve of the detail: the windows have wide openings to the exterior, in opposition to the genuine examples, which are very narrow, and splayed considerably, in the inside. The masonry of a later Norman church, for of such character is the design before us, is composed of small square stones; the present example shews masonry more resembling the modern productions of Sir R. Smirke at the Temple than that of any genuine example.

The Gothic church is even more offensive to just principles of taste than its earlier neighbour. It represents a building of Edward the Third's reign, which also is cruciform, with transepts not projecting far enough, beyond the aisles, to give any character to the edifice. In the centre is a tower and a spire. The design strikes us as an imitation of Louth; but no where are the lofty and delicate proportions of the spire to be recognised in the present, which is a pyramid, as short in its proportions, and as much beset with pinnacles as the spire of the New Church at Stratford in Essex. The buttresses are unsightly square piers, diminished only at one stage. The ground-plan is that of a cathedral, with cloisters, chapter house, and lady chapel, which, we confess, the exterior view would not have led us to expect.

We would remind the author that the west window of Westminster Abbey is entirely modern, and very unlike any ancient example; it is evidently a vicious production of Wren, or one of his immediate successors.

The pointed architecture of the Moor and the Turk next pass under review; but we do not see much originality in these styles, nor recognise in their mosques an original class of designs; they are, in fact, but mere copies of the churches of the Christians, being, whenever they are not in reality ancient and desecrated churches, close imitations of St. Sophia; a fact, however, which our author fully acknowledges.

"Still, however, we should not forget that this chef d'œuvre of Turkish art owes to the Greek model its general form and substance: the Cross still triumphs in the one; the stability of eternal truth is sym-

bolised in the other. In perusing the records of the past, we read the prophetic history of the future: the waves of Mahomedanism inundated the temple of Christ, and cleared it for the occupation of the infidel, who has since erected a vast number of similar temples, to be again inundated by those succeeding torrents which will, in the end, leave them all in the lasting possession of their re-appearing originators."

The pointed architecture of Persia and Mahomedan India have each their separate illustrations, which we have not time to review minutely. We pass then to the author's idea of a Protestant cathedral, the chief feature of which is the disguising of the cross in the plan. The author's design makes the long arms of an ill-defined Latin cross to be the transept instead of the nave and choir: one of the shorter branches contains the chancel, the other is a vestibule; and this branch is disfigured by having the portico with two towers attached, apparently with no other purpose than to conceal the form of the cross as much as possible, conveying the idea that Protestantism is ashamed to acknowledge the holy sign of the Christian faith. The arrangement is very peculiar: over the centre is the great dome, and under it the cathedral clergy and pulpit, which is accompanied, like most new churches, by its duplicate, to serve as a reading desk. In the chancel the altar is to be surmounted by an orchestre for the choristers, and the orchestre is crowned by the organ. The congregation occupy the two long areas of the transept, looking at each other instead of the altar.

We cannot recognise any architectural propriety in this structure, and we do not see why the author should have adopted the form of the cross; for if by a Protestant cathedral he understood nothing more than a church destined to accommodate an unusually large congregation, in which the only object was to provide as many sittings as possible, and to crowd into a nook the altar, organ, stalls, and other non-important portions of the building, a circular plan would have been better, and for such purpose he could not have taken a better structure as a model than Surrey Chapel. We think better taste has been displayed by the

Bishop of Calcutta in his adherence to the ancient Christian architecture, than in endeavouring to pervert the features of the Greek and Roman styles to structures of a character for which they were never designed.

The illustrations of the work are very numerous, the designs being engraved in copper by Mr. Le Keux, jun. and the details exhibited in a multitude of woodcuts. The ornaments of this book will, without doubt, recommend it to the attention of a very numerous class of readers.

Archæologia; or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Vol. XXVIII. Part II.

(Continued from p. 273.)

Copies of two Letters from Queen Elizabeth to Dr. Dale, her Majesty's Ambassador in France, A.D. 1573, relating to the proposed marriage with the Duke D'Alençon: communicated by Francis Worship, Esq.

THE political coquetry and caution with which these matrimonial negotiations were received by the Maiden Queen, are well known to the readers of English History; it is pleasing to find the current statements of our annalists confirmed by the testimony of original correspondence.* Some other important documents relating to the same negotiations have recently appeared in "The Egerton Papers."

In the beginning of the next year, Feb. 1, 1573-4, we find her Majesty following up the subject with a coldness sufficient to damp the ardour of a courtly lover, in a letter under her signet and sign manual, from the honour of Hampton Court, in which she says,

"Being pressed by their (the French) ambassador to yield our answer, he received the same from us as followeth. We shewed him that whereas he used divers reasons to persuade us to give our consent to an open and publick entrevue, we could in no case be led to yield thereto: for that we can be

putt in no comfort by those that desire moost our marriage and ar well affected to that crowne, who helpe also some the young gentleman, that there will grow any satisfaction of our persons. And therefore you may saye, that if it wer not more to answere the earnest request of our good brother the King and the Queene his mother (whose honorable dealings towards us is well in seeking vs himself, as in offering vnto vs both his brethern, we cannot but esteeme as an infallible argument of their great good willes towards us) we could in no case be induced to allowe of his cunning neither publickly nor privately, for that we feare (notwithstanding the great protestations that he and his mother make to the contrary) that if yppon the entervue satisfaction follow not, there is like to ensue thereby in stede of straighter amitie, disdayn, unkindnes, and a gawill and wound of that good frendshipp that is already between us. The doubt wherof maketh vs very much perplexed to yeld to a thing that we in our conceit greatly feare will not have that good success and issue that of eith' partie is desired. Notwithstanding if you shall see that the doubtles that we laye before them shall not staye them, but that Mons' le Duke will nedes cum over in sum disguised sort; that then you shall tell the King from us, that we desier that the gentleman in whose company he shall cum over (as one of his followers), may be one not of so great qualite as the Duke of Montmorency, nor accompanied with any great trayne, to avoide the suspicion that otherwise wilbe of his cunning. For that if there followe no liking betwene us after a view taken the one of the other, the more secretly it be handled, the least touch will it be to both our honours."

On the Antiquity of Abury and Stonehenge. By John Rickman, Esq. F.R.S.

This is an ingenious effort to shew, by a train of conclusive reasoning from local circumstances, that the mysterious wonder of antiquaries, Stonehenge and the Draconian avenues of Abury, have been erected subsequent to the occupation of Britain by the Romans. From many topographical facts, the perusal of which will repay the atten-

* Edward Horsey, mentioned in these documents as associated with Dr. Dale the Ambassador in these refined and guarded preliminaries of wooing, was, we suppose, afterwards Sir Edw. Horsey, Governor of the Isle of Wight, where, in the church of Newport, his monument still exists, bearing his regnant figure in armour. See the epitaph printed in Kempe's Loseley MSS. p. 491; in the introductory note to which he is, by an error of press or MS. uncorrected, called William.

tion of the reader, Mr. Rickman draws the following conclusion:

"The earliest historical notice of Stonehenge occurs in connection of the massacre perpetrated there by the Saxons about the middle of the fifth century, and still traceable in the name of Amesbury (the town of Ambrosius), the habitation nearest to Stonehenge. Negative evidence against the existence of Abury and Stonehenge, earlier than the Christian era, may be inferred from the silence of Julius Cæsar and of the early geographers (Ptolemy and others) who wrote of Britain; but to this there is no need of resort, after the variety of proofs already adduced that the Abury Circus could not have been designed, nor the Stonehenge Temple perfected, until after the Romans had established themselves in Britain."

Mr. Rickman's arguments rest chiefly upon the basis of the improbability that the Britons had any extended lines of road communication previously to the advent of the Romans; also on the fact that the construction of the circles of Abury and Silbury Hill respect the line of the high Roman road; that the raising, elevation, tooling and morticing the stones at Stonehenge, prove that the work was effected by people well acquainted with the mechanic arts: and from all these premises the writer infers that Silbury Hill, the Abury Circus, and the avenues of approach to it, were not constructed earlier than the third century of the Christian era, and that the more difficult operations requisite for the formation of Stonehenge may be assigned to the next century; or, to speak with due caution, that this temple was completed before the final departure of the Romans from Britain (see p. 408.)

Notwithstanding the ingenious inferences drawn by Mr. Rickman, we must be excused if we still cling with some degree of reverence to the idea that Abury and Stonehenge were temples of Druidical Rites; as for Silbury Hill we will give it up, if its title to Celtic origin be really faulty, as an exploratory mound on the great Roman road from Londinium to Aquæ Solis, although we by no means subscribe to the necessity of attributing it to the labours of one Silius, some Roman governor or general, the same, perhaps, who fortified Silchester and built its amphitheatre. The writer here taxes

our historical credulity too far; for, while he would reduce the pretensions of our most remarkable monuments to high antiquity, he calls on us to believe in the existence of some Roman leader whose name has sunk into oblivion, rejecting the suggestion of Camden that Silchester is a Saxonism, meaning, a great town, as Selwood a great forest, or Selbury a lofty hill. Moreover, is there any good reason that we should believe the Britons to have been in a state entirely barbarous before their admixture with the Romans? how was it that they traded with the Phœnicians and Greek Colonists? how did their priesthood become acquainted with the Greek letters? and has not Stonehenge something about it of a very Doric construction, squared stones with a plain undecorated architrave? How was it that the torques, shields and axes of the Britons, their war-chariots, bracelets, beads, &c. were manufactured with considerable art? Has not that laborious antiquary Sir Richard Colt Hoare shewn that the whole of the Wiltshire downs abound with antiquities of the British period, containing articles decidedly of British and not Roman use? Is not Stonehenge situate in the very centre of other British vestiges? and does not its very form correspond with that in which their ruder temples in Wales, in some of the midland counties, and in the north, are constructed? Are not Abury in Wiltshire, and Carnac in Brittany, analogous Celtic constructions, although the latter is of much larger size than the rest?

After all that has been said, we will not deny the possibility that Stonehenge may have been a work of the Roman Britons; a temple elevated upon some older, and, in their estimation, eminently sacred site, and devoted to their ancient superstitions.

Mr. Rickman's opinion is not new; for it will be remembered that Inigo Jones, in his treatise, "Stonehenge Restored," labours to prove it a Roman temple of the Tuscan order; but the circumstance of this temple being without a roof, and thus conforming to the most primitive class, must not be forgotten, nor the mention of Diodorus Siculus, of a remarkable temple of the sun in Britain, by any means be unnoticed, although passed

over in silence by our author. The altar, and general arrangements of Stonehenge, bear no analogy whatever to temples decidedly Roman.

The wild tale adopted by Geoffrey of Monmouth, that the stones of this monument were brought from Africa to Kildare, in Ireland, and transported thence by the magic wand of Merlin, is of no further use to research, than to shew the deep veneration with which tradition had invested this enigmatical structure. Heartily do we wish that the fallen Trilithons might be restored as far as might be practicable, by something of the same enterprise and perseverance as were employed to replace the Cornish Logan; and that while this work were in hand, some transverse trenches, to a certain depth, might be cut through the area within the circles, and something might, perhaps, be found to assist the decision of the antiquary in the appropriation of this wonderful monument, which would be more carefully preserved than the inscribed tablets of tin found on the site, which were illegible to the sages of the sixteenth century.

Letters illustrative of the Gunpowder Treason, communicated by John Bruce, Esq.

These letters are two in number. The first is from Thomas Winter, one of the conspirators, to Catesby, and is curious for its comparison of the associates in the detestable and murderous treason "as malefactors flocking to London as birds in winter to a dunghill;" but the second is from Lord Mounteagle to Catesby, and the expressions it contains, as Mr. Bruce well observes, strongly sanction the conjecture that Lord Mounteagle was a party in the conspiracy; that he betrayed his companions; and that the government suppressed any circumstances relative to his lordship's participation in the plot from reaching the public ear. To say nothing of the careful obliteration of Lord Mounteagle's name from the depositions preserved in the State Paper Office, the arch-jesuit Garnet, in one of his conversations overheard while he was prisoner in the Tower, remarked, "Well! I see they will justify my Lord Mounteagle of all his matter.

I said nothing of him, neither will I confess him."

Mounteagle's liberal pension was the reward rather of one who had turned King's evidence of the whole design, than of one who had communicated an ambiguous anonymous letter to the government. We extract his lordship's letter to Catesby, giving it the force which we think such documents often in some cases acquire, by modernising the orthography; for ancient spelling rather diverts the judgment, by presenting the words to the reader as if they had been pronounced with a certain quaintness of accentuation, when the difference between them and our modern terms would be found only in the spelling.

"If all creatures born under the moon's sphere cannot endure without the elements of air and fire, in what languishment have we led our life, since we departed from the dear Robin whose conversation gave such warmth as we needed no other heat to maintain our healths; since, therefore, it is proper to all to desire a remedy for their disease, I do, by these, bind thee, by the laws of charity, to make thy present appearance here, at the Bath, and let no watery nymphs divert you, who can better live with the air, and better forbear the fire of your spirit and vigour than we, who account thy person the only sun that must ripen our harvest.

Fast tied to your

friendship,

W. MOUNTEAGLE."

"To my loving Friend

Robert Catesby, Esq."

The close connexion between Mounteagle and Catesby are here evident at a glance. The allusion to him as a fiery sun that must ripen their harvest, i. e. their plot for destruction by fire, seems palpable, and the whole fastens on the Lord Mounteagle the suspicion at least of having gone a certain length with associates in crime, and then having abandoned and betrayed them, either from some compunctious visitings of conscience, some fears of the result to the agents, or the hope of large pecuniary reward, in which he was not disappointed.

If Mounteagle really betrayed the plot, the acumen of the Scottish monarch in detecting that the terrible blow, and the danger evanescent as the burning of the letter, mentioned

by the anonymous correspondent, must be an explosion of gunpowder, becomes a mere piece of State trickery, like a conjurer's knowledge of the particulars of cards, already obtained by sleight of hand or confederacy. Yet it must be confessed, on the other hand, that there is a degree of point about the anonymous epistle to Mount-eagle which will ever render it a most remarkable document in history. It might indeed be a device of Mount-eagle himself, to enable him to open the matter to the King without at once confessing his criminal participation; and this idea seems to receive confirmation from the obscure and figurative style of Mounteagle's letter to Catesby which we have above transcribed.

In the APPENDIX, we find a copy of the Proclamation published by the Regent Murray in the year 1568, declaring the purpose of those who assisted the King's, James the Sixth's mother, in the murder of his most dear Father, of worthy memory, &c. This curious State printed document is probably unique, and certainly before inedited: it was found by Mr. Kempe in the Muniment Room at Loseley House. We remember that at the time of communicating the instrument to the Society, he attributed the composition to the tutor of the youthful James, the historian Buchanan.

The original abounds with Scotticisms of the most broad and quaint vernacular character; and we are at a loss to know why a somewhat Anglicised copy, evidently transmuted into an easier style for more convenient and current reading, should be here given to the public, in the place of a verbatim transcript of the true dialectic original: this is a case to which we cannot extend our remarks in favour of sometimes altering the orthography of an ancient document. The Proclamation is of unique rarity, and important in an historical view; the Society of Antiquaries therefore would well fulfil their office, as conservators of such pieces, by multiplying authentic copies, strictly adhering to the original.

The bronze elephant found at Toddington, Bedfordshire, is a curious little relic. It represents that animal upon its haunches.



dington, Bedfordshire, is a curious little relic. It represents that animal upon its haunches.

Several pieces of armour and military weapons have been discovered at the same place. Now Dion Cassius distinctly tells us that Claudius brought Elephants with his formidable army into Britain; and that the strangeness of the animal struck much terror into the Britons. This very rude similitude might be an attempt of the superstitious Britons to deify the extraordinary creature, and place him among their smaller tutelary divinities. We have no better conjecture to offer concerning this curious little article.

The Rev. Thomas Rackett exhibited a beautiful seal of Margaret Countess of Richmond and her husband Sir Thomas Stanley; why is not this description verified by a faithful engraving?

The brass armlets found near Drummond Castle, Perthshire, Mr. Jerdan thinks, are of the time of Agricola. The bronze vessel discovered at Prickwillow, Isle of Ely, is probably sacrificial. The maker's name *Bodvogenus*, is Romanized British.

The Gold Torques found in Ireland, exhibited by Mr. Hawkins, shew the general prevalence of such ornaments throughout the nations of antiquity.

Mr. Roach Smith's Roman ornamented steel-yard, from the bed of the Thames, is another testimony to the civilized state of Roman London.

Mr. Croker satisfactorily settles the age of the ancient ballad on fortifying the town of New Ross, preserved in

the Harleian Library, to be the beginning of the fourteenth century.

Mr. Rosser exhibits a stag from the neighbourhood of the ancient *Clauserium* (sic), (read *Clauserium*.) Hants: it was probably a candelabrum of Roman manufacture; and having a sharp spike protruding from the animal's back, exhibits a literal specimen of a candle-stick, i. e. a point wheron to stick or fix a candle.

Mr. Harrison's jet bracelets from Stroud, are we apprehend from some tomb near the Roman road, which passed the Medway to Durobrivis, Rochester, close by the Temple farm.

Mr. Halliwell shews the high probability that, even in the Saxon times, freemasonry was a working society, an institute of operative architects, now dwindled down merely to a friendly association.

Mr. Roach Smith's report of the Roman pavements at Basildon, Berks, has much value in reference to the course of the Roman ways in that quarter. Most of these, and of the few other articles which constitute this Appendix, have been already noticed in our reports of the weekly meetings during the session of the Society.

We shall hail with congratulation the period when to the printed records of the Society there shall be added a liberally contributed and well arranged museum. The accidents of life or fortune often disperse the most valuable private collections; but illustrative cabinets, formed and preserved by a chartered body, have in them those principles of durability, which are a security under ordinary circumstances against worldly mutations. From small beginnings great things are achieved, and the nucleus already formed for the Society's museum, may, before many years, be extended to a very useful and amusing concentration of Antiquities. We need hardly observe how much has been done by an accumulation of smaller means by the members of the United Service Institution.

Remarks on the Sepulchral Memorials of Past and Present Times, with some Suggestions for improving the Condition of Churches; in a Letter addressed

to the President and Members of the Oxford Society for promoting the Study of Gothic Architecture. By J. H. Markland, F.R.S. &c.

THE custom of setting up memorials in our ancient churches of an inferior and common-place character, and the more reprehensible practice of cutting away mouldings and architectural ornaments to allow of the erection of such subjects, can never be sufficiently deprecated. Its existence has arisen from feelings of vanity, fostered by a spirit of cupidity; and unless these stimulants are checked, it is in vain to expect our venerable temples will be free from injury and mutilation. We have seen a Norman chancel not only suffering in its character by the introduction of a slab of marble in a bald Grecian style, but the sculptured capital of a pier actually cut away to let in the excrescence; and this is by no means a solitary instance; a dark catalogue of similar enormities might easily be given.

The sepulchral memorials of ancient times were highly ornamented in themselves, and, from the taste and skill displayed in their execution, became rich and appropriate embellishments to the edifices in which they were placed; those of the present age, the production of the stone-cutter rather than the sculptor, are not only discreditable as works of art, but injurious to the national reputation. Any person acquainted with these subjects very well knows that every stonemason has a book of designs made up by some obscure surveyor's clerk, and accompanied by a corresponding book of inscriptions, from which the friends of the deceased select the first for its cheapness, and the second for the laudatory strain of its language. Hence the "urn and sarcophagus—the female figure veiled with drapery, sitting under a willow or bending over a tomb," (once known as the sentimental Charlotte weeping for the rash and ungovernable Werter,) which Mr. Markland complains "have become wearisome and uninteresting from repetition;" and the inscription too, partly in English and partly in bad Latin, with the stanzas of execrable poetry, selected from the most senti-

mental on the mason's book, are equally discreditable, and offensive, moreover, in most cases from their obtrusive situations." A subscription was some time since raised for a monument in a church near London to a valued clergyman. The job was given to the favoured mason, and a common-place slab, with an open book having a text conspicuously painted in a vulgar style, was set up, half for no other purpose than to mark the perversion of the good intentions of the subscribers.

Turning from the monuments to the church itself, "In what state (asks the author) are the altar and its screen and font? In some the altar-screens have perished, in others of our churches the altars themselves, and fonts, will be found in a state of filth and decay, disgraceful to us as members of the church, professing to hold in reverence the sacraments, but wholly regardless of the places of their celebration. The furniture of our altars is often such as would be rejected from the humblest room in the humblest dwelling." Mr. Markland urges upon heads of families of rank and distinction, the consideration of these matters; their claims to attention are ably advocated, and we sincerely hope that the attention which has lately been given to the subject in both the Universities, and elsewhere, will have its effect, not alone of removing these objects of just complaint, but in arousing the public attention to the necessity of more appropriately decorating and embellishing the temples of religion.

Contributions towards a History of Swansea. By Lewis W. Dillwyn, F.R.S., &c. *President of the Royal Institution of South Wales, and Mayor of Swansea.* 8vo.

THIS is a work of an extraordinary kind, in many particulars. Though consisting of only seventy-two pages, they are so large and so full of matter, that they comprise the substance of an ordinary volume; and though the immediate cause of its production was that it might figure among the trifles of a bazaar (for the benefit of the Swansea Infirmary), yet its contents are at once as recondite and as substantial as can be conceived. It is also very unusual to meet with a

Mayor inclined to avail himself of the literary privileges of his office, to turn over the records of his town, and become its antiquary and historian; and perhaps scarcely less so to find a gentleman of Mr. Dillwyn's acquirements and taste sufficiently patriotic to accept the execution of that dignified but troublesome office.

The first chapter discusses the name of the borough; the second relates to its charters, granted by King John, Henry III. Edward II. and III. (misprinted First and Second in p. 2), William de Breos, Oliver Cromwell, and James II. The third chapter describes the ancient rights and laws of the borough; the fourth gives a list of the Portreeves and Mayors; the fifth, statistical information on the population and streets; the sixth, selections from the corporation accounts; the seventh, a chronicle of occurrences at Swansea about the time of the Commonwealth; the eighth, some ancient deeds and law proceedings; the ninth, some particulars relating to the town hall; the tenth, the same of the market place; the eleventh, the church; the twelfth, miscellaneous matters relating to the town and neighbourhood; the thirteenth, chronological memoranda relating to recent occurrences; some discovered in the town and neighbourhood; and zoological memoranda; and the fourteenth, an alphabetical list of rare plants and ferns found within twenty miles of Swansea.

We extract a few curious miscellaneous notes:

"It is well known that the celebrated *Beau Nash* was born at Swansea in 1674, but as I cannot find the name of Nash in the poor's rate of 1670, (and the rate of 1674 is missing,) or in any other Parish or Corporation book, his father may, probably, have occupied nothing more than some furnished apartments in the town. The old house which went by the name of Nash's house was pulled down in 1808, and the site is now occupied by No. 34, Goat Street, and by the adjoining house towards Gower Street." (p. 25.)

"In the Corporation accounts of 1668, there is a charge for the reparation of the *Cocking Stool* with a new beam thirty feet long, and it is shewn by other frequent mention of its repairs that soulds and unquiet women must in those days have been rather numerous in the town.

1723, Nov. 5. To the Ducking Stool 9½ lb. iron, 2s. 9d." (B.)

"*Bull-baiting* continued to be a favourite amusement at Swansea till 1769, when it ceased to be patronized at the expense of the Corporation. In 1748 the Bull-ring was removed from Greenhill to the Town's-end, and again in 1754 to the Burrows. Every butcher who killed a bull without its having been baited was fined, and the fine varied from 3s. 4d. to 1s. according to the size of the animal." (p. 26.)

The town furnished the collars and ropes required for this essential preliminary to the enjoyment of tender rump steaks.

"The two oldest houses for public entertainment were said to have been the Golden Lion in the Market-place, and the Star in Wind Street; both of which were pulled down about twenty or thirty years ago. At the latter, the late Col. Llewelyn informed me, that when he was a boy (about 1770) the only *post-chaise* in this part of Wales was kept; and Tom Diawle, whom many of us may remember, was said to have had the honour of being the first driver of any Swansea chaise." (B.)

We may here remark that the sign of the former inn was probably the Golden Lion of the arms of Braose of Gower, the ancient lords of the town.

In 1646, April 27, a Common Hall was held before "Philip Jones, Steward and Governor of the Town."—

"His residence, in 1650, was in High Street, and in the accounts of 1657-8 he is called *Philip Lord Jones*. He must somehow have feathered his nest very comfortably; for, in Burton's Diary, with the date of January 1656-7, it is said that 'Philip Jones, who has now 7000*l.* per annum, was born but to 8*l.* or 10*l.* a year,' and this might have been the value of Penyrwain; and from an old pedigree of Mr. Traherne's, he appears to have been the son of one David Philip John ap Rees, of Penyrwain, in the parish of Llangafelach." (p. 22.)

The Lord Philip Jones, one of the members of Cromwell's Upper House, was Comptroller of the Household to the Lord Protector, and some account of him will be found in Noble's *Memoirs of the House of Cromwell*, vol. i. p. 402, communicated by his descendant, the late celebrated Rev. W. Jones of Nayland in Suffolk.

Of another remarkable personage of this name, an interesting memorial appears in the frontispiece, and, at p. 45 we find our last volume *quoted (April, p. 416) with respect to the two remarkable letters of the Duke of York and Earl of Warwick, in which Sir Hugh Jphnes was recommended as a suitor to Lady Elizabeth Wydville, afterwards the Queen of Edward the Fourth. (These letters, which were communicated to the Society of Antiquaries by Mr. Halliwell, have since been contributed by that gentleman to Miss Agnes Strickland's *Memoirs of the Queens of England*.) It appears that Sir Hugh Johnes lived at Landimore Castle, which is now in ruins, near the village of Cheriton; his actual wife was Maud, daughter of Sir Rees Cradock, and they were buried in Swansea church, under a stone still adorned with their effigies in brass plate (of which an engraving is given by Mr. Dillwyn) and the following epitaph:

"Pray for the soule of Sir Hugh Johnys knight, and dame Mawde his wife, which S^r Hugh was made Knight at the holy sepulchre of our lord ih^u crist in the city of Jerusalem the iij day of August, the year of oure lord gode Mccc xlj. And the said sir Hugh had cōtynuyd in the werris ther long tyme byfore by the space of fyve yeres, that is to sey ageynst the Turkis and Sarayns in the parts of troy, grecie, and turky under John y^e tyme Emperowre of Constantynenople, and after that was marchall of Frawnce under John duke of Somerset by the space of fyve yeres. And in likewise after that was knight marchall of England under the good John duke of Norfolk, which John y^e gave unto hym the manor of landymo^e to hym and his heyres for evermore, uppon whose soules ih^u have mercy."

In the title page is a cut of the ancient seal of the Corporation of Swansea, in lieu of which one ensigned with the portcullis of the house of Beaufort has been used during the two last centuries. The old seal represents a castle and a shield of arms above it; a local herald has chosen to regard the whole design as the arms of the town, and has favoured the author with the following absurd "*emblazonment*:"—"*Gules, a Castle double towered argent, the portcullis half down or, on*

each tower a banner of the last ; above the Castle on a shield or an eagle (or osprey) rising regardant with a fish (the tail end) in its mouth, both proper." "We have met with other instances of this error of converting the whole designs of town seals into armorial bearings with ingenious tinctures, and we know that in some cases such a practice has been taken into established use : it may be excusable where there are no other arms ; but here we have a shield, and its bearings are merely the bird and fish. The bird we suspect was not an eagle or osprey, but a swan, in allusion to the town's name ; knowing how common *canting* heraldry is, particularly on town seals. A still more remarkable adaptation has taken place at Liverpool, where an innocent dove with its olive-branch has been metamorphosed into the apocryphal lever.

We have only further to remark that the doubtful word "yesseways" at p. 37 means issues, not uses ; and to add our hope that the intelligent author and his able coadjutor, Mr. Traherne, will continue their collections and "contributions" to the history of Swansea, of Gower, and of South Wales.

An Inquiry into the History, Authenticity, and Characteristics of the Shakspeare Portraits. By Abraham Wivell. Imp. 8vo.

THIS pamphlet is full of a number of minute and curious facts ; but when the writer attempts any thing like argument or exact criticism, he is sadly deficient. Indeed, Mr. Wivell frequently leaves his meaning to be guessed at ; as in his third sentence :

"We have, therefore, to regret that so much uncertainty should exist regarding the authenticity of any one of those portraits of the Bard which, it is asserted, were executed in his lifetime, and have been offered and vended as likenesses of him."

As we do not give Mr. Wivell credit for feeling regret that the authenticity of the forgeries "vended" as Shakspeare portraits should be doubted, we presume his meaning must be that he regrets that even those pictures which have the best pretensions are attended with some uncertainty. Then, for a logical deduction,

"It is worthy of remark, that Shakspeare himself has drawn but few of his illustrations from the Arts, which may in a degree account for the great research his admirers have had after an original portrait of him." (p. 2.)

In p. 8, Mr. Wivell first says that "the only known picture by Burbage is of himself in the Dulwich gallery ;" and then that "with respect to the identical portrait of Shakspeare painted by Burbage, there is no knowing which is the one." Afterwards, in p. 17, that "we may admit that Richard Burbage was the painter of the Chandos picture."

Again, at p. 30, of "Mr. Felton's portrait," now in the possession of Mr. Nicol of Pall Mall (misnamed Nichol in p. 28,) Mr. Wivell informs us that he has ascertained that the letters scrawled at the back are not R.N. as stated by Mr. Stevens, but R.B. and "this circumstance alone is an inducement for me to credit the original assertion, that the player Richard Burbage was the painter of it." To this sage conclusion, however, after looking at the fac-similes, we feel confident to reply, that the scrawl is no more R.B. than R.N. and the whole writing is a modern forgery, whether the picture be or not.

This will suffice for a specimen of Mr. Wivell's arguments and deductions. His facts, as we remarked before, are curious ; but what do they relate to ? For the most part, to a string of deceptions, and whole generations of gulls. It appears that one wholesale and very successful forger of Shakspeare portraits is a man named Zincke, who has grown grey in the service :

"Zincke's personal appearance is that of old Time, and he actually *smokes* his Shakspeares before he can turn them to a profitable account. And by this time I imagine, from the general supply of Shakspeares to pawnbrokers' shops and other vendors, they must be as numerous as the Metropolitan police." (p. 44.)

With regard to the older prints of Shakspeare, the first, it seems, engraved by Martin Droeshout (and eulogized in the lines of Ben Jonson), is not uncommon, being prefixed to the several folio editions of his works. W. Marshall's engraving, prefixed to the

Poems in 1840, "is very scarce. I never heard of more than two impressions, one of which was in the possession of T. Wilson, esq. in 1838." (p. 14.) Are we to understand from this that the print is not generally found in the existing copies of the book? We think there must here be a mistake in facts, and the same with W. Faithorne's engraving, prefixed to "Tarquin and Lucrece" in 1655. Surely there are more than "two copies" of that book which are perfect in respect of the portrait?

It will be remembered that Mr. Wivell previously published an "Inquiry" on this subject, in the year 1827. That work was embellished by several well engraved plates, which may now be procured at the printsel-

lers: two others are added in the present pamphlet, one taken from the print by Houbraken, and the other from a miniature attributed to N. Hilliard. There is sufficient merit in these prints, and curiosity in the whole collection, to make one regret that Mr. Wivell has not had some judicious assistance in his authorship, such as he might have received from his publisher, Mr. Charles Knight, whose discrimination and acumen have been so honourably manifested in his Pictorial edition of the great dramatist, but who appears to have contributed nothing to this publication but the sanction of his name as "vender," and the reformed orthography of the Poet's name.

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OXFORD SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE STUDY OF GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Oct. 4. A drawing, by Mr. Derick, of an old pulpit of the fourteenth century lately discovered in St. Giles's church, Oxford, where it had long been cased over by modern square panels, and which is now about to be restored; also some very good designs for stained glass windows, in the chancel of the same church, by Mr. Ward, in the style of those in Salisbury and Lincoln Cathedrals, were exhibited, and the contributions of members of the Society in aid of the fund for carrying these desirable objects into effect were solicited.

A Letter from J. H. Markland, esq. on the subject of Monuments in Churches, and proposing more fitting Memorials of the Dead, was read by the chairman. This letter has already been noticed under our Review, p. 634.

Nov. 18. The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of Oxford, and a long list of candidates, were elected members; the purchase of some of the finest existing works on Gothic architecture, and various presents, were announced: also, an impression of a Brass of Dr. Davy, late Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, recently laid down in the chapel of his College; presented by the Rev. J. J. Smith. And an impression of a curious Brass in Appleton Church, Berks, representing a skeleton in a shroud, with a singular inscription of the date 1618: presented by Mr. Derick.

A Paper was read by Mr. M. H. Estcourt, of Exeter Coll. on Ensham Church, Oxfordshire, illustrated by several sketches and sections of the piers and mouldings. The form of the piers is very unusual, but

it occurs also in Campden Church, Gloucestershire, and some others; and appears to belong to the early part of the fifteenth century, or end of the fourteenth. The chancel is of the early Decorated style, and the side windows have good geometrical tracery, a drawing and section of one of which were shown. It is of the end of the thirteenth or beginning of the fourteenth century, but the east window has passed under the hands of the churchwardens, and suffered the usual mutilations. The altar-screen is detestable, and the pulpit perfectly ludicrous, striding across the aisle formed by the pews, and occupying the position formerly assigned to the holy rood or crucifix. There are some very good old open seats, with ornamented ends. The tower and the rest of the church are of the fifteenth century,—good early perpendicular work. There is an interesting cross near this church, but scarcely any vestiges of the once large and celebrated Abbey now remain.

The Society's work, "Views and Details of Littlemore Church," is issued to the Members, at the price of 5s.

THE GRANGER SOCIETY.

This new Society, formed for the publication of ancient Portraits and family Pictures, (from the prospectus of which we gave some extracts in our last Magazine, p. 519,) was established at a meeting held on the 21st of November. The Marquess of Salisbury has accepted the post of President, and the following gentlemen form the Council:—J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A.; John Bruce, esq. F.S.A.; The Right Hon. Thomas P. Courtenay; the Rev. J. A. Cramer, D.D. Public Orator of the University of Oxford; T. Crofton Croker, esq. F.S.A.; Hugh W. Diamond, esq. F.S.A.; James O. Halliwell, esq.; W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.S.A., F.S.A. &c.; J. B. Nichols, esq. F.S.A.; William J. Thoms, esq. F.S.A.; the Rev. S. Blois Turner; and Albert Way, esq. F.S.A. The members are already considerably more than a hundred in number; and we believe we may add that the whole-length portraits of Philip and Mary, mentioned in p. 519, is likely to be the first engraving, and to be ready for delivery at the beginning of the new year.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY.

Nov. 25. A meeting of this Society was held this day, at the Lodge of St. John's College, the Rev. Dr. Tatham, Master of St. John's College, and Presi-

dent of the Society, in the chair. M. Guizot, Professor Von Huber, and John Gough Nichols, esq. F.S.A. proposed as honorary members May 7th, were now elected, together with several ordinary

members. The new publication of the Society, being a Catalogue of books given by the founder to Catherine Hall, edited by the Rev. Professor Corrie, handsomely printed in quarto at the University-press, was laid upon the table. The Secretary announced that another work, edited by the Rev. J. J. Smith, Treasurer of the Society, was nearly ready for publication. Numerous presents were received; including two ancient sling stones from Ireland; original deeds relating to the church and parish of Thaxted, in Essex; several impressions of seals; and a copy of a curious painting of the fourteenth century. The following communications were laid before the Society: 1. Copies of original letters of Oliver Cromwell, from the collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps, Bart. M.A. F.R.S.; 2. An Essay on the Application of Heraldry to illustrate the Public Buildings of the University, by H. A. Woodham, esq. B.A. Fellow of Jesus College; 3. A Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Markant, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, which was bequeathed by him to the library of that college in 1439, together with a list of the prices at which they were purchased, from the original register on vellum in the library of Corpus Christi College, with Explanatory Notes, by James Orchard Halliwell, esq. F.R.S. Secretary to the Society.

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

This Society assembled again for the present Season on the 19th Nov. 1840, at a new place of meeting, the rooms of Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby in Wellington Street, Strand. We are, however, still in arrears of our report of the meetings of the last Session, of which we were not able to collect the particulars to our satisfaction, until the present time. We shall, therefore, now take a short review of its proceedings.

Nov. 28, 1839. Three papers were read: 1. A memoir of H. P. Borrell, esq. of Smyrna, on the Coins of Ephesus while called Arsinoe (which has since been published in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. II. p. 171); 2. A note by Mr. C. R. Smith on a quantity of Silver Coins of James I. and Charles II. recently found at Brampton in Huntingdonshire, on the estate of the Earl of Sandwich; 3. A paper by Mr. Samuel Birch, on certain incised Asiatic Coins in the British Museum (printed in Numism. Chron. p. 160).—Dr. Lee exhibited an incised brass coin of Cunobeline, found at Berkhamsted.

Dec. 26. Read, a notice on the Coins of Apollonia in Lycia, by Mr. Borrell
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(Numism. Chron. p. 123); and 2. On the types of the Coins of the Ænians of Thessaly, by the same.

Jan. 30, 1840. A notice by the President, Edward Hawkins, esq. of a quantity of Saxon Coins, discovered near Gravesend in the autumn of 1838. This discovery, which was at first kept secret, was slightly noticed in our Magazine for June 1839, p. 640. We are happy to find that Mr. Hawkins has reason to believe that the whole hoard came into his hands, and is now deposited in the cabinets of the British Museum. The total number of coins is 532, of which 429 belong to Burgred King of Mercia from 842 to 874, and it is probable that the deposit took place very shortly after the latter date, there being only one of his successor Ciolwulf, one of Alfred who began to reign in 872, and two of Athelstan, who is said to have been baptised by that name (relinquishing his former name of Guthrum) in 878, but which event Mr. Hawkins conjectures may have occurred earlier. Appended to this paper was a Catalogue of the whole of the coins, and both together, with figures, have been printed in the Numismatic Chronicle for August, 1-40. 2. A paper by Mr. Birch, on some Coins connected with the geography of Galatia, remarked by him in the cabinet of the British Museum. One of them is inscribed on the obverse ΣΕΒΑΣΤΗΝΩΝ, and on the reverse ΤΡΟΚΜΩΝ; showing that the Trocmi, a people of Galatia, and the epithet Sebasteni, the Coins bearing which have hitherto been confined to Ancyra. Mr. Birch has remarked the same title used by the Thracians and the Samians, and it seems to have been applied to various cities, though formerly supposed to belong to Ancyra only. 3. The first portion of a memoir by Mr. Akerman, on the Cæsarean Consulship, as recorded on Imperial Coins.—Mr. Gerard exhibited several Bactrian and Indo-Scythian Coins in brass.

Feb. 27. 1. A note by Mr. Doubleday, on a remarkable gold Gaulish coin.— 2. An account of a number of Denarii recently discovered at Knappwell, by Mr. Robert Fox. 3. A letter on the Kesitah of the Scriptures, by Dr. Grotefend. This learned correspondent states that the Kesitah, of which mention is made not only in Job. xlii. 11, and Genesis xxxiii. 19, but likewise in Joshua, xxiv. 23, was certainly neither a ring, nor even a coin impressed with the figure of a lamb, as Hottinger affirms in his *Dissertatio de Nummis Orientalibus*; but merely a silver weight of undetermined size, just as the most ancient shekel was nothing

more than a piece of rough silver without any image or device. For, though at a later period Kesitah was the name of a certain coin current in Africa, yet the Hebrews had no stamped money before the Babylonish captivity, but their silver was only weighed, and at most impressed with a mark to determine its purity and value.

4. The reading of Mr. Akerman's Memoir on the Cæsarean Consulship, was then concluded; and Lord Albert Coyngham exhibited drawings by T. Farmer Dukes, esq. in illustration of Wroxeter in the county of Salop, the Uriconium of the Romans. These drawings comprised a map of the site of the station: the sepulchral monument of Tiberius Claudius Terentius, a Roman of the Equestrian order; Remains of the Roman wall; a general view of Wroxeter and the Wrekin mountain; with neat drawings of many Coins, Rings, Gems, &c. discovered on that spot. Among the coins were some of Carausius and Allectus.

March 26. Read, two papers, on the coins assigned to Histiaia, and on the Coins of Pellene; by H. P. Borrell, esq. (printed in the Numism. Chron. April, p. 232, and p. 237); also a paper by Thomas Burgon, esq. on the coins of Zancle, in Sicily, and on a very remarkable variation in the type of a coin of that city, in the British Museum. All the coins of Zancle which have hitherto come to light are of silver, and uniformly present the same type, viz.

Obv.—A dolphin, under which is the inscription DANKVE the whole nearly surrounded by a curved or crescent-shaped object, resembling the blade of a sickle, but always somewhat ill-defined.

Rev.—A square area, containing thirteen square and triangular subdivisions, seven of which are indented. In the centre of the area a scallop shell; and within a square subdivision on each side of it, is a representation resembling a doorway.

The variation on the particular coin in the Museum consists in the appearance of four square elevations upon the blade of the sickle, situated at equal distances: and it is now evident that this side of the coin represents the port of Zancle; the fortified pier, or mole, which formed the harbour, being represented by the curved object, (with its towers or landing-places,) and the water indicated by the dolphin, the well-known symbolic mode of representing the sea. It is further conjectured that the type of the reverse may be intended for an architectural symbol of the town, the shell denoting a temple of Venus or Neptune in the midst of it.

Though the name of the town means, a sickle, as was remarked by Mr. R. P. Knight in his Catalogue 1830, no one has before pointed out the local feature from which that name originated. This interesting paper has been published in the Numismatic Chronicle for August, illustrated by a plate, representing, together with the coins already mentioned, a medal of the Emperor Charles VI. struck on the taking of Messina in 1719, in which the peculiar shape of the harbour is represented exactly as on the ancient coins, the age of which is from 500 to 600 years B. C.

April 30. Mr. C. R. Smith communicated a translation (since printed in the Numismatic Chronicle for August) of an abridgment lately published in the Revue Numismatique, of a lecture delivered by M. Ch. Lenormant, Professor of Ancient History at the Sorbonne in 1838, "Of the origin of the Celtiberian Alphabet, and on the power of some of the characters which compose it;" a treatise which casts a new light on an obscure but interesting subject, the reading and classification of the most ancient coins of Spain. The characters in question appear to have had a Phœnician origin. They generally read from left to right, like those of Eastern nations, and seem to have been derived from that form of the Phœnician character which is considered the most ancient. In some instances, however, there are presumptive evidences of the transmission of these characters to the Iberians through the Greeks. M. Lenormant's researches have enabled him to appropriate the legends of various ancient cities of Iberia, and his readings are generally totally different to those of his predecessors, Velasquez, Sestini and Eckhel. The inquiry will be pursued by M. de Saulley, who is preparing a memoir on the subject.

May 30. A communication was read from Mr. W. Steers, of Boston, America, containing an account of the currency of Massachusetts, and of the mintage of America; accompanied by a donation of the author's work on the same, and of some American coins.

Mr. Samuel Birch read a paper on a peculiar type of Phœstus in Crete, hitherto supposed to represent Idomenæus, Leucippi, &c. but which Mr. Birch refers to the Apollon Helios.

Sir G. Chetwynd, Bart. presented a copy of Mr. Sharpe's Catalogue of his collection of Provincial Tokens, and addressed the meeting on the occasion.

June 25. Read, 1. A paper by Mr. Borrell on the coins reading OKOKAL-EON, which were attributed by Vaillant and Hardouin to a city called *Mecoclea*, and by Sestini to Diococlea,—both equally

imaginary. Mr. Borrell states that the legends are perfect, and that the coins belong to a city in Phrygia, which is noticed under the name of Coclea in the "Tabular Itinerary." (This paper is printed in the Numism. Chron. for August). 2. "Additions to Mr. Walpole's account of the family of Roettiers, the medallists in England and France," transcribed by the late James Bindley, esq. from a paper in the handwriting of Mr. Thos. Snelling; communicated by Benj. Nightingale, esq. and since printed in the Numism. Chron. Aug. p. 56.

At the Anniversary Meeting, held on the 15th of July, Edward Hawkins, esq. was re-elected President; and Dr. Lee and Prof. Wilson Vice-Presidents; J. D. Cuff, esq. F.S.A. was elected Treasurer, and J. Y. Akerman, esq. F.S.A. and Samuel Birch, esq. Secretaries; Capt. W. H. Smyth, F.R.S. Foreign Secretary; Hugh Welch Diamond, esq. F.S.A. Librarian; and the following Council: C. F. Barnwell, esq. F.R.S.; John Bergue, esq.; John Brunell, esq.; J. W. Burgon, esq.; Sir H. Ellis, K.H.; John Field, esq.; Col. C.R. Fox; Edwin Guest, esq. F.R.S.; W. D. Haggard, esq. F.S.A.; C. R. Smith, esq. F.S.A.; W. R. Smee, esq.; and L. H. J. Tonna, esq.—On the opening of the present Session, Professor Wilson has become President, changing places with Mr. Hawkins; and Mr. C. R. Smith, Secretary, changing with Mr. Birch. We may here add, that, under the sanction of the Council, the Numismatic Chronicle is to be denominated The Journal of the Numismatic Society, and such members of the Society as wish to be furnished with it regularly, may be supplied upon payment of nine shillings per annum (a reduction of five shillings upon the publishing price.)

SINGULAR SEPULCHRAL DISCOVERY IN NORFOLK.

MR. URBAN,—The following interesting communication connected with the antiquities of Norfolk was lately made me by my worthy friend, Mr. Goddard Johnson, of Marsham, one of the most zealous and useful investigators of our County Topography. Should it appear to you deserving of a place in the Gentleman's Magazine, I shall be glad to see it inserted there. Yours, &c.

Yarmouth.

DAWSON TURNER.

"Since I had the pleasure of being at your house, a curious discovery has been made in the parish of Wood Halling, near Aylham. A farmer there, of the name of Palmer, had employed his men to cleanse the mud, which had been accumulating for many years, from an old pit of considerable size in one of his fields. In

the course of this operation they discovered the heads of sixty oxen, a like number of the heads of sheep, and several of goats. Together with these was found a quantity of other bones; indeed, so large a quantity, that two or three tumbril-loads were sold by the men to a bone-collector, and are before this time ground down for manure. The most remarkable part of the story is, that in the midst of this collection of animal bones lay the body of a human being, interred in a coffin formed of oak planks, which appeared more than two inches thick, but which were in such a state of decay that there was no possibility of removing them without their crumbling to dust, and that by the side of the coffin was the upper stone of a quern of braccia or plow-pudding stone, and with this a neatly wrought Roman patera of Samian ware, having the maker's name in the centre of the bottom within. There were also several fragments of many of a coarser earth, on which no ornament or pattern of any kind whatever was to be detected. The patera was parted nearly across the middle; and a small piece of the rim was wanting. It is now in my possession; Mr. Palmer having given it to me.—The maker's name is SMITHVS.

"It would naturally be concluded from such a discovery, that we had met with the burial place of an individual of distinction,—whether Briton, Roman, Dane, or Saxon, it might be difficult to pronounce,—to do honour to whom a large quantity of cattle had been slain, and had been interred with him. But, must we not assign very different dates to the pottery and the bones? Is it possible that the latter should so long have resisted decomposition? and does not this circumstance forbid that inference? I have myself been so far impressed with such a belief, that I have been rather disposed to account for the strange deposit by assuming that an epidemic disease of a fatal nature must at some time have raged among the cattle, so that they died in large number, and were thrown into this hole, in which it happened, that one or more human beings had previously found their place of sepulture. Here, however, I am met by a startling fact: the shank-bones of the smaller animals, whether sheep or goats, were found lying side by side in bundles of ten or twelve, 'folded up,' as Mr. Palmer distinctly described them, 'like a land-chain.' Thus the idea of an accidental hasty deposit becomes inadmissible, and my theory falls in pieces.

"Another circumstance worthy of notice, which I do not recollect if I mentioned to you, was a discovery made

in the autumn of 1838 at Northwold, not far from Stoke Ferry. Some labourers, in casting mould into a meadow from a spot that was but slightly raised, and had no appearance whatever of a tumulus, met with several urns of coarse fabric and unornamented. With these were many swords, spear-heads and shields, apparently entire, but so excessively oxidized that they fell to pieces almost as soon as touched. I saw some of the relics in the possession of a gentleman at Wreham. The umbo of one of the shields remained tolerably perfect; but this was the only portion that did so. Together with the above, the workmen picked up several brass fibulæ, and strings of beads, some of blue glass and ornamented, others of amber. The latter were very rough, and the rudeness of their execution makes me inclined to the opinion that they must have been of the manufacture of the early Britons, rather than of their refused invaders, the Romans. I have, through the kindness of the gentleman on whose grounds the last-mentioned articles were discovered, procured a tolerably good string of the beads, together with two or three of the fibulæ, and a cup of very rude earth, about the size of a breakfast cup."

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES OF WINCHESTER.

The crowded state of the burial grounds attached to the parish churches of Winchester having long been complained of, and a strong desire entertained to discontinue interments within the city, a company was formed, and an Act obtained in the last Session of Parliament, to establish a general cemetery, which was consecrated by the Bishop on the 11th of November. The site fixed on consists of seven acres to the south-west of the city, known by the title of Chapel Hill, originating, probably, from its vicinity to the Church dedicated to St. James, which formerly stood in the inclosure now used by the Roman Catholics for their interments, and held, so early as the Saxon times, as a place of great devotion.

The approach to it is through a narrow road, called St. James's Lane, noticed by the local historian, Milner, as that by which the monks of the Cathedral Priory and St. Gimbald's Abbey passed, especially on Palm Sunday, in solemn procession to the above Church. The site, however, seems to possess claims of higher interest to the antiquary; for, on cutting away the southern bank to widen the road, a discovery was made which proves it, almost beyond a doubt, to have been a burial place of the Romans. Three small

urns of coarse workmanship were first found together; then, at a short distance, two others, of a larger size, one measuring three feet in circumference, containing many pieces of human bones, some in a charred state, and ashes; and for a considerable distance skeletons were occasionally met with, laid without regularity or the slightest indication of a coffin. The soil in which they were deposited is a loam mixed with small stones and burnt wood, overlaying chalk, to which, perhaps, may be attributed the firm state of a few of the bones and one skull of very large dimensions; but they were generally in a decayed state. They extended considerably above one hundred yards to the east and west, and ran south into the adjoining pastures. One coin only was seen near the urns, a second brass of the usurper Magnentius; reverse, "Salus D.D. N.N. Aug. et Caes." The monogram of Christ between the letters alpha and omega.

A little further to the east, and about one hundred yards from the present Southampton turnpike, are the remains of some ancient building, having walls of chalk three feet thick, nicely squared, and very hard mortar, evidently run in a liquid state. The end walls are thirty-six feet apart, taking a circular direction to the south; and there is one cross wall. The whole were hidden some depth under the surface of the field. A short distance from them is a well filled up. A sanguine hope is indulged that the spot will be further examined.

The Urns and Coin are forwarded to a gentleman at Blandford, to whom I am indebted for the description of the Coin; the Urns I saw and examined immediately after they were found.

A denarius of Valens, in a very perfect state; reverse, "Urbs Roma," Roma Victrix seated, was dug up a few days since, near Hyde Abbey. W. B. B.

BELGIUM.—The Maison des Brasseurs at Brussels is now completely restored: the capitals and bases of the columns are gilt, as well as the other accessory ornaments. The date, M.DCCII, has been replaced on it in large gold characters. It is to be used as an inn.—The Municipality of Audenarde has just ordered the magnificent Town Hall of that place to be entirely restored.

An old house was lately pulled down in the Fish Market of Louvain, where there was found under the cellar a vase containing nearly 5,000 small silver coins of the 12th and 13th centuries, belonging to Brabant, Hainault, and Flanders, most of them well preserved.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Speech of the King of the French on the opening of the Chambers is moderate and conciliatory as respects Europe, at the same time soberly waiting events which may occur to affect the honour and dignity of France. The King says, "The measures which the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Great Britain, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia have taken in concert to regulate the relations between the Sultan and the Pacha of Egypt, have imposed serious duties upon me. I have the dignity of my country at heart, as much as its security and repose. In persevering in the moderate and conciliatory policy of which we have reaped the fruits for the last ten years, I have placed France in a position to face the chances which the course of events in the East may produce I continue to hope that the general peace will not be disturbed. It is necessary for the general common interests of Europe, the happiness of its population, and the progress of civilization. I depend upon you to assist me to maintain it, as I should rely upon it, if the honour of France, and the rank which she holds amongst nations, commanded us to make new efforts."

The new Soult-Guizot Cabinet appear to have triumphed over the opposition in the Chamber of Deputies, and the friends of M. Thiers have now no representative in the bureau.

The Southern French Journals are filled with details of frightful ravages and extensive loss of life and property by inundations. Accounts from Switzerland also state that several of the small mountainous Cantons have been visited in the same manner. The high roads have been stopped, and almost every bridge has been carried away, together with an immense quantity of timber.

SPAIN.

The young Queen Isabella II. has made her public entry into Madrid, attended by Espartero, &c. amid the acclamations of the inhabitants. A proclamation had been issued to the militia in favour of public order, the laws, the liberty, the constitution, the throne, the regency, and subordination and discipline.

SYRIA.

On the 10th Oct. an engagement took place between the allied troops and those of Ibrahim; not indeed his main body, but a very considerable division under Soliman Pacha; in which the Pacha was

defeated, with the loss of seven thousand in killed, wounded, and prisoners. On the following day the Emir Bechir, one of the most powerful Christian princes in Syria, came in person to Admiral Stopford, and agreed that the whole tribe of the Druses, amounting to fifteen thousand fighting men, should come over to the allies. This circumstance, together with the defeat of Soliman Pacha on the 10th, has so completely dissolved the *matériel* of Ibrahim's army, that he has betaken himself to the mountains, where nearly the whole population is rising against him.

The official despatch of Admiral Stopford contains an authentic and unvarnished narrative of achievements which reflect great lustre on the British arms. With a comparatively trifling number of marines and Turkish troops, Commodore Napier, in a single month, succeeded in expelling the Egyptians from nearly the whole of Lebanon, captured about 5,000 prisoners, with artillery and stores, and effected the disorganization of an army of 20,000 men. Probably more brilliant results were never accomplished with such limited means, and under such novel circumstances.

The total forces of the allies in Syria amount to upwards of 12,000 men, of which 7000 are Turks, 2000 Maronites, and 1000 Druses; the remainder are 1500 British marines under Lieut.-Colonel Walker, and 160 Austrian rocketeers. Beyrout is garrisoned by 4000 men, and 40 pieces of artillery. The Egyptian fleet consists of 14 ships of the line, and ten frigates. The French fleet, viz. eleven men of war and a steamer, under Admiral Hugon, ride at anchor in a state of strict neutrality at Salamis.

CHINA.

The first vessel belonging to the British expedition reached the Chinese waters on the 9th of June, and nearly all the rest on the 21st. The day after their arrival, a public notification was issued by Commodore Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer, announcing that a blockade of the river and port of Canton, by all its entrances, would be established on the 28th. Capt. Elliot stationed several vessels for the purpose of carrying the blockade into effect, and directed the rest to proceed to the north, and seize on the island of Chusan, situated near the mouth of the great river Yang Tsen. The island of Chusan is described as bearing the same relation to the province of Che-Ke-Ang that the

Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. It is larger than Singapore, and situated in a delightful climate, thirty degrees north. Its chief town, *Ling-Hae*, is a place of considerable trade, and from the numerous canals by which it is intersected is said to resemble Venice.

Adm. Elliot arrived off Macao on the 28th of June, and having taken Capt. Elliot on board, followed the expedition. The latter issued proclamations to the people along the coast, promising them, if they offered no resistance, that their persons and property should be respected. Governor Lin had on his part offered rewards for the capture or destruction of British shipping. Another, but fortunately an unsuccessful attempt, had been made to burn the fleet by means of fire-rafts. From 15 to 20 fire-boats, linked together in pairs, were sent among the ships. They were, however, towed out of the way by the boats of the squadron, and the whole of them expended their combustibles without doing the slightest injury.

Some parcels of tea were poisoned by the Chinese for the purpose of being sold to the unsuspecting sailors, but, being seized by pirates, they were re-disposed of to the Chinese themselves, several of whom died in consequence of drinking the poisoned beverage.

The total British force in the Chinese sea consists of nine ships of war, three armed steamers, and twenty transports and troop ships, conveying her Majesty's 49th, 26th and 18th regiments, the Sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras.

INDIA.

The news from the Indus is by no means satisfactory. The re-capture of Khelat, the capital of Beloochistan (so gallantly taken last year, by Sir T. Willshire), and the defeat of Major Clibborne, by the Murrees and Belooches in the defile of Pooljee, when four officers and 250 sepoys, of the British detachments, were killed, are events of painful interest. The British authorities at Bombay have ordered a force of 10,000 men to march upon Khelat, and revenge the insult offered to British arms.

The news from Afghanistan is also of a very unsatisfactory character. The overtures made by Dost Mohammed to Schah Soojah appear to have been mere pretexts to cover his approach to the frontiers.

The apprehensions said to be entertained of an attack from the Nepalese turn out to have been unfounded. Measures have, however, been taken to guard against surprise from that quarter. The fortifications of Herat were progressing rapidly, but, as Yar Mohammed was suspected of some treacherous design, a British force would, it was expected, be speedily sent to garrison it.

The East India Company have made a munificent gift towards the erection and support of a new cathedral at Calcutta, amounting, according to the Lord Bishop, to £40,000. This, however, is not more satisfactory than is the explicit declaration, contained in the reply of the Directors to the Governor-General of India in council, that it is the duty of Government adequately to provide for its civil and military functionaries the means and services of our religion.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Oct. 31. The court-martial on John Henty, charged with firing H. M. S. *Camperdown* at *Sheerness*, was brought to a close. The verdict was to the following effect:—"The court is of opinion that the first charge—namely, that of a breach of duty, is not proved. That the second charge, that of disobedience of orders, is not proved; and that the third charge—namely, that of having, on the 2d day of October, made a false report to his superior officer, Captain Sir J. Hill, of the extent of a fire which in the afternoon of that day had taken place on board the said ship *Camperdown*, and of the circumstances, is fully proved against

the prisoner. But from the circumstances of his extraordinary good character for skill, zeal, carefulness, humanity, and general good conduct as a carpenter of her Majesty's navy, the court doth adjudge the said John Henty to be only severely reprimanded and admonished; and the said John Henty is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished accordingly."

Nov. 21. Her Majesty gave birth at Buckingham Palace to a Princess, her first-born child. The Lords of the Privy Council ordered a form of Thanksgiving to be prepared by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and used on Sunday the 29th.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

• GAZETTE PREFERMENTS.

Oct. 25. Robert Hassall Owen, of Wyke Regis, co. Dorset, gent. and Eliza Mary Josephine his wife, in memory of John Swaffield, of Wyke Regis, esq. grandfather of the latter, to take the name and arms of Swaffield only.

Oct. 27. Lt.-Col. E. T. Mitchell, R. Art. to bear the local rank of Brig.-General on a particular service.

Oct. 28. 1st Foot Guards, Capt. the Hon. C. J. P. Stanley to be Capt. and Lt.-Colonel.—33d Foot, brevet Major R. Westmore to be Major.—47th Foot, John Mair, M.D. to be Surgeon.—69th Foot, Capt. W. Blackburne to be Major.—Unattached, brevet Lieut.-Col. Wm. Elliot (late Dep. Quartermaster-gen. in Jamaica) to be Lieut.-Col.

Oct. 31. The Earl of Clarendon, G.C.B. to be Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Nov. 3. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. P. Adams, K.C.H. to be Colonel.—Brevet, Major-Gen. James Home, late of R. M. to be Lieut.-General in the army; Col. James Home, late of R.M. to be Major-General; Lieut.-Col. Edw. Nicoll, late R.M. to be Colonel; Major James Robyns, late R.M. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Nov. 5. Knighted, John Jerome, esq. Captain-gen. and Governor in Chief of Sierra Leone.—66th Foot, Thos. Atkinson, M.D. to be Surgeon.—76th Foot, R. D. Smyth to be Surgeon.—81st Foot, C. Denny to be Surgeon. To be Surgeons to the Forces, David Rees, W. Birrell, M.D. John Carter, M.D.

Nov. 6. The younger brothers and sisters of the Earl of Dysart to have the same precedence as if their late father Sir William Taluash, formerly Manners, Bart. commonly called Lord Huntingtower, had survived his mother the Countess of Dysart.

Nov. 7. Thomas Earl of Wilton to be Colonel of the Tower Hamlets Militia.

Nov. 9. The Hon. W. H. A. Fielding to be a Page of Honour to the Queen Dowager.—Thomas Jones, of Sherridge, in the parish of Leigh, co. Worc. esq. and Mary Anne, his wife, only child and heir of Coningsby Norbury, of Droitwich, esq. to take the name and arms of Norbury only.

Nov. 10. To be Lieut.-Colonels in the army, Majors J. N. Colquhoun, R. Art.; R. C. Alderson, R. Eng. and G. C. Du Plat, R. Eng. To be Major in the army, Capt. E. Vickers, R. Eng.—William Preston, of Mearley, Lanc. yeoman, in compliance with the will of Richard Holt, of Love Clough, in the forest of Rossendale, esq. to take the name of Holt after Preston.—Commander T. P. le Haris, R.N. to accept the cross of the first class of San Fernando, and the insignia of a knight of the order of Isabella the Catholic, conferred by the late Queen Regent of Spain, for service from June 1835 to 4th May 1837.

Nov. 11. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, G.C.B. and G.C.H. to be Clerk Marshal to the Queen Dowager.

Nov. 12. The undermentioned Retired Rear-Admirals have been transferred to the active list of Flag-Officers: to be Admiral of the White, Sir R. Barlow, K.C.B.; to be Admirals of the Blue, W. Shield, esq. and F. Watkins, esq.; to be Vice-Admirals of the Red, D'Arcy Preston, esq., Joseph Butler, esq.; Vice-Admirals of the White, H. Evans, esq., the Hon. Sir C. Boyle, K.C.H., G. J. Shirley, esq., and J. K. Shepard, esq.; Vice-Admirals of the Blue, Sir H. L. Stoddard, K.C.H., G. Barker, esq., and H. Garrett, esq.

Nov. 13. Wm. Claude Hayton, of Moreton-court, co. Heref. and Penlline castle, co.

Glamorgan, esq. in compliance with the will of Emma Gwinnett, of Penlline castle, spinster, to take the name of Gwinnett only, and bear the arms.—Andrew Foster, of Wells, co. Som. esq. in compliance with the will of Wm. Mellier, gent. deceased, to take the name of Mellier after Foster, and bear the arms.

Nov. 16. Right Hon. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie, to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

Nov. 17. Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander in Chief of Ceylon.—95th Foot, Major A. H. Trevor to be Major.—To be Majors in the Army, Capts. G. B. Bury, R.M., Capt. J. B. Castieau, R.M.—To have the local rank of Colonel, on a particular Service, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Bridgman, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Rose.—To have the local rank of Major on a particular Service, Capt. V. Bocheclampe, 2d Greek Light Inf.; Capt. C. R. Scott, Royal Staff Corps; Capt. E. Harvey, 14th Light Dragoons; Capt. F. H. Robt., 87th Foot; Capt. E. W. W. Abraham, 7th Foot; C. H. Churchill, esq. late Capt. 60th regt.

Nov. 20. In pursuance of the powers vested in the Queen, by an Act passed in the last session of Parliament, Her Majesty hath, by letters patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, been pleased to erect the Islands of New Zealand into a distinct and separate Colony; and has been pleased to appoint John Hobson, esq. Capt. R.N. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the same.—Lieut.-Col. Rich. Doherty to be Lieut.-Governor of the island of St. Vincent.—45th Foot, Capt. W. H. Butler to be Major.—Lt.-Col. J. N. Colquhoun to accept the cross of the 2d class of San Fernando, conferred by the late Queen Regent of Spain for services from the siege of Bilbao to 4th May 1837.—Lt.-Col. R. Carruthers, C. B. and Lt.-Col. F. Stalker, to accept the insignia of the 3d class of the Dourane empire, for their services in Candahar, Cabool, and at Ghuznee.

• ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. — Armstrong to be Minor Canon of Exeter.

Rev. W. H. Hale, (Abolitioner of Middlesex) to be a Canon of St. Paul's.

Rev. F. B. Twisleton, LL.D. to be Canon of Hereford.

Rev. W. Henry, Canon R. Comb.

Rev. R. P. Baudouin, Bee's P.C.

Rev. G. S. Bull, Matthew's P. C. Birmingham.

Rev. G. Russell, Durnford V. Wilts.

Rev. E. Caswall, Stratford P. C. Wilts.

Rev. T. Dalton, Holy Trinity P. C. Whitehaven.

Rev. T. F. Dymock, Hatch Meauchamp R. Somerset.

Rev. E. J. Everard, Oldbury cum Didmaston R. Glouce.

Rev. J. Footitt, Gonalston R. Notts.

Rev. H. E. Fryer, Winterslow R. Wilts.

Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Spensal R. Warw.

Rev. W. Handcock, Radintown R. Kildare.

Rev. J. P. Huddart, Clontarf R. Dublin.

Rev. T. Jameson, Ballinacash P. C. Wicklow.

Rev. G. Kemp, St. Allen V. Cornwall.

Rev. G. Kirkpatrick, Craigs R. Antrim.

Rev. E. Labatt, Mevagh R. Donegal.

Rev. E. M'All, Brixton R. Isle of Wight.

Rev. C. Maginn, Castletownroche R. Cork.

Rev. W. K. Marshall, Kamberton R. cum Sutton Maddocks V. Salop.

Rev. E. Meade, Malvern Wells P. C. Worc.

Rev. F. Merewether, Woolhope V. Hereford.
 Rev. W. Munsey, Fownhope V. Hereford.
 Rev. J. Naylor, Upton V. Notts.
 Rev. J. Nevill, Porglenone R. Antrim.
 Rev. T. Biddell, Sedburgh V. York.
 Rev. J. V. Russell, Enfield St. James P.C.

Middlesex.
 Rev. E. Shefford, Lamborne R. Essex.
 Rev. G. Thackeray, Hemmingley R. Linc.
 Rev. E. Thompson, Charlotte Chapel P. C.

Pinckney.
 Rev. W. Tyrrel, Ahoghill R. Antrim.
 Rev. G. A. Walker, Alverthorpe P.C. York.
 Rev. T. Walker, Toft cum Caldecott R. Camb.
 Rev. W. H. Walker, St. Botolph, V. Camb.
 Rev. G. Whitaker, Oakington V. Camb.
 Rev. J. White, St. Stephen's V. Canterbury.
 Rev. E. H. Woodall, Salton V. York.
 Rev. J. Wyndham, Sutton Mandeville R. Wilts.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. T. Curme, to the Duke of Marlborough.
 Rev. A. Douglas, to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Rev. J. T. Ward, to the Earl of Mexborough.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Lord Lyndhurst to be High Steward of the University of Cambridge (after a contest, Lord Lyndhurst 923, Lord Lyttelton 457).
 Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. re-elected Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.
 Rev. John Graham, D.D. Master of Christ's College, to be Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge.
 Dr. Budd to the Chair of Medicine in King's College, London.
 George C. Hodgkinson, M.A. of Trin. Coll. Camb. to be Principal of Hull College.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 10. At Calcot Hall, Chesh. the wife of R. J. Mostyn, esq. a son.—13. At Bramham Lodge, in the county of York, the wife of the Rev. T. W. Chaloner, a son and heir.—19. At Ardeleybury, Herts, the wife of Robt. Murray, esq. a son and heir.—22. At Brockenhurst, the wife of Alex. Powell, jun. esq. a dau.—23. At Crosswood, the Countess of Lisburne, a dau.—At Cheltenham, Lady P. Bedingfield, a dau.—30. The wife of the Rev. Professor Willis, of Cambridge, a son.—At Wimpole, the Countess of Hardwicke, a son.—31. At the Vicarage, Lodors, Dorset, the wife of the Rev. Francis Mac Carthy, a son.

Lately. At Mawley, Lady Blount, a son.—In Ireland, the Hon. Mrs. Lawless, a son and heir.—In Ireland, the wife of Sir Hercules B. McMahon, Bart. a son.—At Lochryan-house, Lady A. Wallace, a son.—At Prestoungrange, the Lady H. Suttie, a dau.—At Streton-hall, Staff. the wife of Lieut.-Gen. Henry Monckton, a dau.—At Innox Hill House, near Frum, the wife of Lieut.-Col. W. Aitchison, a dau.—In Grosvenor-sq. the Countess of Galloway, a dau.—In Curzon-st. the wife of J. Stewart, esq. M.P. a son.—The Countess of Ashburton, a son.

Nov. 1. At Oxford, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Jell, Canon of Christchurch, a dau.—6. The wife of J. Bonser, esq. of Polesden, Surrey, a dau.—At Piskney-house, near Maidenhead, the wife of A. P. Boyd, esq. a son.—8. The lady of Baron L. de Rothschild, of Piccadilly, a son.—At Malta, the wife of Lieut. L. Wynne, Royal Art. a son.—At Boyton, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Fans, a son.—11. At Ickworth, Lady A. Hervey, a son.—The wife of the Rev. John T. Drake, Rector of Amersham, Bucks, a son.—12. At Bath,

the wife of Thos. Duffield, esq. M.P. a dau.—16. At Cambridge, the wife of the Rev. J. J. Blunt, Margaret Prof. of Divinity, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Aug. 25. Thomas Kingston Kingston, esq. M.A. of the Inner Temple, to Margaret, eldest dau. of James R. Burchett, esq. of Doctors' Commons.

Sept. 1. At Madras Thomas Clarke, esq. of the Civil Service, to Frances, eldest dau. of Henry Dickenson, esq. one of the Judges of the Sudder Adawlut at that Presidency.

15. Charles John Comply, esq. of Midford Castle, Som., to Donna Luise di Brancaccio, dau. of the late Prince de Ruftano, grand-master of the horse to Ferdinand I.

19. At St. Petersburg, Frederick Beavad, Col. in his Imp. M.'s Horse Guards, to Louisa Lawton, niece of Edw. Gordon, esq. merchant, of St. Petersburg.

22. At Crediton, Wm. Deane, esq. of Bath, third son of the Rev. J. Deane, late Vicar of Cottingham, Yorkshire, to Mary-Frances-Bebecca, second dau. of the late Rev. Hugh Bent, M.A. of Salford, Devon.

23. The Rev. W. French, Perp. Curate of Wangford, Suffolk, to Emily, youngest dau. of Luke Dench, esq. of Ely.—The Rev. J. H. Auderton, M.A. Perp. Curate of Clitheroe, Lanc. to Anne, fourth dau. of Leonard Wilkinson, esq. of Roch House, Slainburn.—At Sheffield, the Rev. Joseph Dodd, M.A. Rector of Hampton Poyle, Oxf. son of the Vicar of Newcastle, to Mary, third dau. of the Rev. Thomas Sutton, M.A. Vicar of Sheffield.

24. At Newark, the Rev. John Byron, B.A. of Brasenose College, to Elizabeth, only dau. of Geo. Harvey, esq. of Newark.—James Fawcett, esq. of Strand Hill, co. Leitrim, to Frances-Elizabeth, second dau. of the Rev. W. J. H. Le Fanu, Rector of St. Paul's, Dublin.

Oct. 1. At St. Anne's, John, Count Ruffie Beratsvski, to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of J. Arnold, esq. D. Med. of White Cross, Berks.
 4. At the Hague, the Rev. C. R. Muston, M.A. of St. John's, Chelmsford, to Katharine, dau. of George Gibson, esq. of Rotterdam.

8. At Whitwell, Isle of Wight, James, second son of H. Coape, esq. of Chilton Lodge, Berks, to Georgiana, only dau. of G. H. Arnold, esq. of Ashby Lodge, co. Northampton.—At Dowsby, Linc. E. Hodges, esq. of Syston, to Miss Chessman, sister to the lady of James Dunn, esq. of Dowsby Hall.—The Rev. F. Barker, Incumbent of Edg-hill church, Liverpool, to Jane-Sophia, eldest dau. of John Harden, esq. of Field Head.

12. At Cheltenham, Capt. Wm. Thatcher, E.I.S. eldest son of the late Col. Thatcher, of East Cliff, Glouc. to Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. George Durant, of Clent Hall, Staff.

14. At Newland, Glouc. Edward Owen Jones, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Edward Jones, of Hay Hill, to Catharine-Sophia, second dau. of J. F. Brickdale, esq.—At Camberwell, Zachary Nash, esq. B.A. of Langley, Bucks, to Harriet, dau. of Joseph Hanson, esq.—At Hereford, J. T. Swainson, esq. late of Liverpool, to Emily-Margaretta, eldest dau. of the Rev. B. T. Williams, and dau. of the Rev. Robert Strong, Rector of Brampton Abbot's.

15. At Ilston-on-the-Hill, Kent, Thomas Bell, esq. youngest son of Lieut. Col. Bell, C.B. to Henrietta-Susan, only dau. of the late Sir A. G. Hazlerigg, Bart.—At Cheltenham, Henry Wright, of Kuntsford, esq. to Sarah, dau. of the late John Hardman, esq. of Manchester.

16. At St. James's, Capt. George Warren, to Maria-Albony, niece to J. H. Albony, of British Guiana, esq.

17. At Coventry, Lieut. Cave Gregory, R.N. of Woodford, esq. Northampton, to Louisa, dau. of the late Rev. T. Sheepshanks, of Wimpole, Cambs.—At Clifton, Harpur Gamble, esq. M.D. to Isabella, youngest dau. of the late James Sykes, esq.—At Florence, George Stephens Gough, esq. only son of Major-Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, K.C.B. to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of Lt.-Col. Peltier, of Cornragh, Waterford.
20. At Quendon, Henry-Cleaver Woodcock, esq. of Rotherby Hall, Leicester, to Mary-Ann-Agnes, youngest dau. of the late Christ. Williamson, esq.—At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Paterson, of Heavitree, Devon, to Petronilla, fourth dau. of the late Joseph Michael, esq. of Stamford.—At St. George's, Han.-sq. R. W. Clifton, esq. fourth son of M. W. Clifton, esq. late Secretary of the Victualling Board, to Christina-Grant, third dau. of Major Martin, of Cap-cure, near Boulogne-sur-Mer.—At St. John the Baptist, Sayce, the Rev. Samuel Garratt, esq. only son of W. A. Garratt, esq. of Hampstead, to Letitia-Sarah-Bathusa, third dau. of the Rev. B. J. Vernon, late Senior Chaplain at Saint Helena.—At Nottingham, Martin Swindells, esq. of Shrigley, Cheshire, to Eleanor, widow of Dr. Benj. Robinson, of London.—At Norwich, the Rev. W. E. Scudamore, rector of Ditchingham, to Albina, youngest dau. of the late J. King, esq. of Frome.—At Bath, the Rev. George B. Porter, Rector of Austey, Herts, to Jane, second dau. of Mr. Stafford, of Stratford, Essex.
21. At Bristol, Henry Parr, esq. of Newport, Monmouthsh. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Myles Ariel, esq. of Berkeley-square.
22. At Leamington, Benjamin Peach, esq. solicitor, Colsoford, Glouc. only son of Benoni Peach, esq. to Sarah-Ann-Ashforth, eldest dau. of James Jones, esq. Capt. R. M. of Leicester.—At Mickle, Dorset, the Rev. Charles Onslow, third son of the late Rev. Middleton Onslow, Rector of Bradford Peverell, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late John Bond, esq. of Graunce.—At Wharton, the Rev. G. T. Berkeley, of Charlton, Ox. eldest son of the late John Berkeley, esq. of Grenada, to Frances-Mary, youngest dau. of John Bolden, esq. of Hyming Hall, Lanc.—At St. Pancras, Henry Moseley, esq. of Howland-st. Fitzroy, to Miss M. A. Chilton.—At Streatham, George, fourth son of James Coles, esq. of Old Park, Clapham, to Margaret, eldest dau. of William Leaf, esq. of Park Hill, Streatham.—At Paddington, the Rev. Edw. James, M.A. second son of John James, esq. of Tunbridge Wells, to Mary, youngest dau. of Christopher Magnay, esq. Alderman of London.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, the Rev. T. A. Walrod, B.A. to Mary-Elizabeth, dau. of Dr. Sutherland, of Parliament-street.—At the British Embassy, Berlin, Christopher Temple, jun. esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Lucy, eldest dau. of G. B. Malwareing, esq.—Vincent Cherrill, esq. Manor House, Dorchester, Ox. to Matilda, fifth and youngest dau. of W. Bussey, esq. of Cuddesden Park.
24. Sir G. F. Johnstone, Bart. to Lady Louisa-Elizabeth-Federica Craven, only dau. of the late Earl Craven.—At St. Marylebone, Francis-Edward, youngest son of Saml. Hicks, esq. of Henrietta-st. Cavendish-sq. to Caroline-Mary, youngest dau. of the late John Webb Weston, of Sutton-place, Surrey, esq.
25. At Taney, R. B. Phillips, esq. only son of Richard Phillips, esq. of Mount Rivers, Tipperary, to Mary-Susanna, only dau. of the Rev. Thomas Prior, D.D. Vice-Provost of Trinity Coll. Dublin.
27. At Rennington, H. G. Man, esq. 54th Foot, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late

- Lieut.-Col. Garraod, of the Madras Engineers.
- At Haltwhistle, Major H. D. Maclean, 95th regt. to Eleanor, only dau. of the late Rev. Z. D. Carlyle, Chancellor of Carlisle.—At Brighton, Thomas Allen, esq. M.D. to Maria, third dau. of the Rev. W. B. Robinson, of Jevington.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. William Knight, Rector of Stevenston, Hants, son of Edward Knight, esq. of Godmersham-park, Kent, to Mary, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Edw. Northey, of Woodcote-house, Surrey, Canon of Windsor.—At Clifton, the Rev. John West, Rector of Aisholt, Som. to Elizabeth-Capel, youngest dau. of Charles Scager, esq. of Belle Vue.—At Bath, the Rev. H. G. Walsh, M.A. third son of James Walsh, esq. of Stedalt, co. Meath, and of Port Hubert, near Nantes, to Louisa-Matilda, eldest dau. of the late Arthur Weston, esq. Major 3rd Dragon Guards.
28. Hon. Richard Denman, M.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, third son of Lord Denman, to Emma, youngest dau. of Hugh Jones, esq. of Lark Hill, West Derbyshire.—At Farringdon, Devon, John Jesse, esq. F.R.S. of Ardwick, Manchester, to Sarah, eldest dau. of John Garratt, esq. of Bishop's-court, Devon.—At Lyme Regis, Lieut.-Col. Tuberville, of Lambliothar, Glamorgan, late of the 13th regt. to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of S. Dowell, esq. of Bath.—At Titchborne, J. Towneley, esq. second son of P. E. Towneley, esq. of Towneley, Lanc. to Lucy-Ellen, dau. of Sir H. Titchborne, Bart.—At Holton-le-Moors, Lanc. Robert West, esq. of Belmont, youngest son of Wm. Hugh West, esq. of Streatham-hill, Surrey, to Eliza, eldest dau. of James Slater, esq. of Dan-ar, near Bolton.—The Rev. Francis Curtis, Rector of St. Leonard's, Colchester, to Jane, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Herbert Randolph, rector of Letcombe Bassett, Berks.—At St. Omer, Col. Louis Chadebet, Commander of the Legion of Honour, to Eliza, dau. of Samuel Brooke, esq. late of Finchley.
29. At Leamington, the Rev. Arthur Isham, Rector of Weston Turville, Bucks, to Charlotte-Elizabeth, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Ochtertyre, Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland.—At Enfield, Charles George, esq. M.A. of St. John's Coll. Cambr. to Matilda, eldest dau. of A. George, esq. of Enfield.—At Aberteen, Lieut. F. Forbes, 3d Bombay N. Inf. fifth son of the late John Forbes Mitchell, esq. of Thainston, Aberdeen, to Rachel, third dau. of Alexander Forbes, esq. of Ainslie, and niece of Sir John Forbes, Bart. of Craigievar.—At Bullington, Hants, Frederick, only son of David Padwich, esq. of Westbourne, Sussex, to Arethusa-Ellen, youngest dau. of William Wickham, esq.—At Woborough, Devon, Horatio Compign, esq. of Gosport, to Blanch, youngest dau. of Capt. David Mapleton, R.N.—At Alford, Lanc. Marcus Huish, esq. of Castle Donington, Leic. to Margaret-Jane, eldest dau. of Titus Bourne, esq. of Alford.—At Coventry, the Rev. John Carter, B.D. Fellow of St. John's Coll. Ox. and Incumbent of Frenchay, Glouc. to Ellen, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Minister, esq. solicitor.—At Kilmacnel, co. Galway, Ambrose Rush, esq. of Galway, to Elizabeth-Anne, eldest dau. of the Rev. Robert Collis, Rector of Kilmacnel.—At St. James's, Piccadilly, Hambledon Francis, eldest son of Hambledon Custance, esq. of Weston-house, Norfolk, to Frances, widow of the Rev. Henry W. Nevill, youngest dau. of Sir Edmund Bacon, Bart.
31. At Marksbury, Som. William Marriott, eldest son of the Rev. William Leir, Rector of Ditchet, to Mary-Anne, only dau. of Edward Hingford, esq. of Bath.—At St. Lawrence Jewry, James Browning, esq. of Holloway, to

Maria, second dau. of A. Beloe, esq. of Cateaton-street. — At Bakewell, Richard Rowe, esq. of Eylesbury, to Frances, dau. of John Barker, esq. of the Hall. — At Driffield, the Rev. John Thornton, M.A. of Northampton, to Anne, dau. of Mr. George Knowsley, of Wansford.

Italy. — At Newport, Isle of Wight, Rev. Edw. Woolley, son of George Woolley, esq. Avenue-house, Peckham, Surrey, to Martha Florida, eldest dau. of Mr. Symonds, manager of the Hampshire Bank. — At Glamire, Cork, the Rev. S. C. Foot, Rector of Knocktopper, to Maria, dau. of Col. Turner, Assistant Adj.-General, Southern District. — Rev. W. Little, Rector of Philipstown, King's Co. Ireland, to Mary, dau. of the late Capt. R. Meagher, R.N. of Croydon, Surrey. — At Llanovrin, Montgomery, Joseph Gill, esq. of Yny-y-Maengwyn, Merioneth, to Jane, dau. of the late William Wynne, of Peniarth. — At Dublin, Richard Ireland Stanley, Capt. in the Nizam's army, and nephew to Sir E. Stanley, late Chief Justice, Madras, to Emily, dau. of Capt. Nicholson, 86th regt. — At Frankfurt, Baron E. Mine de Dietfurt, to Caroline, dau. of J. Lardner, esq. of Dusseldorf. — In Trinidad, Anthony Clogstown, esq. Marshal of the island, to Georgiana, dau. of the Hon. Ashton Warner, late Chief Justice of that colony. — Philip S. Humberston, esq. of Chester, to Elizabeth, dau. of the late Hugh Robert Hughes, esq. and niece of Lord Dinorben. — A. G. Creagh, esq. of Doneraile, to Eliza, only dau. of Admiral Evans, of Oldtown, Cork. — At North Cadbury, Somerset, Thomas Shapter, M.D. of Exeter, to Elizabeth, only dau. of the Rev. Samuel Blackall, Rector. — At Harzerebough, Hindostan, at the residence of her niece, Col. Frushard, 2nd European regt. W. H. Ross, esq. of the same regt. to Eliza Anne, eldest dau. of the late Philip Frushard, esq. esq. governor of the Durham county prisons, and sister to W. N. Frushard, esq. Bath.

Nov. 2. At Brighton, H. Smale, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, widow of J. H. Chambers, esq. — At Bletchley, Charles Wm. Selby Lowndes, esq. youngest son of the late W. Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon-hall, Bucks, to Laura Anne, youngest dau. of Thomas Delves Broughton, esq. and niece of Sir John Broughton, of Donnington.

3. At Lambeth Palace, the Rev. W. P. Ward, son of the late Bishop of Exeter and Man, Rector of Compton Valence, Dorset, to Anna Maria, relict of C. M. Williams, esq. and dau. of Sir S. Scott, Bart. — At St. George's, Hanover-sq. P. Selby, esq. of Paston, Northumberland, to Harriet-Elizabeth, second dau. of Sir W. B. Prevor, Bart. — At Marylebone, H. T. Wright, esq. to Fanny-Concetta, youngest dau. of the late Sir W. Franklin, principal Inspector-gen. of the Army Medical board. — At St. George's, Han.-sq. George Thompson, esq. to Susanna, dau. of the late Thomas Pattle, esq. E. I. Civil Service. — At Brighton, Henri, second son of the Chev. de sainte Marie, Chateau d'Allemagne, near Caen, to Ellen, dau. of the late Hon. T. Harris, Madras Civil Service, second son of Gen. Lord Harris, G.C.B. &c. — At Lewisham, Benj. Moode, esq. of the Cape of Good Hope, to Susanna, youngest dau. of the late St. John Barnett, esq. of Dalton-hall, Yorksh.

4. At St. Luke's, Chelsea, W. F. Brown, esq. of Dunstable, High Sheriff of Beds, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Budd, esq. of Goswell-st. — At Watlington, Cumberland, R. G. Hindson, esq. of Sandgate-hall, Penrith, to Ann, second dau. of the Rev. John Hutchinson, B.A. of Hurlock-wood, Ulswater. — At St. James's, Clerkenwell, the Rev. John

Geale Uwins, Curate of Richmond, Surrey, to Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Joseph Flower, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields. — At the Hague, the Rev. G. R. Mason, M.A. of Chelmsford, to Katharine, dau. of George Gibson, esq. of Rotterdam. — At the residence of M. A. Goldsmith, esq. Gloucester-place, Portman-sq. H. Guedella, esq. of Finsbury, to Emma, only dau. of the late S. Sebag, esq.

5. At the British Embassy, Paris, Metcalf Larken, esq. Bombay Civil Service, to Emily, dau. of Henry Combe, esq. of Caroline-st. Bedford-sq. — At Kilgraston-house, Perth, the Hon. Capt. D. H. Murray, brother to the Earl of Mansfield, to Miss Grant, only child of Mr. J. Grant, of Kilgraston, by his first marriage with the Hon. M. Gray. — At Wolsdon, Capt. George Cox, V. I. Service, to Mary-Elizabeth, relict of the late A. C. Orme, esq. of the Swan Temple. — At Tynemouth Castle, Lord Haddo, eldest son of the Earl of Aberdeen, to Catherine-Charlotte, dau. of Mr. G. Baillie, of Melberstein and Jarviswood, sister of the Marchioness of Breadalbane and Countess of Ashburnham.

7. At the British Embassy, Munich, Hippolyte de Kleuze, Gent. of the Chamber to the King of Bavaria, and Lieut. in the Guards, to Fannie-Georgiana, second dau. of the late W. M. Farmer, esq. of Nonsuch-park, Surrey.

9. At Isleworth, Henry, son of Rear-Adm. Lord G. Stuart, to Cecilia, fourth dau. of C. Hammersley, esq. — At Chelsea, the Rev. W. John Crole, of Wilton-st. to Cecilia-Isabella, third dau. of John Barker, esq. of Calogran-place.

10. The Rev. John Graves, M.A. to Lydia, third dau. of the Rev. John Hopkin, of Canon From Court, Hereford. — At St. Martin Vintry, J. Smith, esq. of Watford, son of the late Rev. John Smith, Vicar of Milton, to Eleanor, the eldest dau. of the late Capt. M. Clark, of Parton, Cumberland. — At Pritchard, esq. the Rev. G. E. Larden, Rector of Inverness, to Emily, eldest dau. of the Rev. Richard Cornwell, M.A. Rector of Pithfield and of Upper Parva, and relict of H. Jarvis, esq. of H. M. 2nd regt. — At Southampton, C. S. Grey, esq. youngest son of the late Hon. Sir C. Grey, Bart. to Laura Mary, fourth dau. of Charles A. Thompson, esq. and grand-dau. of Sir A. Aston, Bart. — At Calcutta, David Lyall, esq. of Calcutta, to Isabella, second dau. of Robert Lyall, esq. of Calcutta.

11. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Mr. George Joseph Palmer, esq. of Regent's-sq. to Catherine, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles Bradley, of Clapham, Surrey. — At Newcastle Bridge-end, the Rev. Hely H. K. Rickards, Rector of Michaelston-le-Pit, Glamorganshire, to Catharine-Diana, youngest dau. of the late Sir R. L. Blossie, Bart. — At Kensington, W. G. Clarkson, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Anne, widow of Percival Lewis, esq. of Downton-house, Radnor. — At Westbury-upon-Trym, Matthew-Richard Scott, esq. of Devonshire-place, London, to Henrietta, third dau. of W. Munro, esq. of Druid-Stoke, Glouc.

12. At St. Pancras, Mr. E. T. Spencer, of Bitter-st. to Christiana, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. W. Niblock, D.D. — At St. John's Southwark, Henry Weston, esq. to Emily, third dau. of the late William Burgess, esq. — At Bath, William Coningham, esq. to Elizabeth-Catharine, youngest dau. of the Rev. William Merrick, of Woodvates-manor, Dorset, and of Bath. — At Edinburgh, the Rev. John Blair, of Scarborough, only son of the late Major P. G. Blair, Madras Art. to Harriet-Anne, youngest dau. of the late Dr. Alex. Kennedy, Madras Military Service.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS CAMDEN, K.G.

Oct. 8. At his seat, the Wilderness, Kent, in his 82d year, the Most Hon. John Jeffreys Pratt, first Marquess Camden and Earl of Brecknock in Wales (1812), second Earl Camden and Viscount Bayham, of Bayham Abbey, co. Sussex (1786), and Baron Camden, of Camden Place, co. Kent (1765), K.G., a Privy Councillor, Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Kent and the City of Canterbury, and Vice-Admiral of the coast of the county of Kent, a Teller of the Exchequer, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Colonel of the West Kent Militia, a Governor of the Charter House, and of King's College, London, a Trustee of the British Museum; LL.D. F.S.A. &c. &c.

The Marquess Camden was born on the 11th Feb. 1759, the eldest child and only son of Charles first Earl Camden, some time Lord High Chancellor of England, and afterwards Lord President of the Council, by Elizabeth daughter and heir of Nicholas Jeffreys, esq.

He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him in 1779, and that of LL.D. in 1832. Shortly after coming of age, he was, at the general election of 1780, returned to Parliament as one of the members for Bath; and in the same year he was appointed one of the Tellers of the Exchequer, which office he held for the extraordinary period of sixty years. On the 13th of July, 1782, he was appointed one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which office he filled to the 8th of April, 1783; and again from the 30th of December following to the 6th July 1788. On the 8th April, 1789, he was appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury, and he continued in that office until May 1794; when he had become a member of the House of Peers by his father's death. He was re-chosen for Bath in 1784 and 1790, and succeeded his father in the peerage April 18, 1794.

In April 1795 he was sent to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant. The period in which he entered upon the government of that country was one of extreme peril and difficulty. The whole country was in a state of rebellion, and it required immediate and vigorous councils to stop the current of sedition by which the offer-

throw of the English government was threatened. His lordship instantly adopted the measures which seemed to him most likely to restore tranquillity; but it appeared necessary to the safety of the kingdom that a military man should occupy his post, and the Marquess Cornwallis was appointed his successor in June 1798.

On his return to this country, the Earl was received by Government with every demonstration of respect. In the debates which ensued on the subject of Ireland, he ably defended the measures taken during his short administration, and constantly and firmly recommended the immediate union of the two countries.

On the 14th August, 1799, Earl Camden was elected a Knight of the Garter, and, with the exception of the Royal Dukes and the Earl of Westmoreland, he was the oldest knight of that order. His Lordship was Secretary for the Colonies from May 1801 to July 1805, and President of the Council from the latter date to Feb. 1806, and from March 1806 to April 1812.

In December, 1831, his Lordship was elected Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, which distinguished office was vacant by the death of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester. For some years he was Master of the Trinity House, which honourable post his lordship resigned to his friend the Duke of Wellington, we believe, in 1837. He was also Recorder of Bath, previous to the alterations made by the Municipal Corporations Reform Act.

Few men have shown themselves endowed with a nobler or more genuine patriotism than his Lordship; there is no action of his life which throws a greater lustre over his name and character than they could have derived from the most splendid family glory. It has already been noticed that his Lordship held the lucrative office of Teller of the Exchequer for sixty years; and during almost half that term he had patriotically resigned the large income arising therefrom.*

* The occasion which gave rise to the sacrifice was a motion made in the House of Commons by Mr. Creevy, May 7, 1812 to limit the emoluments arising to the Marquess of Buckingham and Earl Camden as Tellers, which had increased from

amounting at the last quarter to upwards of a quarter of a million of money. The formal thanks of Parliament were, we believe, voted to the Noble Marquess for this magnificent sacrifice; but those of the country at large have scarcely been expressed with sufficient earnestness. The act, however, will hereafter be considered as one of the redeeming points amidst the selfish feeling of the present day, and will assuredly shed more lustre round the memory of the Marquess Camden than the various important situations he filled, or even the unvarying consistency of his political career.

For his eminent services to the State, his Lordship was created Marquess Camden and Earl of Brecknock in Sept. 1812.

He married Dec. 31, 1783, Frances, daughter and sole heiress of William Moleworth, esq., and by her (who died Aug. 7, 1829) his Lordship had issue, Lady Frances Anne Pratt, who died in 1822, aged 35; Lady Georgiana Elizabeth, who is living unmarried; Lady Caroline Anne, born July, 1794, who died in 1827, having married, in 1825, Alexander Robert Stewart, esq., cousin to the Marquess of Londonderry; and George Charles, now Marquess Camden. The present Marquess was born in 1799, and married in 1835 Harriet, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. George Murray, Lord Bishop of Rochester, by whom he has issue two daughters, and a son and heir, now Earl of Brecknock, born on the 30th of June last.

A portrait of the Marquess Camden, painted by J. Hoppner, esq. R.A., is published in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1829.

THE COUNTESS OF DYSSART.

Oct. 22. At Ham House, Surrey, aged 95, the Right Hon. Louisa Tollemache, Countess of Dysart, co. Fife, and Lady of Huntingtower, co. Perth (1643).

Her ladyship was born on the 2d July, 1743, the eldest daughter of Lionel Talmash, fourth Earl of Dysart, by Lady Grace Carteret, second daughter of John Earl Granville. She was married in Aug. 1765, to John Manners, esq. of the Grange, near Grantham, M.P. for Newark, (a natural son of Lord William Manners, M.P. for Leicestershire) who died Sept. 23, 1792, having had issue by her ladyship ten children, four sons and six daughters, of whom the only survivor is the Hon. Charles Manners Tollemache.

2,500*l.* per annum in 1762 to 23,000*l.* each in 1806. The motion was negatived without a division.

In order of birth their names were as follows: 1, Sir William Manners, of Backminster, co. Leicester, who was created a baronet in 1703, and in 1891 became Lord Huntingtower on his mother's accession to the peerage; he married in 1769 Catherine Rebecca, third daughter of Francis Grey, esq. and dying in 1823, left by that lady, who survives, a family of six sons and five daughters, of whom the eldest son has now succeeded to the earldom; 2, the Hon. John Tollemach, who died in 1837, having married in 1806 Mary Duchess Dowager of Roxburgh, daughter of Benjamin Bechenoe, esq.; 3, Sophia, who died young; 4, Lady Catharine Sophia, who died in 1825, having married in 1793 Sir Gilbert Heathcote, Bart. M.P. for Lincolnshire; 5, George, and 6, Elizabeth-Louisa, who both died young; 7, Maria-Caroline, who died in 1805, having married James Duff, esq. now Earl of Fife; 8, the Hon. Charles Manners Tollemache, who married first in 1797 Frances, only daughter of William Hay, esq. uncle to the present Marquess of Tweeddale; and secondly, in 1803, Gertrude-Florida, eldest daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. William Gardiner, and widow of Charles John Clarke, esq. and has issue by both marriages; 9, the Most Noble Louisa-Grace, Duchess of St. Alban's, who was married in 1802 to Aubrey, sixth Duke of St. Alban's, and died in 1816; and 10, Lady Laura, who died in 1834, having married in 1808 John William Henry Dalrymple, esq. the late Earl of Stair, but which marriage was declared void in 1809, in consequence of a previous Scotch contract with another lady. On the death of her brother Wilbrham fifth Earl of Dysart, in 1821, Lady Louisa Manners succeeded to the family honours and estates. Notwithstanding her ladyship's advanced age she retained her mental faculties to the last, and, until within a few days of her dissolution, enjoyed uninterrupted good health. Her body was deposited in the family mausoleum, at Helmingham, Suffolk, on the 8th of October. The funeral service was read by the Rev. Edward Bellman, one of her ladyship's chaplains, in the presence of her ladyship's relatives, and the numerous tenantry who had assembled to pay their last tribute of respect.

VISCOUNT KENMURE.

Sept. 21. In his 91st year, the Right Hon. John Gordon, Viscount of Kenmure and Lord of Lochinvar (1633).

His lordship was the second son of John Gordon, esq. of Kenmure, an officer in the army, who died at Liverpool in 1769,

by Lady Frances Mackenzie, only daughter of William 5th Earl of Seaforth. His eldest brother, William, Captain in the first or Royal Scots Regiment of foot, died in 1772. He was himself a Captain in the 9th Regiment of foot. In 1780 he was chosen a Member of Parliament for the shire of Kirkcubright; but it was a double return; and the election was declared void; he was returned a second time, but found not duly elected. At the general election of 1794 he was returned for the same county and retained his seat until 1798. His lordship was restored to the peerage of his ancestors in 1824, by King George the Fourth, at the same time as the Earls of Marr and Airlie, and Viscount Strathallan. The dignity had been forfeited upon the rebellion of 1715, by his grandfather William the sixth Viscount, who was beheaded on Tower Hill, Feb. 24, 1716.

His Lordship married in 1781 Miss Morgan, who died in 1815, having had no issue. He is succeeded in his titles by his nephew, Lieut. Adam Gordon, R.N. who is unmarried, but has four brothers.

LORD HOLLAND.

Oct. 22. At Holland house, Kensington, in his 67th year, the Right Hon. Henry Richard Vassall, third Baron Holland of Holland, co. Lincoln (1762), and Baron Holland, of Foxley, co. Wilts (1763); a Privy Councillor and member of the Cabinet, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, a Lord of Trade and Plantations, a Commissioner for the Duchy of Cornwall, a Commissioner for Building Churches; &c. &c. M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Lord Holland was born at Winterslow house, in Wiltshire, on the 21st Nov. 1773, the only son of Stephen second Lord Holland (the elder brother of the Right Hon. Charles James Fox), by Lady Mary FitzPatrick, eldest daughter of John first Earl of Upper Ossory.

The following year was one of extraordinary calamity to his family. On the morning of the 9th of Jan. 1774, the noble seat of his birthplace was destroyed by fire, and he incurred a second debt for infant life to his mother, who, when all were regardless but of personal safety, thought only of her child, flew to the nursery, and by her maternal heroism became the providential instrument, not alone of his, but of her own preservation; for it afterwards appeared, that, had she sought any other way of escape, she must have perished. On the 1st of July of the

same year, died Henry Lord Holland; on the 24th of the same month his lady followed him to the grave; and on the 26th Dec. his eldest son, father of the subject of the present memoir, after a brief five months' heritage of title and estate, was numbered also with the family dead. To Fitz Patrick Earl of Upper Ossory, the affectionate brother of the bereaved widow, was consigned the sacred duty of supplying the vacant place of a second parent to her infant children, and on him the sole charge shortly devolved; for in the year 1778, after a painful illness, Mary Lady Holland, the mistress of many amiable qualities and elegant accomplishments, died at the early age of thirty-two.

Lord Holland was first placed at a small school, and thence transferred to Eton, where he remained between eight and nine years, laying the foundation of many friendships, by youthful intimacies with Lord Carlisle, Mr. Canning, Mr. Frere, Mr. (Bolus) Smith, and others. Removing to Oxford, he entered as a nobleman at Christ Church, Oct. 10, 1790, and was created an honorary Master of Arts June 20, 1792. On quitting the university, he visited Copenhagen, France, and Switzerland; and was present when Louis XVI. accepted the Constitution, after his attempt to leave the country, and seizure at Varennes.

In March 1793, he again embarked at Portsmouth on board the Juno frigate, commanded by Capt. (afterwards Sir Samuel) Hood, for Corunna. The Spanish Admiral, Gravina, who fell at Trafalgar, was a fellow-passenger, and ever after a warm friend. With the exception of Catalonia and Valencia, he visited the whole of Spain; making the language, the habits of its various people, its literature, and government, the pursuits of his study, and the object of his investigation. From Spain he passed into Italy, living for some time with Lord Weymouth at Florence; and in 1794 returned to England.

Whilst in Italy he formed an intimacy with the wife of Sir Godfrey Webster, Bart.; in consequence of which, the latter brought an action against him, and obtained damages to the amount of 6000*l*. Lady Webster being subsequently divorced, Lord Holland married her in 1797, and on that occasion took, by royal sign manual, the surname of Vassall, which was not, however, assumed by his children.

On the 5th Jan. 1798, he entered upon his parliamentary career, by opposing the

second reading of the bill for a treble assessment of taxes: his first essay was remarkable, for, after having spoken at some length upon the measure, he rose a second time, and replied to Lord Grenville's arguments with so much ability, as to convince his hearers that he possessed intuitively one of those parliamentary qualities, with which few are invested, except through long practice and experience. We may here add, that his Lordship's manner of speaking in the House was ever earnest and impassioned, although his utterance was imperfect and his gesticulation ungraceful; always full of matter, and, when the subject admitted of it, finely illustrated by historical allusions.

In the year 1800, Lord Holland visited Germany, met Prince Frederick of Prussia at Rheinsberg, and returned from Dresden through the French territory, by Cologne and Brussels, to Calais, having obtained a passport through the kindness of Talleyrand, and permission to use it from Lord Grenville. Lord Holland's name is at this period of frequent occurrence in the debates of the House of Lords, seconding there, at no ignoble distance, the eloquent efforts of his uncle in the lower house in behalf of the liberty of the subject, and the pacification of the country. To particularize the events of these important parliamentary campaigns, is impossible, and we must dismiss them with the single memorable mention, that Lord Holland was the first peer who proposed to submit the Catholic claims to the consideration of a Committee, and broke down those outworks with which the opponents of the question had fortified its approaches.

At the peace of Amiens Lord Holland proceeded to Paris, where he had shortly the satisfaction of being joined by Mr. Fox, the main ostensible object of whose visit was the collecting of further materials for his historical work. In company with his uncle, Lord Holland was introduced to the First Consul, who thus addressed him, "You are going to Spain?" "Yes." "And what the devil are you going there for?"—a question, which, some years after, he might with more propriety have put to himself. During his stay in Paris, Lord Holland enjoyed frequent and intimate intercourse with many celebrated men, such as Talleyrand, De La Fayette, Chevalier D'Azara, the Marchese Lucchesini, and others, whom the extraordinary events of the times had brought together in that capital.

In Nov. 1802, his Lordship, gratifying old predilections, and in company with

Lady Holland, entered Spain a second time by way of Perpignan, and, after remaining some months in the vicinities of Barcelona and Valencia, travelled to Madrid by way of Murcia, Granada, Andalusia, and La Mancha. He resided in the Spanish capital till after the declaration of war, making occasional visits to St. Ildefonso, Aranjuez, and excursions to Toledo, Burgos, and Valladolid; obtained passports through the courtesy of the Prince of Peace; and, after seeing some parts of Portugal, returned to England in 1805. The face of public affairs had changed; Mr. Pitt was again minister, and ministering war to the world.

The Catholic question was to be brought forward in the House of Lords on the 10th of May, and his Lordship hastened home to speak and vote in its favour, and continued thenceforward to exercise a spirited participation in every important question which became the object of debate. During his uncle's lifetime he had no seat in the Cabinet, but was sworn in a Privy Councillor, and appointed, in conjunction with Lord Auckland, to negotiate with Messrs. Monro and Pinckney, the American plenipotentiaries, for an amicable adjustment of certain differences between the two governments. Lord Holland was not ill chosen for such a commission: both abroad and at home, the subject of political economy had occupied much of his attention; during his long residence in Spain, he had carefully examined into all the resources of that fine country, and their grievous misapplication; in visiting her sea-ports, he had busied himself in acquiring a practical knowledge of the operations of her foreign and domestic commerce: but the impressment of American seamen, the rights of neutrals, and rules for the regulation of the British colonial trade, were complex and difficult subjects to arrange; nor was it till after long endeavours that a treaty was signed, in which all the disputed points were settled, with the exception of the impressment, which, from neither party being able to devise a substitute, was left to mutual good understanding. Unfortunately, Mr. Jefferson, then President of the United States, refused his ratification; and this treaty, which, by its stipulations as to neutrals, would have prevented the subsequent war with America, became a nullity.

The death of Mr. Fox led to new arrangements, and Lord Holland was introduced into the Cabinet as Lord Privy Seal; but the strength of the Whig portion of the government had now departed; and the only measure worthy of notice, in

which his Lordship co-operated after his secession to office, since the bill for the abolition of the slave trade. Early, in 1809, the ministers were dismissed from his Majesty's councils, in consequence of their refusing to pledge themselves never to bring forward any measures connected with relief for the Catholics.

The efforts of the Spaniards to free themselves from the impending yoke of Napoleon, awakened all Lord Holland's old affections for that people; Florida-Blanca, Valdés and other eminent persons in that country, had made him the channel of their important communications to Mr. Canning; and so intensely was his interest excited, that he embarked on board the *Amazon* frigate, and landed at Corunna almost simultaneously with the division of the British army under the command of Sir David Baird; and it is no less curious than true, so little prescience was then observed in warlike equipments, that the only military map in possession of the staff was supplied to them by his Lordship. As the tide of war permitted, he travelled through various parts of the Peninsula, and had the satisfaction of recognizing many old friends, as Jovellanos, Garay, &c. among the members of the Junta, or serving in the ranks of the patriot army; after visiting Cadiz, he went to Lisbon, and thence returned to England, about the latter end of the year 1809.

Lord Holland was for many seasons the introducer and warm advocate in the House of Lords, of Sir Samuel Romilly's benevolent but ineffectual endeavours to soften the asperities of the common law; he took an active part in the multifarious debates upon the Catholic question; the revocation of the orders in council; the regency bill; the delays in chancery, &c. During the first successes of the Allies, he also frequently dwelt upon their affording us the means of procuring peace; and, in 1814, eloquently protested against the cession of Norway to Sweden. Had the junction of parties proposed in 1811 by Lord Wellesley been effected, Lord Holland was to have had the post of First Lord of the Admiralty, under the new administration.

In 1816, when the bill to legalize the detention of Napoleon as a prisoner of war, was before the House of Lords, Lord Holland raised his voice against it; not, it would appear, from any political motive, for he was not countenanced in his opinion by the party with which he usually acted. Until death relieved the prisoner, he never ceased to deprecate what he deemed the unwarrantable con-

duct towards him, of Government and their agents.

The published debates of the House of Lords, during the long continuance of the Earl of Liverpool's administration, bear ample record that Lord Holland was an active and undeviating opponent of that minister's system, and management of public affairs. Lord Holland lent his aid to Mr. Canning, and it is still unexplained why his talents were not further made available by a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Canning's premature death, however, led to the Duke of Wellington's assumption of power, and to a new course of politics. On introducing the bill for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts into the House of Lords, Lord Holland made the most elaborate, argumentative, and masterly speech he ever delivered. Emboldened by success on this and other popular questions, the subject of Reform of Parliament was renewed with augmented force, and the Duke of Wellington resigned.

The Whig party was called to power, and Lord Holland, on the 22d of Nov. 1830, after three and twenty years' secession, became a Cabinet Minister, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, which office he has since continued to fill, with the exception of the well-known intervals during which his party were temporarily dismissed from office.

Lord Holland was Recorder of Nottingham until the alterations which took place under the Municipal Reform Bill.

We shall now enumerate Lord Holland's productions as a votary of literature and the muses:

An Account of the Life and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio, 1806, 8vo. The Life and Writings of the same, and of Guillen de Castro, 2 vols. 1817.

Three Comedies from the Spanish. 1807, 8vo.

In 1808 he edited his uncle Charles James Fox's History of the early part of the Reign of James II. 4to.

A Letter to Dr. Shuttleworth, in favour of the Catholic Claims.

Letter to a Neapolitan from an Englishman (written to clear up some misconception by Murat, of a conversation which his Lordship had held with him). Privately printed in 1818.

During the latter years of his life, he is not known to have written more than an occasional copy of verse, and the translation of a canto of Orlando Furioso, printed in the Appendix to one of Mr. W. Stewart Rose's volumes. All he wrote exhibited a refined taste and delicacy. His name is embalmed in Byron's dedi-

cation of *The Bride of Abydos*, and in Campbell's *Garrigue of Wyoming*.

In connection with his authorship, it may also be mentioned that Lord Holland was in no ordinary degree conspicuous as a recording commentator on the proceedings of the House of Lords in the shape of "protests," some of the most elaborate now on their Lordships' Journals (especially on the subject of Napoleon Bonaparte's detention at St. Helena) being the productions of his pen.

We may also refer to a long series of correspondence with Dr. Parr, printed in Dr. Parr's Works, by Johnstone, vol. vii. pp. 122—161.

The following tribute to the memory of this nobleman has appeared in the *Examiner*:

"The benignant, the accomplished Lord Holland is no more; the last and best of the Whigs of the old school; the long-tried friend of religious and civil liberty; the champion of toleration, and of the oppressed, has closed a life which has been an ornament and a bulwark of the Liberal cause. He was one of England's worthies in the pristine sense of the word, and a more finished example of the steady statesman, the urbane gentleman, and the accomplished scholar never existed. Lord Holland's was a fine mind, and a fine mind in perpetual exercise of the most healthy kind. It was observed of him, that he was never found without a good book in his hand. His understanding was thoroughly masculine, his taste of a delicacy perhaps approaching to a fault. His opinions he maintained earnestly and energetically, but with a rare, a beautiful candour. Nothing was proscribed with him. As of old, the meanest wayfarers used to be received hospitably, lest angels should be turned away; so Lord Holland seemed to have a hearing for every argument lest a truth should be shut out from his mind.

"The charm of his conversation will never be forgotten by those who have enjoyed it. His mind was full of anecdote, which was always introduced with the most felicitous appositeness, and exquisitely narrated. Indeed his memory seemed to have a space for every anecdote that was laid up in it.

"Lord Holland had lived with all the most distinguished and eminent men of the last forty years, but his knowledge of the greatest, the most eloquent, the most witty, or the most learned, had not indisposed him to appreciate merits and talents of a less great order. He was a friend of merit wherever it could be found, and knew how to value it and to encourage it in all its degrees.

"None ever enjoyed life more than Lord Holland, or enjoyed it more intellectually; and none were more contributory to the enjoyment of others. He possessed the sunshine of the heart, and no one could approach him without feeling its genial influence. Lord Holland was a wit without a particle of ill-nature, and a man of learning without a taint of pedantry. His apprehension of anything good was unflinching; nothing worth observing and remembering ever escaped him.

"The void which Lord Holland has left will never be filled—a golden link with the genius of the last age is broken and gone. The fine intellect whose light burned at the shrine of freedom is extinguished. An influence the most propitious to the peace, as precious to the world's best interests, is lost when the need of it is great indeed."

On the last subject the *Morning Post* asserts that "he has been generally understood to have led a sort of Cabinet opposition to Lord Palmerston upon the Turkish question, and to have not only favoured, but vehemently seconded, the objects of the French minister upon that question. He has even been lately pointed at by a ministerial journal, which espouses the Palmerston views of foreign policy, as intriguing with M. Thiers for the defeat of that policy which the majority of the British Cabinet had determined upon."

A portrait of Lord Holland, by J. R. Smith, was exhibited at the Royal Academy, in 1802. Another, by the same artist, is engraved by Reynolds, and published in 1807, as a companion to the print of his uncle, Mr. Fox. A very excellent likeness, representing him in his latter days, was painted by C. R. Leslie, R. A. and is engraved in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery, 1833, to the very authentic and particular memoir accompanying which we must acknowledge ourselves much indebted.

Lord Holland married July 9, 1707, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Richard Vassall, esq. (a very opulent planter) and the divorced wife of Sir Geoffrey Webster, of Battle Abbey, co. Sussex, Bart. and he assumed in consequence the name of Vassall, though his children have taken the family name of Fox. By Lady Holland, who survives him, he had issue: 1. the Hon. Stephen, who died in 1800, in his 2d year; 2. the Right Hon. Henry Edward, now Lord Holland, who at the time of his father's death was Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Tuscany; he was born in 1682, and married in 1698, Lady Mary Augusta Coventry, only

daughter of the Earl of Coventry, but has no issue; 3. the Right Hon. Mary Elizabeth Lady Lilford, married in 1809 to Thomas Ashurst, third and present Lord Lilford, and has several children; 4. the Hon. Georgiana Anne, who died in 1810, in her 10th year. The eldest son of Lord and Lady Holland was born before their marriage, — Lieut.-Col. Charles Richard Fox, late Secretary to the Ordnance, and M.P. for Stroud; he married in 1804 Lady Mary Fitz-Clarence, second daughter of his late Majesty William the Fourth, and Housekeeper of Windsor Castle, but they have no issue.

Lord Holland's funeral left Holland House, Kensington, on Tuesday the 27th Oct. for interment in Millbrook Church, Bedfordshire; near the family seat, Ampt-hill park. It arrived at Luton on the same evening, and reached its destination at half past two o'clock the next day. The hearse was followed by four mourning coaches, in the first of which were Colonel Fox, chief mourner, the Duke of Leinster, Dr. Allen, M.D., and Lord Lilford. In the second, the Bishop of Chichester, Colonel Webster, the Marquis of Kildare, and Mr. Charles Howard. In the third, Mr. Dawes Danvers, the Earl of Arden, the Rev. George Cardale, Mr. Fitzpatrick. In the fourth, Mr. Swaffield, the agent of his lordship, and his principal domestics. The funeral service was performed by the Rev. George C. Cardale, A.M. The numerous tenantry joined the procession, walking two and two to the church. The mansion and demesne at Ampt-hill, which were left to the late Lord Holland by the late Earl of Upper Ossory, it is understood, now become the property of Colonel Fox.

THE RT. HON. SIR ARTHUR PAGET.

July 26. In Grosvenor-street, in his 70th year, the Right Hon. Sir Arthur Paget, a Privy Councillor, and G.C.B., next brother to the Marquess of Anglesey.

Sir Arthur Paget was born on the 15th Jan. 1771, the third son of Henry first Earl of Uxbridge, by Jane, eldest dau. of the Very Rev. Arthur Champagne, Dean of Cloanacorney.

He was returned to Parliament for the county of Anglesey in Oct. 1794, on the decease of his brother, the Hon. William Paget, Capt. R.N. who died at Gibraltar of the wounds he received in capturing a French frigate. Sir Arthur was at that period Secretary of Legation at the Court of Berlin. In 1799 he went as Minister Plenipotentiary to the Elector Palatine, and Minister to the Diet of Ratisbon; in

1801, he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Vienna, and sworn of the Privy Council.

On his return from this mission he received a pension of 1,700*l.*, which was subsequently increased to 2,000*l.* for his services as Ambassador to the Ottoman Porte. Latterly the amount of his pension is stated as 1,300*l.*

On the 26th of May, 1804, he was nominated a Knight of the Order of the Bath, and he was installed in 1812.

He continued to represent the county of Anglesey during many Parliaments.

Sir Arthur Paget married, Feb. 16, 1809, Lady Augusta Jane Fane, second daughter of the Earl of Westmorland, her former marriage with Lord Boringdon (the late Earl of Morley) having been dissolved by Act of Parliament passed two days before. By this lady, who survives him, he had a family of nine children: 1. Leopoldina, who died young; 2. Stewart-Henry, formerly a Captain in the 52d Foot, who married in 1834 Charlotte-Jemima, fourth daughter of the late Sir Robert Williams, Bart.; 3. Julia, who died in 1830, aged 17; 4. Laura-Caroline-Jane, who died in 1833, aged 20; 5. Cecil-Augustus, who died in 1839, Ensign in the 51st foot; 6. Amelia; 7. Augusta-Berkeley; 8. Rosa-Maria; and 9. Agnes-Charlotte.

His funeral took place on the 1st of August, at the early hour of eight A.M., in the catacombs of Kensal-green Cemetery. The cavalcade consisted of three mourning-coaches, in which were the Marquess of Anglesey, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., the Hon. Berkeley Paget, Lord Burghersh (brother to Lady Augusta Paget), and the two eldest sons of the deceased.

RT. HON. SIR WILLIAM GARROW.

Sept. 24. At Pegwell Cottage, near Ramsgate, in his 61st year, the Right Hon. Sir William Garrow.

Sir William was a native of Monkton Hadley, in the county of Middlesex, where he was born on the 13th of April 1780. He was the second son of the Rev. David Garrow, who conducted a school in that village for many years, and who died there on the 20th of March, 1805, in the 90th year of his age. William Garrow, when seventeen years of age, was placed under Mr. Southouse, a special pleader of the Temple. After having continued for some years a member of the inferior branch of the legal profession, he was called to the bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, Nov. 27, 1783. He

soon distinguished himself by his acuteness at the Sessions, and as an examining Counsel in the Court of King's Bench. His first appearance at the bar of the House of Commons was as an advocate in opposition to the Tobacco Bill, proposed by Mr. Pitt. He was advanced to the grade of King's Counsel in Hilary term 1793; and appointed Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales in March 1803. He was returned to Parliament for the borough of Gatton in March 1805; at the general election of 1806 for Callington; and at that of 1807 for Eye.

He was appointed Solicitor General to the King June 27, 1812; Attorney General in Hilary term in 1814; Chief Justice of Chester in Hilary vacation 1814; and a Baron of the Court of Exchequer May 6, 1817. He resigned that office at the commencement of 1832; and in compliment to his long and valuable judicial services, was sworn a member of the Privy Council on the 22d of February. From that period he continued to live in retirement at his marine villa, Pegwell Cottage, which he had occupied for some years before.

Sir William has been a widower for more than 30 years, and has left but one daughter, Eliza, who in 1804 married Samuel Fothergill Lettsom, esq. eldest son of the late Dr. Lettsom of Camberwell. Sir William's only son, the late Rev. David William Garrow, D.D. of Christ Church, Oxford, Rector of East Barnet, died in April 1827.

SIR WILLIAM BRABAZON, BART. M.P.

Oct. 24. At Brabazon Park, co. Mayo, Sir William John Brabazon, Bart. (1797.) M.P. for that county.

He was the only surviving son of Sir Anthony Brabazon, the first Baronet, by Anne, daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. (who still survives, in extreme old age and decayed faculties,) descended from a Norman family, which family lived for several generations at Betchworth Castle, in Surrey. Sir Roger le Brabazon was Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Constable of the Tower, in the reign of Edward I. His descendant in the seventh generation, Sir William Brabazon, of Eastwell, was Lord Treasurer and Lord Chief Justice of Ireland temp. Hen. VIII. on whose monument it is recorded, that "he was the first Englishman who planted in Connaught, and won the Castle of Athlone." He had two sons; the eldest, Sir Edward, was the ancestor of the present Earl of Meath, and the second, Sir Anthony, was progenitor of the Braba-

rons, of Brabazon Park, whose descendant in the fifth generation was Sir Anthony Brabazon above mentioned. A History of the Brabazon family, compiled by Mr. Hercules Sharpe, the brother-in-law of Sir William Brabazon (and brother to Sir Cathbert Sharpe of Sunderland), was privately printed at Paris, in 1662.

Sir William was candidate in 1692, on the repeal interest, for the county of Mayo, when he was defeated by the Right Hon. D. Browne (now Lord Oranmore) and Mr. J. Browne. In 1695, however, he was at the head of the poll. The hon. baronet fell under the lash of Daniel O'Connell, in one of his inflammatory addresses to "the People of Ireland," last year, on not being present on one of Lord Stanley's victorious divisions. Although a man possessing many amiable qualities, he was a politician of a most dangerous class, at once an indiscriminating supporter of the present government, and a violent repealer.

Sir William Brabazon was unmarried. He had two sisters: Anne-Mary, married to Hercules Sharpe, of Oaklands, near Rattle, co. Sussex, esq. (she died at Boulogne the 12th July 1838, and was buried at Seddlescomb, co. Sussex); and Sarah, married to Lord Teynham. Sir William has bequeathed his extensive estates in the county of Mayo to his nephew William John Sharpe (born 30th Sept. 1820), now of Trinity college, Cambridge, with an injunction to take the name of Brabazon.

On the 4th Nov. the remains of this excellent landlord and liberal politician were consigned to their silent abode in the vault of Swinford church. Crowds of his tenantry and the peasantry of Galien barony assembled at Brabazon Park, early in the morning, for the purpose of paying their last sad tribute of respect.

The landed proprietors, gentry, and a large number of the clergy, were also in attendance. At one o'clock the procession left Brabazon Park, the body being carried by the younger members of the deceased's tenantry. Lord Teynham, Hercules Sharpe, esq. and William John Sharpe, esq. James Brabazon, esq. of Rath, co. Louth, and J. D. Ellard, esq. were the chief mourners. The funeral service was read by the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean Gore, assisted by the Rev. H. Eames, and the body was then lowered to its resting-place in a vault, where it is to remain for a short period, previous to its being consigned to a grave in the churchyard, over which it is intended to erect a handsome monument.

N. A. Vigors, Esq. M.P.

Oct. 26. At his house in Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, after a few days' illness, Nicholas Aylward Vigors, esq. B.A. Honorary D.C.L., F.R.S., M.S.L.A., F.S.A., F.L.S., F.H.S., F.G.S., M.B.L., &c. of Old Leighlin, co. Carlow, M.P. for that county, and a Deputy-Lieutenant of the county.

Mr. Vigors entered as a member of Trinity college, Oxford; but leaving the university without a degree, he became an officer in the guards. Subsequently he proceeded B.A. 1817, M.A. 1818, and was created an honorary D.C.L. at the commemoration in 1832. He published in 1811 (in 8vo.) "An Inquiry into the Nature and Extent of Poetic Licence;" a second edition of which appeared in 1813.

The science to which Mr. Vigors devoted the principal part of his time and attention, previously to his entrance into Parliament, was Zoology; and most zealously and successfully did he for many years pursue that interesting branch of natural history. Ornithology, however, was the particular department of the science in which he especially distinguished himself. In the preface to the "Gardens and Menagerie of the Zoological Society delineated," published (in 2 vols.) in 1830-1, which received his general revision and superintendence, the editor (the late Mr. Edward Turner Bennett) states, "that in the ornithological department he has adopted the arrangement of Mr. Vigors, as developed by that gentleman in the 14th vol. of the Linnæan Transactions, and subsequently in the 2nd vol. of the Zoological Journal; an arrangement which he regards as having made the greatest advance towards the exposition of the natural system of any that has yet appeared."

The Linnæan Transactions, the Zoological Journal, and the earlier proceedings of the Zoological Society, are enriched with numerous papers by Mr. Vigors.

His long and intimate connection with the Zoological Society is well known; in fact it is no more than justice to unite his name with those of Sir Stamford Raffles and Sir Humphry Davy as the founders of that useful, interesting, and flourishing institution. Mr. Vigors ably filled the arduous office of Secretary to this Society from its establishment in 1825 until the early part of 1833; when, finding that a due attention to its increasing business was incompatible with the proper discharge of his Parliamentary duties, he resigned.

His zeal for the welfare of this institution, his scientific acquirements, and his readiness of access, contributed materially in the earlier days of the Society to its success. His liberality is shown in every department of the museum; to which, on the formation of the Society, he gave the whole of the zoological subjects he possessed. An act of such munificence as this the historians of scientific and literary institutions have rarely had to record. The Society, not unmindful of what was due to Mr. Vigors for his long and estimable services as secretary, and also bearing in mind the value of his splendid donation, passed, at its anniversary meeting in 1833, the following resolution: "That the thanks of the Society be given to N. A. Vigors, esq. for the eminent services which he has rendered to it by the able manner in which he has performed, since the commencement of the institution, the duties of secretary, and for the very liberal donation made by him at the foundation of the museum of the whole of his extensive and valuable zoological collections."

His Parliamentary career commenced with his return for the town of Carlow at the general election in Dec. 1832. His opponent on this occasion was Mr. Francis Bruen, who was defeated by a majority of thirty-five. At the dissolution, which took place in Jan. 1835, Mr. Vigors again stood for Carlow, but was beaten by his former opponent by a majority of sixteen. At the same election Col. Bruen and Mr. T. Kavanagh were returned for the county of Carlow, but were afterwards unseated upon petition, the election being declared void. A new election thereupon took place, and Mr. Vigors and Mr. Alexander Raphael were returned by a small majority over their opponents, the two unseated members. A new petition was, however, presented against the return by the defeated candidates, and after a long and expensive scrutiny before a committee of the House of Commons, Messrs. Vigors and Raphael were unseated, and Col. Bruen and Mr. Kavanagh seated in their stead. No further contest took place until Feb. 1837, when a vacancy occurred in the representation of the county by the death of Mr. Kavanagh. Mr. Vigors again offered himself to the constituency, and was returned by a majority of thirty-six over his opponent, Mr. Thomas Bunbury. Mr. Bunbury petitioned against the return, but unsuccessfully. At the general election in July 1837, Mr. Vigors was again returned in conjunction with Mr. John Ashton Yates by a majority of 57 over Messrs. Bruen and Bunbury.

The unsuccessful candidates petitioned the House of Commons against the return, but the Committee refused to open the registry, and the petitioners were, therefore, compelled to withdraw from the further prosecution of their petition. Mr. Vigors's politics were of the extreme Liberal character, and he almost invariably voted with the Radical party. He rarely spoke in the House, but was a diligent and efficient member of Committees. He was an active member of the vestry of St. Pancras, the parish in which he resided in London. In his manners he was remarkably courteous and kind. He has left an only son, a graduate of Oxford, who inherits much of the talent of his father.

SIR ANTHONY CARLISLE.

Nov. 2. At his house in Langham-place, after an illness of some weeks, Sir Anthony Carlisle, senior surgeon to the Westminster Hospital, one of the Council and Court of Examiners of the Royal College of Surgeons, of which he twice held the office of President, a Fellow of the Royal and other Societies, &c.

This very eminent surgeon was born at Stillington, in the county of Durham, in 1768, where his father lived on a paternal estate, which had for several generations been in the possession of his family. His professional education commenced under an uncle at York, who soon dying, he was transferred to Mr. Green, founder of the hospital in the city of Durham. He thence proceeded to London, and immediately entered himself at the Hunterian school of Anatomy in Windmill-street, under Mr. Cruikshank and Dr. Baillie, and by his ardentness and zeal attracting the notice of the celebrated John Hunter, was invited to conduct the dissections and arrange the museum of that great anatomist. This, however, though flattering, he declined. He then became a resident pupil of Mr. Henry Watson, F.R.S., a surgeon of the Westminster Hospital, and one of the Court of Examiners of Surgeons' Hall, a man of the first rank in his profession, living in the best society, and universally esteemed. He continued the inmate of this gentleman, attending him with a care almost filial, when age had begun to impair the faculties of his teacher and friend, till death dissolved the connexion in 1793, when Mr. Carlisle became his successor at the Westminster Hospital. In that ancient institution he speedily distinguished himself, as much by his unaffected and invariable humanity to the suffering poor, as by his skill in the treatment of their diseases. There, too, originated with him the important prac-

tice of open consultations on the propriety of operating in cases admitting the slightest doubt, a practice which has been attended by the most beneficial results, and consequently adopted at other hospitals.

Animated by a love of nature and a desire to investigate her laws, and encouraged by his intercourse with John Hunter, Mr. Carlisle was one of the earliest and most indefatigable labourers in the field of comparative anatomy, abundant evidence of which is to be found in the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which learned body he was elected a member in 1800. His intimate acquaintance with Sir Joseph Banks led to, or perhaps originated in, his inquiries into many branches of natural history. The results of these appear in the volumes of the Linnean and Horticultural Societies, and in several English scientific publications, including journals, magazines, &c., from the end of the last century to a very recent period, showing very distinctly the author's ingenuity in discovery and reasoning, and industry in pursuit of his object. In Nicolson's Journal for July, 1800, is a paper by Mr. Carlisle, "On Galvanic Electricity and its chemical agencies," which proves (says Mr. Pettigrew, in his *Medical Portrait Gallery*.) that Sir Anthony Carlisle was not only the first to observe the chemical effects of Galvanism, but also to indicate the future application of that agent." In 1804 he wrote the *Croonian Lecture, on Muscular Motion*, which is printed in the Philosophical Transactions for 1804. In the *Archæologia* are two papers communicated by him while a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

When young, Mr. Carlisle was admitted a student at the Royal Academy, on the recommendation of Sir Joshua Reynolds, given in consequence of a conversation which took place at the celebrated painter's house, between Sir Joshua, John Hunter, Edmd. Burke, and the art-loving medical student. One of the results of this was, "An Essay on the Connection between Anatomy and the Fine Arts," published in *The Artist*, a periodical work; and to the same accidental circumstance may, probably, be traced his appointment, in 1808, to succeed Mr. Sheldon, as professor of Anatomy to the Royal Academy. He was the third who held this office, the first having been Dr. William Hunter. At the expiration of sixteen years he retired from the professorship, which, though highly honourable, was little more than honorary, and received from the members, as an acknowledgment of his services, a handsome sash, with an inscription equally creditable to

the royal academicians and to their retiring offices.

In the course of an extensive practice, the subject of this notice much improved the instruments used in surgical operations: "and it should be known," says the biographer before-named, "that to Sir Anthony's ingenuity and application we are indebted for the introduction of the present excellent amputating instruments: and he was the first in this country to use the bistourie cæpè."

At the accession of George IV. Mr. Carlisle, who had been Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Prince Regent, was among those who were recommended by ministers, solely on account of his professional merit, for the honour of knighthood, which the king conferred on him at his first levee. He had previously become surgeon to the Duke of Gloucester, to whom he was introduced by Dr. Parr. In the years 1820 and 1826 Sir Anthony delivered the Hunterian Lectures at the Royal College. To the merits of these "many have borne testimony, particularly his learned and eloquent colleague, Wm. Lawrence, esq., in his Lectures on Physiology, &c."

That Sir Anthony Carlisle is to be numbered among the most distinguished anatomists, physiologists, and naturalists of the age, is admitted by the most competent judges, and proved by his very numerous publications in all those departments of science. As a surgeon his almost numberless pupils will bear testimony to his profound knowledge in his profession, and his skill and patience as an instructor. As a man he was upright in his principles, a promoter of the happiness of his kind, and undaunted in the avowal of his opinions. In the latter he occasionally displayed that eccentricity which is not the unusual concomitant of genius; but when differing from the generality he avoided offence, commonly expressing his dissent with a degree of humour—a kind of pleasantry in which he excelled—by no means disagreeable; so that, if he did not always succeed in making proselytes, he rarely made a resentful enemy. As a practitioner he was most liberal to those whose means were more limited than their inclinations, and humane and tender to all, especially the poor, who, in Westminster particularly, will long deplore the loss of his advice, which was invariably given them in a tone and manner that doubled its value, by inspiring them with confidence, and showing that they were in the hands of one who did not without sympathy view their sufferings, or listen to their complaints without an anxious wish to relieve them.

The remains of Sir A. Carlisle were deposited in Kensal-Green Cemetery, in the most unostentatious and simple manner, attended by two relatives and a few intimate friends; according to his own particular direction. At a meeting of the Governors of the Westminster Hospital, held on the 17th of November, the following resolution, moved by Anthony White, esq., now senior surgeon to that incorporated charity, was unanimously carried:—

"That the Governors of the Westminster Hospital sincerely deplore the loss their Institution has sustained by the death of Sir Anthony Carlisle, a most distinguished surgeon, and of high scientific and literary attainments:—That this hospital has during a space of forty-seven years been indebted to him for his excellent professional services, and singularly so for greatly increasing, through his influence, the support of the charity:—That owing to his personal energies the first subscription towards the erection of the present new Hospital, amounting to nearly 8000*l.* was raised;—That the Governors are thus anxious to record their sense of the signal advantages derived to the Institution from the skill of Sir Anthony Carlisle, and of the important assistance he rendered towards raising and carrying into useful operation the efficient and beautiful architectural structure which now forms the renowned Westminster Hospital."

THE REV. JOHN SKINNER, F.S.A.

Oct. 12, 1839. At Camerton, Somersetshire, the Rev. John Skinner, M.A. Rector of that parish, and F.S.A.

Mr. Skinner was the son of Russell Skinner, esq. of Newtown, Hants, and Claverton house, near Bath; his mother was Miss Page, of Tottenham High Cross, Middlesex. He was educated at Cheam; at Trinity college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1797; and at Lincoln's Inn, his original destination being the law. After taking holy orders, he was for four months Curate of South Brent in Somersetshire, and after spending a short time in travel, the living of Camerton, the next presentation to which had been purchased for him, fell vacant, and he was instituted thereto in Sept. 1800.

Mr. Skinner succeeded to considerable property from the family of Manningham, descended from the Right Rev. Thomas Manningham, D.D. Bishop of Chichester. Henry Manningham, esq. of Thorp, Surrey, married, Nov. 11, 1807, Laura, sister to Mr. Skinner, and died without issue. A brother, Major-Gen. Gooke Manning-

ham, who died in 1809, was Esquerry to King George III. and Colonel of the 95th foot. Harriet, a sister, was the wife of the Right Hon. C. P. Yorke.

Mr. Skinner was a very zealous and enthusiastic investigator of the early antiquities of Britain, and he formed a very large collection of Roman and native antiquities discovered in the various settlements in his vicinity. Though he scarcely appeared at all before the public as an independent author, yet he materially assisted several contemporary antiquaries, and he had filled quite a library of manuscript volumes, containing descriptions and drawings of his discoveries, and diaries of his tours and other investigations, though unfortunately so intermixed with professional and personal matters, as to render it advisable to keep them private for the present. We understand he has left ready for publication a very curious work on the Origin and Analysis of Language, with 1,000*l.* to bear the charge. His Diary, consisting of 140 or 150 volumes, he left to the British Museum, on condition of its being locked up for fifty years. We understand that the Trustees, after some demur, have accepted these conditions. In the mean time we may refer to the following essays which have been already laid before the public:

An account of the course of Wausdyke, communicated to Sir R. C. Hoare.

A Dissertation respecting some Roman Antiquities discovered on the line of Antonine's Vallum, since the publication of General Roy's work: read before the Society of Antiquaries 19th Jan. 1826, and printed in the *Archæologia* (with two plates), vol. XXI. pp. 455—468.

A Memoir on the claims of Camerton, near Bath, to be considered as the Camoludunum spoken of by Dion and Tacitus, in which was established the first Colony of the Romans in Bristol. This essay in its first state was read before the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society, and will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1827, pp. 252—255. It was subsequently enlarged and read before the Society of Antiquaries, but not printed by them; though Sir Richard Hoare printed a reply, advocating the claims of Camoludunum in Essex. Mr. Skinner's Memoir has been more recently printed as the Third Chapter on Roman Antiquities in Phelps's History of Somersetshire, vol. I. pp. 138—153; and there can be no question that his Camoludunum was an important Roman settlement, if not the same to which Tacitus referred. In regard to etymology, which was his particular hobby, Mr. Skinner certainly

ran very wild, his system being founded on a presumed significance in every name entering into the composition of Celtic names, to which language he ascribed many of palpable Saxon origin; but whatever may be thought of his theories, there can be no question that his diligent and long continued observations are of great value in the Romano-British department of antiquities.

Mr. Skinner had been in a declining state of health for some weeks previous to his death, and his mind had been very much affected. We lament to have to add, that in a paroxysm of derangement, he suddenly terminated his painful disorder by discharging a pistol through his head.

Mr. Skinner has left one son, Fitzowen Skinner, esq. of Trinity college, Oxford, and a Barrister-at-law of Lincoln's Inn, who married, Feb. 22, 1838, Laura Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. F. Stuart, Rector of Lower Gravesend, Beds; and one daughter, Anna, married, Aug. 7, 1839, to W. R. A. Boyle, esq. of Sloane-street and Lincoln's Inn. He had four other daughters, who died, all we believe from consumption, two before and two after their mother.

Mr. Skinner's portrait was painted by Patten; and another was taken by S. C. Smith, for Sir Richard Hoare, and is preserved at Stourhead.

AMBROSE GLOVER, Esq. F.S.A.

Sept. 16. At Reigate, in his 84th year, Ambrose Glover, esq. F.S.A. for many years a solicitor there, of the highest respectability and repute.

Mr. Glover was descended from a yeoman family of great estimation, who had settled for many generations at the top of the Chalk Hill in Surrey, bordering on Kent.

Richard Glover purchased the estate of Norwoods (*culgo* Norrads) in Cudham, Kent, from the family whose name continues affixed to it, in the 26th of Elizabeth, and was the parent of a line of substantial yeomen, in which line it continued until it was alienated in the present century by Mrs. Katharine Howed, whose mother, Susan Glover, was the only daughter and heir of William Glover of Norwoods, the son of Roger, the son of John, the son of Richard, the son of John, the son of Richard, the purchaser. From Richard, the grandson of the purchaser, descended a numerous family, of whom a younger son, of the same baptismal name, acquired the sobriquet of Buff Glover, and is the hero of many traditions still circulating in the neigh-

“beard,” and which were fondly cherished by the subject of this memoir, who possessed his ancestor’s belt of buff leather, with its silver buckle. The sturdy yeoman, as did his descendants, until the last generation, tenanted the Court Lodge of Wotton.

James Duke of York, then occupying Reigate Priory, hunted the surrounding country, and taking the stag upon his farm, was invited by Buff to partake of the hospitality of the Court Lodge. The intended courtesy was however frustrated. The yeoman rode forward to prepare his household for their guest, but his dame had a no less sturdy spirit than his own, and when she was informed for whom her board was to be spread, she planted herself in the doorway, declaring that while she was a mistress there no Papist should cross the threshold; and the Royal Duke was compelled to take his tankard on the joisting-block.

The subject of this memoir was born at Curds in the parish of Oxted. He was the youngest of eight children, having four sisters and three brothers, all of whom he survived. He was baptized at Oxted on the 2d May, 1757, as the son of Nathaniel Glover by Elizabeth his wife, likewise of a yeoman family, and the daughter of George Steere of Nutfield.

Curds was a vast old mansion, of which old Mrs. Shepherd, in the language of Mrs. Glover, occupied one extremity, whilst the Glovers were issuing into life at the other. The old lady held it as the widow of William Streetfield, and having married to her second husband, one John Shepherd, was by him reduced to straightened circumstances. On her death it devolved to Thomas Streetfield, esq. a nephew of William, and having been nearly rebuilt by him, received the name of Stonehall, by which it has since been known.

Mr. Glover was sent to school to the late Rev. Thomas Pooler of Reigate, afterwards Rector of Gatton; and was articled to the late Mr. Barnes, at that time one of the ablest and most influential solicitors in Surrey, having a large practice, whose partner and whose successor Mr. Glover afterwards became.

During Mr. Glover’s clerkship, he gave great satisfaction by his assiduity; and his strong bias towards historical and antiquarian researches rendered his amanuensis, if not subservient, at any rate assistant, to his official proficiency. For his own use and recreation he compiled a full and detailed History of Reigate Priory, which remains in manuscript; and a historical table or expanded pedi-

gree of the Kings and Queens of England. He digested much local history, and many subjects of antiquity from historical documents; all which having been placed in the hands of the late Mr. Bray, furnished a great portion of the matter relating to the Hundred of Reigate, in Manning and Bray’s History.

Mr. Glover’s long intimacy with the late Mr. Bray, induced those gentlemen, accompanied by their mutual friend, Mr. Carlisle, to make excursions during the long vacations of several years, having in view antiquarian and historical objects: Mr. Glover always returning from these pleasing journeys highly delighted with the company of his excellent friends.

His love of antiquarian research had early directed his attention to points of which gentlemen of the law are too frequently regardless. He made himself a master of the old penmanship, and could readily decipher very ancient deeds; the incompetency to read which has led many professional men to cast aside, and too frequently to destroy, the most interesting charters.

Of these, his collection, facilitated by the disregard of his contemporaries, became both extensive and curious, and furnished much authentic information, accessible from no other source, to his antiquarian friends.

His uniform urbanity, with perfect integrity as a professional man throughout life, ensured him the highest estimation of his professional brethren, and of all his friends and clients: and although his punctilious accuracy, and in the later years of his life, probably, his incapacity to keep pace with the rapid strides of younger men, frequently wearied the patience of those who had business with him, their long endurance was satisfactorily recompensed by its completion without flaw or defect.

Mr. Glover married Miss Beate of Reigate, by whom he had three children, one only of whom survives, a daughter, married to Thomas Hart, esq. who succeeds his father-in-law in his practice.

JOHN JACOB, Esq.

Feb. 21. In Guernsey, in his 75th year, John Jacob, esq.

Mr. Jacob was a native of the county of Kent, and a son of Edward Jacob, esq. F.S.A. a distinguished antiquary and naturalist, the historian of Faversham, in that county.

Mr. Jacob had been for twenty-five years a resident in the Island of Guernsey, where he engaged in collecting materials for “Annals of some of the British Norman Isles constituting the Bailiwick of Guernsey,” of which Part I. comprising

the Casquet Lighthouses, Alderney, Sark, Herm, and Jethou, with part of Guernsey, was printed in a large octavo volume, at Paris, in 1830. It is a very intelligent, well-digested, and handsome work.

Mr. Jacob was an amiable as well as highly intelligent man, and was deservedly respected and beloved.

JOHN FROST, Esq. F.S.A.

March 17. At Berlin, after a long and painful illness, John Frost, esq. F.S.A. founder of the Medico-Botanical Society of London.

The parents of this singular man were in business near Charing Cross, where he was born in the year 1801. Being a seven months' child, and a twin, his infancy was extremely delicate; but, as his strength increased, he was sent to school at Langley, near Windsor, and upon the termination of his scholastic education he was placed with Dr. Wright, the apothecary of Bethlem Hospital, where, to use his own words, "it was for a long time his chief ambition to distinguish jalap from rhubarb, little thinking that he was to become the wonder and admiration of the profession;" but, at a subsequent period, he bestowed considerable attention on the study of botany. A dispute having unhappily arisen between the pupil and his master, he abandoned all hope of continuing in his medical studies, and at the early age of eighteen commenced his remarkable career. Up to this period, whilst the science and practice of medicine was making sure and steady progress, but little attention had been directed to the means employed in cure, and the natural history of the *materia medica* had remained almost uncultivated. This circumstance attracted the notice of Mr. Frost, and he conceived the project of establishing the Medico-Botanical Society of London, having for its object the investigating, by means of communications, lectures, and experiments, the medicinal properties of plants, their botanical characters and chemical constituents; of promoting the study of the vegetable *materia medica* of all countries; of collecting and describing the various substances appertaining thereto, and of improving their pharmaceutical preparations; of disseminating by correspondence and publication discoveries of new medicinal plants, and of new uses or preparations of those already known; of adjudging pecuniary or honorary rewards to the authors of such discoveries; and of cultivating medical plants. Having obtained the friendship of Dr. Bree, Dr. Maton, and other learned men of the medical profession, he unfolded to them his plan, and commenced to work

out his views in the most energetic manner. Whilst engaged in this undertaking, through the influence and advice of Dr. Bree, he obtained an introduction to Court, and attracting the notice of his Majesty George IV. was at his express request appointed botanical tutor to the Princes George of Cumberland and Cambridge, and shortly afterwards succeeded in obtaining his Majesty's most gracious consent to become the patron of the projected society. To Dr. Bree he was also indebted for the support and interest of Sir James M'Gregor, Director General of the army medical board, who was elected first president of the society, and by his influence with the various medical staffs abroad materially advanced its power and utility. Among the officers was one called Director, whose duties were various, and whose authority was considerable; in short, he was to be the factotum of the society. This post was obtained by Mr. Frost, who united to it that of Professor or Lecturer on Botany, both appointments being merely honorary. From its first establishment in 1821 the society rapidly increased, new members were constantly won over by the Director's importunity, among whom were eleven sovereigns, all the Royal Family of England, upwards of twenty members of foreign Royal Families, several of the Ministry, many of the English nobility, all the foreign ambassadors (save one), and though last, not least, several of the most distinguished Englishmen of science, and an infinitely large proportion of the most eminent philosophers of every other nation. Numerous presents of books, MSS. and herbaria, together with scientific communications, poured in from all parts of the globe. The Director contributed an herbarium, collected and pressed by himself, consisting of upwards of 7,000 specimens, besides as many duplicates. He also prepared a very handsome book, to contain the signatures of the royal, noble, and other distinguished members of the society. From the period of his appointment as Director, honours and emoluments flowed unceasingly for some years on Mr. Frost; he became F.S.A., F.R.S.E., F.L.S. Lecturer on Botany to the Royal Institution and to St. Thomas's Hospital, member of the Royal Asiatic Society, Lecturer on Geology at the Argyle Rooms, &c. &c. but was blackballed on aspiring to become a member of the Royal Society, upon which he was weak enough to send a hostile message to the Secretary of that body. He also entered himself on the boards of the university of Cambridge, proposing to take the degree of Doctor in Medicine,

In 1824 (when he was only twenty-one) he was appointed Secretary of the Royal Humane Society; his pretensions being backed by such undeniable testimonials from Dr. Maton and others, that the members of the Committee relinquished their previous predilections, and united in electing him unanimously. This situation gave him a residence in Bridge-street, Blackfriars, which he continued to enjoy until the shipwreck of his fortunes, the particulars of which we shall presently proceed to relate.

The affairs of the Medico-Botanical Society went on very prosperously, both for itself and Mr. Frost, up to the resignation of Sir James MacGregor towards the end of 1824, upon which event, chiefly in consequence of the Director's exertions in his favour, the Earl Stanhope (the present President) was elected to the vacant chair.

Unfortunately for himself, Mr. Frost possessed an incalculable share of arrogance and presumption; he was, moreover, inordinately vain, and as fond of display as a petted child; these failings daily led him to the commission of numberless extravagances, and obtained for him the hatred or contempt of many members of his society.

On the first anniversary of the society following Earl Stanhope's election, his Lordship being absent on the continent, the 7th of September, 1829, Mr. Frost appeared before a crowded audience to go through the accounts, and deliver the annual oration; upon which occasion the weakness of his nature induced him to present himself adorned with a dazzling display of orders and distinctions on his breast, consisting of the various honours, both domestic and foreign, which he had acquired in his correspondence with foreign courts; but which more than belonged more properly to the President than him. This unsensational display tended greatly to increase the rancour of his enemies, and the dislike, hitherto but partially concealed, soon after broke out in open manifestation. Private meetings of his opponents were now assembled, and, strange to say, the Earl Stanhope appeared as foremost in these proceedings; and at length at a private assembly of the Council, met at that nobleman's house, the office of Director was declared abolished, and a general meeting called to confirm the decree. The meeting accordingly took place, and the Earl Stanhope commenced from the chair a long and laboured harangue, wherein he arraigned and accused Mr. Frost of various derelictions, and transgressions against the laws of the society, and concluded by moving

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that "the said John Frost, esq. should deliver up his insignia of office, and all the property of the society in his possession." The accused replied in a very energetic manner, and the meeting was adjourned to Friday, Jan. 8th. On this occasion Earl Stanhope again presided, and once more attacked Mr. Frost with great violence, and now, in addition to the former movement, proposed his immediate expulsion, which after some debate was carried; and thus Mr. Frost found all his prospects unexpectedly blighted, himself expelled from a society which he had formed, and for the advancement of whose interests he had devoted so much of his time and labour.

We should here, however, notice a still more material rebuff which Mr. Frost had previously received from Dame Fortune. Some time in the year 1830 he obtained the appointment of Surgeon to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and we have now before us an engraved card upon which he assumed that title. He was not yet secure in this new appointment, when he resigned the appointment of Secretary to the Royal Humane Society, with its substantial salary and rent-free residence; and the field was immediately crowded with competitors for the vacant place. In the mean time rumour was busy with his reputation; some kind friend informed the Duke of Cumberland that his protégé was a very presumptuous adventurer, and the appointment was at once cancelled. Mr. Frost would willingly have returned to his old quarters in New Bridge-street; but the gentlemen of the Committee preferred a change.

After these unfortunate repulses Mr. Frost found himself a comparatively deserted and insignificant individual, which melancholy change seriously affected his health; but, notwithstanding, he still continued to exert himself in the cause of humanity and science. In 1831 he established St. John's Hospital, St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, and was also one of the first promoters of the Royal Sailing Society. In 1832 he obtained a free grant from the Lords of the Admiralty to establish H. M. S. Chanticleer as a hospital ship off Millbank, and in effecting this object we find him exhibiting his wonted perseverance, for by his importunity he obtained the reigning sovereign as Patron, the Duke of Leinster as President, while the list of Board of Directors contains the following illustrious names: Duke of Bedford, Duke of Buccleuch, Earl of Clarendon, Admiral Lord J. O'Brien, Admiral Lord Gambier, &c. The Chanticleer was intended to serve as a refuge for the Thames watermen above the

bridge, and in fitting up this vessel, Mr. Frost, depending on the above illustrious patronage for support, was indiscreet enough to become personally responsible to a heavy amount, and at length finding himself disappointed of the assistance upon which he had relied, to avoid the importunities of his creditors, he fled to Paris, where he resided for some months under the assumed name of James Fitz-James. Quitting Paris he proceeded to fix his abode at Berlin, and there commenced practising as a physician, under the name of Sir John Frost, and is reported to have obtained considerable practice, and where, after a long and painful illness, he expired, aged 37 years.

Mr. Frost married Mademoiselle Harriet Yosy, only daughter of Madame Yosy, the well-known authoress of "Switzerland and its Costumes," by whom he had no children.

Mr. Frost's literary works consist of: Orations delivered on various occasions.

Bingley's Introduction to Botany.

Some papers read before the Society of Antiquaries of London (but not printed).

Remarks on the Mustard Tree of the Scriptures; and other trifles.

He also commenced a History of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; a History of all the existing Orders of Knighthood; Memoirs of the Court of George IV.; but none of these were ever completed.

Mr. Frost undoubtedly enjoyed considerable talents, united to great perseverance, and a degree of self-confidence, in some cases amounting to impudence. In illustration of this it may be mentioned that on applying to Prince Leopold to become a member of the Medico-Botanical Society, after meeting with nine successive positive denials, he still continued his application, and on a tenth trial succeeded in effecting his object.

Mr. Frost's chief faults were his extreme presumption, and unbounded pride and vanity; but when we consider the very early age at which he acquired such distinguished honours, some little allowance for these may surely be made (since, in the end, these failings caused his ruin, we may pity rather than condemn), and lament that in the plenitude of his self-conceit he forgot that the surest way of obtaining respect for himself was by paying respect to others.

HUGH HAMMERSLEY, Esq.

Ocf. . . . In Pall Mall, aged 65, Hugh Hammersley, esq.

The death of this gentleman has led to the abrupt termination of the business of

Hammersley's bank, of which it appears he was the sole surviving partner. In the words of a publication entitled *The Circular to Bankers*, "a great London bank has stopped payment, holding deposits which are stated to amount to £650,000, and having promissory notes circulating in all parts of the Continent of Europe, amounting to a very considerable sum; and, as we believe, it is brought to this state, not from any misconduct on the part of the late possessor and director of the office, as far as the management of the funds entrusted to him is concerned, but from the misconduct of those who preceded him. Mr. Hugh Hammersley inherited a lucrative business, encumbered with dreadful losses."

"Some fifty or sixty years ago, the old and eminent banking house of Herries and Co. were the only firm in England who had adopted the practice of issuing notes payable on presentation or at a few days' sight at various large towns throughout the Continent of Europe; it was a circulation of the greatest possible convenience, safety, and utility to travellers and temporary residents in foreign countries, and it was very properly, and with much foresight as to the consequences, so arranged by the introducers of the practice, as to render the accommodation to the applicants or the public easy and economical to them; so that they always felt obliged for the opportunity of resorting to it. It was also, no doubt, a lucrative kind of business to the issuers of the notes. The amount

greatly curtailed by the French revolutionary war; but still it was almost an exclusive field, and it had, as may fairly be assumed, rendered a good return to the enterprising firm with whom the practice originated. The war must terminate; and those who were in possession of the field of operation, and were acquainted with all the circumstances, places, persons, and details necessary to the conduct and management of such a business, would have great advantage in the renewal of intercourse with the Continent of Europe. Few persons knew anything about the extent of the profits of this kind of banking business; but among these few would be the confidential clerks of Messrs. Herries, and one of them was the late Mr. Thomas Hammersley, the father of Mr. Hugh Hammersley, just deceased.

"Mr. Hammersley quitted his position as clerk, and entered into co-partnership with Messrs. Morland and Ransom, under the firm of Morland, Ransom, and Hammersley. This firm did not remain united many years, and it was understood on its dissolution, that there was a balance

of loss to be borne by each of the several parties. It might not be a very large one, at least not amounting to a sum that could materially impose the operations of a great and substantial London banking firm; but supposing it to be not more than £20,000 for Mr. Hammersley's share, it was to that extent a load on that gentleman's shoulders in his subsequent struggles. He then, upwards of thirty years ago, formed a co-partnership under the firm of Hammersleys, Montelieu, Greenwood, Brooksbank, and Drew, a union which would seem to promise great results in profit, seeing that Mr. Greenwood was in the high tide of prosperity as the leading army agent, and the confidential friend of the Horse Guards, and that other members of the firm were capable by their connections of introducing valuable business to the new banking office. The new firm, however, for the purpose of acquiring business, granted accommodation too readily. Among these it is said that the accommodation granted to a bank at Honiton, which failed many years ago, at its highest point considerably exceeded £250,000. Before the failure, Messrs. Hammersley had reduced the credit from its highest point, as well as they could, by getting available securities and otherwise, out of the final balance, which amounted it is said to £180,000. They accepted 1s. or 1s. 6d. in the pound; consequently the real loss upon this account would not be less than from £160,000 to £170,000. Whether the then existing partners of the firm of Hammersley and Co. took each his share of this enormous amount of loss, or it was left as an incubus on the bank to be liquidated by the accruing profits of that establishment, we do not know. The latter seems the more probable, seeing that the firm was gradually stripped of every one of its members, except the lamented Mr. Hugh Hammersley. Other losses of considerable magnitude were incurred, one with an office-bearer in His Majesty's Treasury, amounting to a sum approaching to £40,000; another advanced to a firm for the manufacture of soap carried on in the borough of Southwark, little, if anything, short of £60,000. The history of this concern, of which the principal partners were Mr. Phelps and Mr. Bracebridge, of Aston Hall, near Birmingham, are detailed in the publication from which we quote, which concludes with stating the belief of the writer that under the management of the late Mr. Hugh Hammersley the large amount of loss was in the course of gradual liquidation from regularly accruing profits. "There is no doubt that a very valuable description of business had been attracted

to the office, and we believe if the disaster had occurred a few years sooner, the creditors would have received a smaller dividend—the assets being now stated to be equal to the payment of about 13s. in the pound. The rapid sliding away of property from opening the sluice of improvident confidence, and the slow recovery of it by care and circumspection—for a quarter of a century has elapsed since any of the losses here stated were incurred—are notable facts worthy of the consideration of all bankers and merchants."

Mr. Hammersley married in 1822 Maria-Georgiana, eldest daughter and coheir of the late Lewis Montelieu, esq. (grandson of David de Montelieu, Baron de Saint Hippolite in Languedoc, and a General in the British army, who died in 1761,) by Maria-Henrietta, daughter and coheir of James Modyford Heywood, of Meristow, co. Devon, esq. and sister to the late Mrs. Orby Hunter. This lady survives him, with one son, who is sixteen years of age.

THE REV. JOHN THOMSON.

Oct. 27. At the manse of Duddingston, near Edinburgh, aged 62, the Rev. John Thomson, Minister of that parish: a gentleman who had highly distinguished himself as a landscape painter. He was the fourth and youngest son of the Rev. Thomas Thomson, Minister of Dailly, in Ayrshire, in which place he was born on the 1st of September, 1778; he succeeded his father, and was ordained minister of Dailly in 1800, and was translated to the pastoral charge of the parish of Duddingston, in the year 1805, since which time he has continued constantly to reside in that delightful locality; so congenial to his avocations, so suited to his taste; till the period of his death. In his earliest years, he exhibited a strong predilection for Art, which grew with his growth, until, from a charming amateur and dilettante painter, he became the firm and ornament of the Landscape School of his native country, if not of the British Empire. Not being professionally an artist, he, of course, was not eligible for a Member of the Royal Scottish Academy, but was early admitted as an honorary member, in which capacity he continued to shed a lustre on that body till the day of his death, his works continuing to adorn the walls of the Academy's Exhibitions to the last.

He was an early pupil and an abiding friend of the late Mr. Alex. Nasmyth, whose demise he has not long survived; his style, however, was as remote as possible from that of his master, being marked chiefly by great power and breadth of general effect, and the embodiment of

a sentiment suitable to the scene, from which he suffered no consideration ever to divert his attention; hence his works bear incontestible evidence of a pre-conceived and well digested design, which has left nothing to accident. The subjects of his delight were to be found in the grandeur and the sublimity of Nature, and with such he enjoyed the felicity of rarest sympathy; he appreciated the sentiment of his subject with the true feeling of a poet, and gave being to the combination with the facility and enthusiasm of an artist.

Of his character as a man and a Christian minister, it is not enough to state that it was altogether irreproachable. To manners, kind, affable, and inoffensive, he joined the practice of warm and generous benevolence. To his eminent talents as a painter he also superadded, in no mean degree, the skill of a musician; in the cultivation of which he took much delight. In the peaceful retirement of the scene of his ministerial labours, his life was spent in contentment and repose; and the calm, unchequered day of his existence was shrouded in the pall of death amidst the scenes which he admired, and in the arms of those he loved. His health, which had for some months been declining, was, at length, shattered and destroyed by a stroke of apoplexy, which carried him off in the zenith of his fame.—(*Art Union.*)

EDWARD HARDING, ESQ.

Nov. 1. At Pimlico, aged 86, Edward Harding, esq.

This gentleman was born March 29th, 1755, in the town of Stafford, where he served his apprenticeship to a hair-dresser, at the age of twenty-one came to London, and followed his occupation for a few years; but, being naturally of a quick and enterprising turn of mind, this mode of life was any thing but satisfactory to the capacity and indomitable perseverance he enjoyed. He therefore, in conjunction with his brother, Silvester Harding, an artist of considerable eminence, opened a print and bookseller's shop in Fleet Street, where they successfully published many spirited prints of considerable reputation on fancy subjects. Finding their business increase, they removed to more spacious premises in Pall Mall, where they received an extensive patronage, and were enabled to enrich their collection by the addition of many valuable works of art and literature, amongst which may be mentioned the Portraits and Views to illustrate Shake-

peare, the 8vo. and 4to. editions; Memoirs of Count Grammont, 4to.; the Biographical Mirror, 3 vols. 4to.; the Economy of Human Life, 8vo.; Dryden's Fables; and Leonora, with plates, from drawings by Lady Diana Beauclerk, folio. In 1803 a manuscript was offered to them for publication, which on inspection proved of a vile and infamous character, being a burlesque on the Scriptures; actively alive and zealous in the cause of religion, upon the faith of which he meritoriously lived and died, Mr. Edward Harding thought it a moral duty he owed to himself and society at large, at once to expose this corruption coming from such a fountain of iniquity as Tom Paine. He submitted it to the then excellent Dr. Porteus, Bishop of London, who to counteract works of this nature, which were prevalent at that time, commenced the Religious Tract Society, and offered the publication of its productions to Mr. Harding, which would, doubtless, have been a source of great emolument. This was declined, as the late Queen Charlotte had commanded his attendance as her librarian.

Having broken up the establishment in Pall Mall, Mr. Harding now entered upon his duties, and took up his residence at the Royal Lodge at Frogmore, where his zeal and assiduity gained him the approbation of her Majesty, the Princes, and Princesses, with whom he became an especial favourite. The Queen having expressed a wish to possess in print, privately, a Chronological Abridgment of the History of Spain, Germany, &c. &c. on cards from her own manuscript, he undertook to accomplish it, which he did, although he had not been accustomed to the trade. Possessing himself with types and press he succeeded in gratifying the Queen's wishes, and performing that which but few men would have had the industry to have accomplished.

Her Majesty took a great interest in illustrated works, and became possessed, through her librarian, of many beautiful and valuable acquisitions, amongst which may be mentioned the Lives of Cibber and Garrick, in folio; the Visit of Christian the Fourth, King of Denmark, to James I. of England, the Queen's own Manuscript; and also her Manuscript of the advice of James the Second to his son the Pretender, which are both magnificent volumes in folio; besides many others, and some also by the Princess Elizabeth, of equal worth and beauty.

He also completed for George the Fourth (and it may perhaps be considered the finest of his productions), Theatrical

Portraits from the earliest period, with a biography, forming eight folio volumes; the Earls and Dukes of York and Cambridge, with portraits, biography, &c. beautifully executed in two folio volumes, and now in the possession of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, and a similar work of the Earls and Dukes of Gloucester, in the possession of the late James Dowager Landgravine of Hesse Homburg. These, and many others of equal value, will remain a lasting testimony to the indefatigable exertions of their author. Upon the decease of his Royal Mistress he removed from Buckingham Palace, and was subsequently appointed librarian to his Majesty the King of Hanover, in whose service he died, having lived long and usefully, and died respected and regretted. His natural cheerfulness of disposition and urbanity of manners rendered his society a delight to all his acquaintance.

L. C. JANSEN.

Louis Charles Jansen, the brother of Madame Bartolozzi (widow of the celebrated engraver of that name), and uncle to Madame Vestris, was born at Aix-la-Chapelle about the year 1774. He made his first *entrée* in London as a musician when quite a young man, and with the brightest prospects. When in the zenith of his prosperity, he kept his own carriage—the best of society—and frequently had the honour of dining with his late Majesty George IV., when Prince of Wales. The late Dominico Corri, the composer, and well-known singing-master, and also the late Maria Clementi (both celebrated about the same period), were among his early professional friends. Clementi, some years ago, the senior of Jansen, was the latter's tutor, who also received some valuable instruction from Dr. Haydn, when that eminent musician was in London. Corri died in 1825, in not very affluent circumstances; Clementi, in 1832, after having accumulated considerable wealth. Jansen, in consequence of some sudden reverses—chiefly owing, he used to say, to the elopement of his wife—gave way to the most determined habits of intemperance, and which seemed to attend him through life; and so inveterate was his course that no sort of assistance or admonition could make on him the slightest impression.

His compositions are very numerous, many of which, written in the early part of his life, display talent of no ordinary merit. No composer, perhaps, has written more: but owing to his dissipated and irregular mode of living—never having any settled habitation—his abilities were

often prostituted, and his productions were finished and given to the public in such a careless and incorrect manner (in order to get the money from the cheap publishers), that his name at last got in such bad odour that the music-sellers were compelled to substitute some fictitious name for the real one.

His best efforts were his “Air Tyrolean,” with scientific variations for the pianoforte, and his grand vocal scena from the sixth chapter of Revelations, “Death on the Pale Horse,” the former of which in publishing he dedicated to his old master, Clementi, and the latter to Mr. Braham, who, it is said, was so much pleased with it, that he offered to sing it gratuitously at the oratorios, provided Jansen would make some alterations, which the latter refusing to do, this esteemed composition is at present unknown to the musical world, except in a very circumscribed circle.

This musician was at last reduced to a state of the greatest distress, wandering through the streets (and not unfrequently would he pass the night in them) literally covered with rags and filth. But such was the singularity of his nature, that when in health, and with only the means in his pocket of affording him sustenance throughout the day, he would scud along the pavement, “in the full blaze of a mid-day sun,” assuming all the hauteur and consequence of a purse-proud dandy, though at the same time clad as the veriest beggar. His greatest horror appeared to be the thought of becoming an inmate of a parish workhouse, which disease and gripping poverty a few months ago drove him to. “Death,” said he, “will soon o’ertake me when I get there!” He was once seen out in the pauper's uniform, and very soon after breathed his last in one of those abodes for the destitute, situate in Northumberland-street, Marylebone.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Drayton, near Retford, aged 82, the Rev. *Archibald Gallaad*, for more than fifty years Curate of that parish.

At Mark's Tey, near Colchester, aged 32, the Rev. *Robert Smith*, B.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

Sept. 8. At Dublin, the Rev. *W. Donnes*, Vicar of Loughlinch-lough Morthen, Rector of Dinsington, and Master of St. Mary Magdalene's chapel, Hawtry.

Sept. 12. In Union-place, New-road, the Rev. *Thomas Grieflow Edgell*.

Sept. 17. At Tortworth, Glouce. aged 80, the Rev. *George Cook*, D.D. Rector of that parish and Dinton, and one of her Majesty's Deputy Lieutenants and

Justices of the peace for the counties of Gloucester and Wilts. He was of Oriol college, Oxford, M.A. 1786, B.D. 1790, D.D. 1796; was presented to Tortworth by his college in 1799, and to Didmarton, by the Duke of Beaufort in 1803.

Sept. 19. At Salcombe, Devonshire, aged 48, the Rev. *Charles Egerton Dukinfield*, Vicar of Edenhall, Cumberland; brother to Sir J. L. Dukinfield, Bart. He was the fifth but third and youngest surviving son of Sir Nathaniel the fifth Baronet, by Katharine, sister of John Warde, of Squerris, co. Kent, esq. He was formerly in the service of the Hon. E. I. Company, and was presented to the vicarage of Edenhall in 1833, by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Sept. 20. Aged 72, the Rev. *Robert Sulliffe*, Rector of Lambourne, Essex. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1749, as B.A. Senior Optime, M.A. 1792, B.D. 1800; and he was presented to his living by the college in 1815.

Sept. 23. At Bourton-on-the-Water, Gloucestershire, aged 61, the Rev. *T. Coles*, M.A.

Sept. ... At St. Christopher's, West Indies, aged 35, the Rev. *John Penny*, Rector of Sandy Point in that Island, and Chaplain to the Garrison.

Oct. 1. At Park-road, Regent's-park, aged 41, the Rev. *T. H. Walpole*, Vicar of Winslow, Bucks.

Oct. 3. At Chudleigh, Devonshire, in the prime of life, the Rev. *Charles Kendall*, eldest son of Mr. Kendall, solicitor, of that place.

Oct. 4. At Westerham, Kent, the Rev. *William Moreton Moreton*.

Oct. 19. At Park house, near Whitehaven, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Harrison*, Rector of Corney, Cumberland, Perpetual Curate of the Holy Trinity church, Whitehaven, and a magistrate of the county. He was of Queen's college; Oxford, M.A. 1806; and was presented to both his livings by the Earl of Lonsdale, to his church in Whitehaven in 1808, and to Corney in 1814.

Oct. 21. At Ellesmere, Salop, aged 73, the Rev. *William Hobson*, Perpetual Curate of Welch Hampton, to which he was presented in 1827 by C. K. Mainwaring, esq.

Oct. 23. Aged 77, the Rev. *Edward Barnard*, M.A. Rector of Alverstoke, Hampshire, to which church he was collated in 1825 by Dr. Tomline, then Bishop of Winchester.

Oct. 24. Aged 83, the Hon. and Rev. *Daniel Finch*, B.D. Fellow of All Souls' college, Oxford, Rector of Harpsden, Oxfordshire, and for fifty years Rector of

Cwm, Flintshire, and a Prebendary of Gloucester; uncle to the Earl of Aylesford. He was the fifth son of Henage third Earl of Aylesford, by Lady Charlotte Seymour, youngest dau. of Charles 6th Duke of Somerset; was matriculated of Christchurch, Oxford, June 20, 1774; took his B.A. degree in 1778, and soon after was elected on the foundation of All Souls' college, of which he lived to be the senior Fellow. He proceeded M.A. 1782, B.D. 1790; and served the office of Junior Proctor in 1786. He was collated to the Rectory of Cwm in 1790 by Dr. Hallifax, then Bishop of St. Asaph; to a prebend in the cathedral church of Gloucester in 1792 by Bishop Beadon; and presented to Harpsden by the Warden and Fellows of All Souls' in 1801.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Oct. 9. Aged 41, Robert Haymes, esq. of Gray's-inn, barrister-at-law, eldest son of Robert Haymes, esq. of Great Glen, co. Leicester. He was called to the bar Feb. 11, 1829.

Oct. 14. Aged 64, Mrs. E. Barlow, late of Portman-pl. Edgeware-road.

Oct. 16. At Alfred-house, Clapham, the residence of his son-in-law Major Head, aged 72, Mr. Weeden Dawes, formerly an attorney and solicitor at Rye, Sussex.

Sarah, wife of John Ray, esq. of Brecknock-crescent, New Camden Town.

Aged 81, G. D. Johnston, esq., of Harleyford-place, Kennington.

At Hampstead, aged 59, Maria Catharina Johanna, widow of the late J. Robertson, esq. of Demerara.

Oct. 17. At Dorset-sq. Mary, relict of John King, esq.

Oct. 18. At Harleyford-road, Vauxhall, Angelo Solari, esq.

. At Brook Green, Hammersmith, aged 13, Maria Harriet, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Gardiner.

At Hounslow, aged 78, Pitt Cobbett, esq., late of Bedford-st. Covent-garden.

Oct. 19. At Clapham, aged 21, Selina, third dau. of John Thornton, esq.

In South-st., Park-lane, aged 91, Mary, relict of Robert Lovejoy, esq., of Jamaica.

Oct. 21. At Connaught-terrace, Edgeware-road, aged 30, James Large, esq.

Oct. 22. Aged 26, Margaret, wife of Mr. Robert Isherwood, Ludgate Hill.

At Twickenham, aged 88, Francis Lind, esq.

Manuela, eldest dau. of D. Meiperts-hagen, esq. of South-st. Finsbury-sq.

. At Spring-garden-terrace, Ann's, wife of Sir George Harrison, K.C.H.

• Aged 68, John Parkinson, senior, esq. of Sackville-st. and Langley Lodge, Lewisham; a celebrated dentist.

• Oct. 23. Aged 63, Richard Rowles, esq., who in a fit of despondency committed suicide by blowing out his brains. He was a Director of the Romney Iron-works, in South Wales, and also of the St. Katharine's Dock Company, besides being Chairman of the Globe Fire Insurance Company. He had also erected the Drury-lane Theatre now standing, and several other public edifices in the metropolis.

Oct. 24. Aged 50, Susanna, wife of Henry Judson, esq. of Richmond Villa.

Aged 81, T. Lys, esq. of Took's-court, Chancery-lane.

Oct. 25. At Merchant-tailors' School, aged 9, John Paul, eldest son of the Rev. John Frampton, of Tetbury.

Oct. 26. At the house of his son, Mr. George G. Tyser, Stoke Newington, Middlesex, aged 81, Robert Tyser, esq. M. D.

In West-sq. Lambeth, aged 55, Arthur Wilton, esq. Barrister. He was called to the bar of the Inner Temple May 17, 1811.

Oct. 27. A. Lawrence, esq., of Southwick-st. Hyde Park.

At Harrow, aged 38, Lawrence Alfred Joseph, esq. of Southwick-st. Hyde Park.

Oct. 29. At Clapham, aged 66, Isabella, wife of John. R. . . .

At Hackney, Sarah, wife of J. Morley, esq.

In Saville-row, aged 59, Ellen, wife of William Maule, esq.

Oct. 30. In the Camberwell New-road, aged 61, Mary Frances, relict of Richard George Pain, esq.

In Montagu-sq. Nathaniel Bland, esq. of Randall's Park, Surrey.

Nov. 1. Aged 66, Sarah, widow of the late W. Hazlitt.

In Devonshire-sq. aged 52, Capt. J. Panton Pasaley, half-pay, 60th Rifles, of Teignmouth, Devon.

In Sloane-sq. Maria, second dau. of the late Martin Cole, esq.

Nov. 2. Aged 80, Mrs. Carr, of Edmonton, relict of George Panton Carr, esq. At Albemarle-st., aged 43, Mr. C. De Boos.

Nov. 4. In the Edgware-road, Martha, widow of Mr. John Laporte, the landscape painter.

Nov. 5. At Upper Holloway, aged 76, Frances, relict of J. Sievier, esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-sq.

Nov. 6. In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. aged 80, John Turner Ramhays, esq. of Tasmore, Oxfordshire, and of Capt. gure, France.

Nov. 7. In Woburn-sq. Rachel, wife of Peter T. Skipper, esq.

At Mile-end, aged 93, Mary, relict of Capt. John Marshall, of Ramsgate.

Nov. 11. At Tottenham, aged 68, Peter Shippen, esq. late of Shoreditch.

Aged 32, Harriette Howard, wife of William Denison, esq. of the Wandsworth-road.

At Fulham, aged 80, Miss Grace Tew, sister of Lady Stronge.

In Upper Berkeley-st. aged 74, Capt. T. M. Taggart, formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Service.

Lately. Aged 94, Mr. Jacob Garrard, for nearly sixty years a superannuated searcher in her Majesty's Customs.

Aged 80, Mary, widow of Lieut.-Col. Mathews, of Chelsea Hospital.

Aged 30, Samuel, eldest son of the Rev. S. Burder, of Christchurch, New-gate-st.

At Pentonville, aged 44, Mr. W. H. Lowe, of the firm of Rawson and Lowe, of Aldermanbury, and formerly of Newport, co. Monmouth.

At the Paragon, New Kent-road, aged 74, R. Miller, esq.

Beds.—Oct. 21. At Kempston Manor, near Bedford, aged 73, Phebe, relict of the Rev. Edmond Williamson, late Rector of Campton-cum-Shefford.

Lately.—At Woburn, Robert Rose, esq. for forty years Deputy Filazer of the Court of Common Pleas.

Nov. 12. At his residence, Eaton-Ford House, aged 88, George-James Gorham, esq. formerly of St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire. Mr. Gorham's family (of the probable origin of which some account is given in the Collectanea Topog. et Genealogica, vol. V. pp. 182, 329; and vol. VI. pp. 284, 299) had been settled at St. Neot's at least from the beginning of the reign of Charles I. In his early life he was well acquainted with several divines who are conspicuous in the religious history of the last century, Venn of Yelling, Berridge of Everton, Fletcher of Madeley, and the celebrated John Wesley. He was, from his youth to the close of his life, a zealous, consistent member of the Established Church, of which he was a regular communicant in the same parish for seventy-two years.

Bucks.—Oct. 20. At Reading, aged 52, Mr. Wm. Beckett, formerly Mathematical Tutor at the Grammar School in that town.

Nov. 1. At Reading, aged 29, Georgina, wife of Capt. J. R. Brunker, of Her Majesty's 15th reg.

CAMBRIDGE.—Oct. 20. At Cambridge, aged 25, Mr. John Holman, an Undergraduate of Catherine Hall, having poisoned himself by laudanum. Mr. Holman had read very hard for the two last

examinations, and was unsuccessful, having been rejected on both occasions. He was very religious, and of melancholy solitary habits.

Oct. 26. At Ely, Jonathan Page, esq. one of the Magistrates of that city, and for upwards of twenty-seven years one of the bailiffs of the Bedford Level Corporation.

Oct. 29. At Bartlow, Ann, sister of the Rev. J. Bullen, Rector.

CHESTER.—*Oct. 30.* At Hoole Hall, near Chester, aged 63, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Yates, esq. of Irwell House, Bury, co. Lanc.

CORNWALL.—*Latly.* At Wadebridge, aged 46, Dr. Jewell, late of Golden-square, founder of the Royal Adelaide Lying-in Hospital.

CUMBERLAND.—*Oct. 26.* At Carlisle, John Duff Dingwall, esq. of Brucklay, Aberdeenshire, and formerly of Christ church, Oxford. He destroyed himself at the Bush inn, Carlisle, in a fit of insanity, having previously expressed to his servant much fear of being attacked. He was a man of large fortune, and married a daughter of Sir Henry Bridges, of Beddington, Surrey.

Nov. 4. Aged 67, Mrs. Colbeck, mother of the Rev. Thomas Colbeck, Rector of Nether Denton.

DEVON.—*July 26.* At Stonehouse, retired Commander Henry Thomas Shewen, R.N.

Sept. 29. At Ilfracombe, Charles, youngest son of the late Thomas Frampton, esq.

Oct. 24. At Ilfracombe, aged 49, N. Vye, esq.

Oct. 26. At Tor, near Torquay, Mary, relict of the Rev. H. Johnson, of Shrewsbury.

DORSET.—*Oct. 12.* At Weymouth, Mary, relict of Wm. Hunt Grubbe, esq. of Eastwell House, Wilts.

Oct. 19. At Sherborne, aged 82, John Melliar, esq. an unwearied benefactor to the various institutions of the town.

ESSEX.—*Oct. 30.* At Wivenhoe, Ann-Elizabeth, relict of Lieut. Charles Mason, R.N.

Nov. 8. Aged 75, Thomas Lowndes, esq. of Barrington Hall.

Nov. 13. At Little Hallingbury, aged 80, Mary, second dau. of the Rev. C. H. Pritchett, Rector of that parish.

GLOUCESTER.—*Sept. 30.* At Clifton Hill, Miss Henrietta Grant, dau. of the late Andrew Grant, esq. of London and Grenada.

Oct. 14. At Clifton, aged 69, Anne, relict of Lieut.-Col. Henry Balfour, Bengal Art.

Oct. 16. At Clifton, Dorothea Helen, wife of Wm. French, of Choniquess, co. Roscommon, esq.

Oct. 20. At Cheltenham, aged 44, Thos. Percival B. Barter, esq. of Anghmore, Cork.

At Cheltenham, Dr. Anderson, late of Hampden House, Brighton.

Oct. 21. At Dursley, aged 41, Stella, wife of Henry Bishop, esq.

Latly. At Cheltenham, the Rt. Hon. Augusta Lady Rossmore. Her Ladyship was fourth dau. of Francis, late Lord Elcho, and was married on the 3d of June 1819, to the present Lord Rossmore, by whom she had no issue.

Nov. 4. At Cheltenham, aged 71, J. G. Lemaistre, esq.

Nov. 7. At Clifton, Maria, widow of John Stephens, esq. of Hackney.

Nov. 12. At Painswick, aged 72, Mrs. Carrington, relict of the Rev. C. Carrington, Vicar of Berkeley.

Nov. 13. At Cheltenham, aged 83, W. Gilby, esq. M.D. late of the Hotwells, and of Hay Hall, Worcester.

Nov. 17. At Clifton, aged 59, Mary-Louisa-Eliza, wife of Robert Fuge, esq.

HANTS.—*Oct. 29.* At Southampton, Colonel George Evatt, Commandant of the Royal Military Asylum. Colonel Evatt was a gallant old soldier, who had seen abundance of hard service, into which, if we are not greatly mistaken, he entered as a private. He was present at the memorable Battle of Waterloo. The only corps to which he ever belonged as a commissioned officer was the 55th regt. in which he advanced in quick succession to the rank of Captain. On the 25th of June, 1816, Colonel Evatt was appointed Commandant of the Asylum at Southampton.

Nov. 3. At Winchester, Jane, wife of Charles Mayo, esq. Mayor of that city.

HEREFORD.—*Latly.* At Hereford, aged 42, Catharine, relict of the Rev. W. Aldridge, late of Bradford, Wilts.

HERTS.—*Nov. 8.* At Box Moor, aged 60, Caroline, wife of Richard Samuel Bury, esq.

Nov. 12. At the house of his brother, Shingle Hall, Sawbridgeworth, aged 66, James Chapman, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*Nov. 5.* Aged 25, Sophia-Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Wingfield, Rector of Glatton, dau. of the late Rev. George Wasey, of Werdington.

KENT.—*Oct. 18.* At Margate, aged 70, John Heighington, esq.

At Tunbridge Wells, Margaret Hamilton, widow of Laurence W. Brown, esq. of Egners-street.

Oct. 20. Aged 16, Quarles, eldest son

of **Charles Harris, esq.** of East Wickham Hall, and of Billiter-square.

Oct. 22. At **Graysland, Wm. Spencer, esq.** M. A. Barrister-at-law, of Stockwell, Surrey, second son of the late Isaac Spencer, esq. of the Plantation Accom, near York. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge; and was called to the bar at the Inner Temple May 4, 1832.

At **Ramsgate**, aged 71, **Catharine**, wife of **Peter Burgess, esq.** of Ramsgate, banker.

Nov. 1. At **Farningham Hill**, aged 48, **Anne**, dau. of the late **Richard Waring, esq.** of St. Mary Cray.

Nov. 4. At **Tunbridge Wells**, aged 10, **Edward St. John**, youngest son of the late Right Hon. Sir John Vaughan, and the Dowager Lady St. John.

Nov. 6. At **Dartford**, aged 84, **Wm. Cracroft, esq.** late of the Exchequer.

Nov. 9. At **Perry Hill, Sydenham**, aged 70, **Susannah**, widow of the late Rev. P. A. French, Rector of Odecombe and Thorne Falcon, Somerset.

Nov. 10. At **Chatham**, **Eleanor**, wife of Major Somerville, East India Company's Depot.

Nov. 11. At **Tunbridge Wells**, aged 82, **Mrs. Elizabeth Morris**, sister of the late Lieut.-Gen. James Morris, of the Hon. East India Company's Service.

At **Sutton Valence**, aged 15, **Samuel Martin**, eldest son of S. P. Edwards, esq. Collector of her Majesty's Customs at Great Yarmouth.

Lately.—At **Sandgate**, aged 77, **Jane**, wife of **John Gill, esq.**

LANCASHIRE.—**Oct. 24.** **Miss Satterthwaite**, of Queen-st. Lancaster.

Nov. 1. At **Holly-bank, West Derby**, near **Liverpool**, aged 75, **William M'Iver, esq.**

Nov. 11. At **Liverpool**, **William Wallace Currie, esq.** the first Mayor of Liverpool under the Municipal Corporations Act. His father is well known as the first biographer of Burns, and the son was a gentleman of great taste, learning, and refinement.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—**Sept. 8.** Aged 6 years, **Alice-Elizabeth**, daughter of J. Chataway, esq. surgeon, of Sheepshed.

LINCOLN.—**Oct. 19.** At the Palace, **Lincoln**, aged 13, **Richard Christopher Kaye Smith**, only child of **Richard Smith, esq.** Sec. to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln.

Oct. 22. At **Lincoln**, aged 56, **Mr. Constantine Phipps**, saddler, and a councillor of the Bridge-ward.

Oct. 23. At **Brigg**, aged 58, **John Nicholson, esq.**

MIDDLESEX.—**Nov. 6.** At **Loughford**, aged 26, **Mr. G. Richards**, late of the

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Royal Academy of Music, and a distinguished member of the Philharmonic, Italian Opera, and Ancient Orchestras.

MORMOUTH.—**Nov. 3.** At **Newport**, **Mary-Anne**, wife of the Rev. **John Boynton**, Vicar of Whitson.

NORFOLK.—**Oct. 19.** At the rectory, **Castle Rising**, **Fanny**, second dau. of the Bishop of Oxford and the Lady **Harriet Bagot**.

Oct. 25. Aged 84, **Catharina**, relict of **G. Smythe, esq.** of Harleston.

NORTHAMPTON.—**Sept. 16.** At **Northampton**, aged 63, **Mrs. Wilson**, relict of the late **Andrew Wilson, esq.** of Wellingborough.

Sept. 17. Aged 63, **Mrs. Mary Gardner**, wife of **Mr. Charles Gardner**, of **Kings-thorpe**, and mother of **Mr. T. Gardner**, of the Theatre Royal Drury-lane.

Oct. 18. At **Thornby rectory**, aged 50, **Charlotte**, wife of the Rev. **Nathaniel Cotton**.

Oct. 27. At **Floore-field House**, **William Drayson, esq.** lately High Sheriff of this county.

Oct. 30. At **Milton**, near **Northampton**, aged 71, **Mary**, relict of the Rev. **Francis Montgoinery**.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—**Oct. 31.** At **Newcastle-on-Tyne**, aged 62, **Robinson R. Greenwell, esq.** second son of the late J. Greenwell, esq. of Kibblesworth, and **Newcastle-on-Tyne**.

Nov. 2. Aged 90, the relict of **Robt. Rankin, esq.** of the Forth, **Newcastle-upon-Tyne**.

NOTTS.—**Oct. 20.** At **Watnall**, **Christopher Rolleston, esq.** son of the late **Christopher Rolleston, esq.** of **Watnall**.

OXFORD.—**Nov. 1.** At **Brasenose College, Oxford**, aged 22, **John Woodhouse, esq.** of **Toxteth Park, Liverpool**.

RUTLAND.—**Oct. 21.** At the rectory, **Uppingham**, aged 27, the wife of the Rev. **W. F. Flowers**, of **Barrow**, daughter of the late J. G. Dunvik, Rector of **Uppingham**.

SOMERSET.—**Sept. 30.** At **Bath**, aged 82, **Mrs. Martha Hare**, formerly of **Shrivenham, Berks**.

Oct. 17. At **Bath**, aged 83, **Miss Maclean**, daughter of the late **Sir Allan Maclean**, of **Maclean, Bart**.

Oct. 25. At **Hinton Blewitt House**, aged 69, **Francis Boucher Wright, esq.**

Nov. 3. At **Shrepton Mallet**, at an advanced age, **Elizabeth**, wife of **Daniel Ashford, esq.** dau. of the late **Capt. Bechenoe, R.N.** and sister of the late **Duchess Dowager of Roxburghe**.

Nov. 15. At **Bath**, **Maria-Melinda**, relict of the late Rev. **J. Haviland, M.A.**

Nov. 19. At **Bath**, aged 77, **John Ed-**

mund Wright, esq. of Bolton-on-Swale, Yorkshire, and late of Winchester.

Lately. At Bath, aged 84, Mrs. Catharine Eyre.

At Bath, aged 85, Lady Davis, relict of Sir John Brewer Davis, Bart.

At Bath, Frances, wife of R. G. Ayerst, esq. of Batts House, Somerset.

SHERBORN.—Oct. 15. Aged 74, Harriott, daughter of the late Rev. John Hardinge, M.A. of Bridgnorth, and formerly Vicar of Chisbury.

STAFFORD.—Oct. 23. At Lichfield, aged 40, Caroline, wife of John Nelson, esq. of Gloucester-pl. Portman-sq. and of Doctors' Commons; and sister to the Rev. H. N. Burrows, late Principal of Hull College.

Oct. 27. In her 50th year, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Rector of Standon, only daughter of the late Rev. George Colton, Rector of Houghton-on-the-hill.

Lately. At Walsall, aged 89, Mrs. Forster, relict of C. Forster, esq. and mother of the late M.P.

At the vicarage, Wednesbury, aged 3, Edward Isaac, youngest son of the Rev. Isaac Clarkson, Vicar.

Aged 32, Henry, second son of Sir George Pigott, Bart. of Patshull.

SUFFOLK.—*Lately.* At Southwold, aged 79, Mrs. Amelia Hay Drummond, of Leamington, relict of the Very Rev. Dr. Hay Drummond, Dean of Bocking. She was daughter of James Auriol, esq. became the second wife of her cousin, Dr. Hay Drummond, in 1791, and was left his widow in 1829, having had issue two daughters, of whom the elder is the wife of Archdeacon Wilkins, and the younger of the Rev. Edward Lewis.

Nov. 8. At Hadleigh, aged 30, Catharine Padget, eldest dau. of S. R. Hars-ton, esq.

SURREY.—Oct. 25. At Thames Ditton, Miss Gillett, late of Maberton, Gloucestershire.

Oct. 28. At Upper Tooting, aged 71, John Rogers, esq. one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county of Surrey.

At Croydon, aged 20, Charles, second son of John Charles Bristow, esq. of Ensemere-hill, Westmorland.

Nov. 5. At Shere, near Guildford, aged 78, Mary, eldest dau. of the late William Bray, esq. Treasurer of the Society of Antiquaries, and historian of Surrey.

Lately. At Upper Tooting, aged 48, Francis Costar, esq.

SUSSEX.—Oct. 24. At Brighton, J. Ede, esq. of Upper Harley-st.

Oct. 28. At the rectory, East Lavant,

aged 37, Elizabeth Louisa, wife of the Rev. Henry Legge, and dau. of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Douglas.

Oct. 20. At Brighton, aged 57, Major John Jenkins, of the 11th Hussars. He was appointed Cornet, Jan. 1807; Lieut. Dec. following. Captain 1814, Major 1834. He served thirteen years in the Peninsula and France; was at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards served for twenty years in India, assisting at the capture of Bhurtpore. He was a widower, and has left a son, aged 29, at the University of Oxford, and four daughters of tender age. His body was interred in St. Nicholas' churchyard, attended by his son, W. Jenkins, esq., Col. Tynte, Col. Ashworth, and Col. Wood; and by the officers and men of his regiment.

Nov. 2. At Arundel, aged 69, Martha Eugenia, widow of John Salter, esq. of Fittleworth.

Lately. At Henfield Lodge, Mary, relict of John Brett, esq. of Wake's Colne, Essex.

WARWICK.—Oct. 16. At Keresley House, near Coventry, aged 47, Mr. Peter Dowley Jackson, fifth son of the late John Jackson, gent. of Oadby, Leic.

Mary Anne, wife of E. N. Kershawe, esq. of Baginton Hall, near Coventry, dau. of the Rev. Wm. Yates, of Eccleston, co. Lancaster.

Oct. 22. Aged 73, Elizabeth, wife of John Morris, esq. of Warwick.

Oct. 26. At Warwick Castle, aged 79, Mrs. Farnill, who for upwards of fifty years was the faithful servant and affectionate friend of the Countess of Warwick.

Nov. 1. At Leamington, aged 47, Jonathan Smith, esq.

Nov. 4. At Leamington, John Stockdale, esq. late of the Middle Temple, London, and of Kirkland House, Cumberland.

Nov. 7. At Hare Hatch, in his 12th year, Bolton, the eldest son of Bolton King, esq. of Umberslade.

Lately. At Leamington, Lady Stewart, relict of Gen. Sir J. S. Denham, Bart.

WESTMORELAND.—Nov. 5. At Appleby, aged 23, Kenelm Kilner, esq. barrister-at-law, only son of the Rev. Dr. Kilner, Rector of Weyhill, Hampshire.

YORK.—Sept. 24. At Clifton, near York, aged 66, David Russell, esq.

Oct. 6. At Whitby, where he had practised as a physician, who distinguished reputation and success, for more than forty-two years, William Campbell, esq. M.D. in the 78th year of his age. He was born in Ayrshire, studied at the University of Glasgow, and subsequently at that at Edinburgh, where he took his

Sept. 11. At Arrair, in the Bombay Presidency, Lieut. and Adj. H. P. H. Hockin, of the 6th Regt. of Native Infantry, eighth son of W. L. Hockin, esq. of Dartmouth.

WEST INDIES.—*July 31.* In Jamaica, Olive-Ann, widow of Capt. J. W. Stiles, Bengal Army.

July 30. In Jamaica, David Hollingsworth, esq. in the 74th year of his age, and 56th of his residence in that country, 40 of which he spent in Manchester, having been one of the earliest settlers in that parish, which he represented for some years in the Honourable House of Assembly, and Colonel of the Middlesex Regiment of Horse.

Aug. 1. In Jamaica, aged 28, John, son of Rowland Mitchell, esq. of Upper Harley-street.

Lately. James Corlet, esq. of Dominica, Speaker of the House of Assembly, and Lieut.-Col. of the St. George's Regt. of Militia of that island.

Sept. 2. At Demerara, Beilby Porteus Hodgson, eldest son of Rear-Adm. Hodgson.

ABROAD.—*May 15.* At Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land, aged 21, William, youngest son of Edward Dyne, esq. of Bruton, Somerset.

May 30. At Hobart Town, Edmund Philip, son of John Robinson, esq. of Doughty-st.

June 3. At Baden-Baden, the Right Hon. Stephen Woulfe, Chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland. He was appointed Third Sergeant, May 23, 1834; Solicitor-general of Ireland Nov. 10, 1836; Attorney-general Feb. 3, 1837; Chief Baron July 11, 1838. He was a learned and upright judge, and a highly amiable and honourable man. He has left a widow, daughter of Roger Hammil, esq. of Drogheda, and one son, Ensign in the 54th regt.

June 25. In the Mauritius, in his 40th year, Lord Arthur Chichester, of the 87th Foot, third son of the Marquess of Donegal. He was appointed Lieut. 1825, Captain 1827.

July 6. At Monte Pulciano, Tuscany, Major William West, late 2th R. Vict. Batt.

July 7. At Augustura, in South America, Col. James Hamilton, British Vice-Consul.

July 16. On his passage from Sierra Leone to Ascension, Lieut. Francis-Godolphin Bond, R.N. commanding H.M. brigantine Forester, second surviving son of the late Rear-Adm. Bond.

At the Ionian Islands, Capt. Charles Deane, 5th regt. He was appointed Ensign 1815, Lieut. 1822, Captain 1827.

July 21. On board the *Mary and Anne*, on her voyage from Calcutta, Capt. Thos. Winter.

Aug. 3. At St. Germain en Laye, Lieut.-Col. Francis Plunket, second son of Baron Plunket, and brother to the late Right Rev. Dr. Plunket, Bishop of Elphin.

Aug. 18. At Ragoarea-de-Bigoire, France, Lieut.-Gen. Benjamin Gifford, of Balbithan.

Aug. 21. On board her Majesty's ship *Wanderer*, on his way from Sierra Leone to the island of Ascension, whither he was going for the benefit of his health, Richard Fitzgerald King, third son of the Hon. and Rev. R. F. King, and First Lieut. of her Majesty's ship *Pernian*.

Aug. 26. At Cherbourg, France, after giving birth to her twelfth infant, Martha, wife of Major Harmsen, eldest dau. of the late Sir Robert Seppings.

Aug. 27. At Cornwall, Upper Canada, Emma Wharton Metcalfe, wife of William Hall, esq. Staff Assistant Surgeon.

Sept. 14. At Dresden, aged 65, George Trower, esq. late of Russell-sq.

At Ascension, Capt. R. S. Tinkler, Royal Marines, Commandant of the Island.

Sept. 20. At Carlsbad, Germany, aged 60, Captain Frederick Lawrence, half-pay, 43d Regt. one of the gentlemen of her Majesty's Privy Chamber, and youngest son of the late R. J. Lawrence, esq. of Fairfield, Jamaica.

Sept. 27. At Corfu, Willoughby Clement Wasey, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, second son of the late Rev. George Wasey, B.D. of Wardington, Oxfordshire.

Lately. At Jerusalem, aged 25, William Curry Hillier, jun. esq. of Rochester. He was engaged by the Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews to build a church and hospital at Jerusalem.

Oct. 2. At sea, aged 23, Lieut. Edward H. L. Moore, 33d Regt. Madras N. In fourth son of the late George Moore, esq. Madras Civil Service.

Oct. 6. At Boulogne, the wife of the Hon. F. Curzon.

Oct. 8. At Interlaken, in Switzerland, aged 14, Louisa Evelyn, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Rowley. She was descending a mountain near the town, with her father, her sister, and brother, when she fell, was precipitated to the bottom, and was killed on the spot.

Oct. 11. In Madeira, Charles Ashmore, esq. late of Woburn-pl. Russell-sq.

Oct. 16. At Geneva, aged 15, Edward, third son of Granville Harcourt Vernon, esq. M.P.

ADDITIONS TO OBITUARY.

VOL. IX. p. 335. The late *Countess Dowager of Rose* left the sum of 6,000*l.* three per Cents, the annual dividends to be applied towards erecting or repairing episcopal chapels, and assisting in the education of young men for the episcopal church. In the application and distribution of this fund the trustees (who are three in number, one of them being the Rev. Mr. Fyvie, Inverness) are instructed, *ceteris paribus*, to prefer the Highlands and Highlanders, the islands of Orkney and Shetland being included.

VOL. X. p. 449. The Rev. W. T. *Blackburne*, died on the 27th Aug. 1838. He was formerly a student of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B.A. 1820 as 12th Junior Optime, and M.A. 1823. He was an enlightened and zealous friend of the Church, but the infirm state of his health for many years obliged him to retire from the active duties of his profession.

VOL. XI. p. 205. A handsome monument has been erected in the Cathedral of Cashel to the memory of *Archbishop Laurence*, bearing the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of the Most Reverend RICHARD LAURENCE, LL.D. Lord Archbishop of Cashel, Bishop of Emly, Waterford, and Lismore, and Primate of Munster, formerly Regius Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, who departed this life on the 28th of December 1838, in the 79th year of his age. The learning of this eminent Prelate was extensive and profound; age could not damp his literary ardour; and his numerous works bear evidence of talents unceasingly devoted to the service of that Church, which, from conviction of its excellence, he highly prized. This monument was erected by the clergy of the united diocese of Cashel and Emly, over whom he presided during an eventful period of seventeen years, in testimony of their grateful recollection both of his ability and kindness."

P. 633. The foundation stone of a column intended to commemorate the name and perpetuate the remembrance of the virtues of the late *Earl of Caledon*, was laid by his Grace the Lord Primate, on the 24th Feb. 1840. The site selected for the monument is on elevated ground, within the walls of the demesne, and immediately adjoining the lake. It is a column of the Grecian Doric order, the proportions being taken from the Parthenon at Athens. It is to be 57 feet in height, the shaft to contain a spiral stair which will lead to the gallery over the abacus: above this will be raised a beautiful circular acroter, on which will be placed the colossal statue of the late lamented noble-

man, habited in proper costume. The whole height, including steps and statue, will be upwards of 95 feet. The architect is Thos. J. Duff, esq. and the builder Mr. Archer.

VOL. XII. p. 215. The late *James Kinloch, esq.* of Jermyn-street, after providing very amply for his nearest relatives, with liberal legacies to his friends, bequeathed to numerous charities as follows:—At Aberdeen: to the Infirmary; the Poor's Hospital; the Lunatic Asylum; the Marischal College (to found three bursaries or scholarships), 1,000*l.* each. In London: to the Scottish Corporation; the Caledonian Asylum; St. George's Hospital; Claring-cross Hospital; Foundling Hospital; Magdalen Hospital; Female Asylum; London Orphan Asylum; the Marine Society, 100*l.* each.

P. 647. The will of *John Duke of Bedford* has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personal property was sworn under 270,000*l.*, and John Russell received a legacy of 50,000*l.* The late lamented Lord William Russell was one of the executors, with Lord George William Russell; but the latter renounced his trust. The will is extremely long, being contained in nearly 70 sheets of brief-paper.

VOL. XIII. p. 108. *Mr. Dally* was the author of "Guide to Bognor," and a small history of Chichester. His body was interred at Bersted church on the 21st of December 1839.

P. 430. The remains of *Sir C. R. Blunt*, late M.P. for Lawes, were removed from Croydon (where they had been temporarily interred), to their final resting-place, Heathfield churchyard, a new vault having been built for their interment. A handsome stone monument in the same style has been erected over it.

P. 539. An extended memoir of the services of General *Sir George Hewett*, has been published in the United Service Journal for July 1840. He was a G.C.B. His body was interred at Shirley, Hants, on the 28th March.

P. 542. *Mr. George Banks*, architect, of Lymington, has been engaged by the committee appointed to superintend the fund raised by public subscription to defray the expenses of raising a monument to perpetuate the memory of the late *Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart.* The site chosen for the foundation of the column, which is to be 72 feet in height, is a spot known by the name of Mount Pleasant, which forms a part and parcel of the late baronet's estate at Walhampton. It was at first suggested that the sum subscribed should be appropriated to the erection of an eleemosynary asylum, to be called

the "Neale Almshouses," but the majority of subscribers were of opinion that an obelisk erected to the late gallant baronet's memory would be more in character with the circumstances, and better befitting the occasion. It is expected that the monument will be completed by February 1841.

P. 647. *The Earl of Stair* was twice married: first, as before mentioned, and secondly, June 3, 1808, to Lady Laura Tollemache, youngest daughter of the late Countess of Dysart, and sister to Louisa-Grace Duchess of St. Alban's. This marriage was declared void in 1809, in consequence of the previous Scotch contract of the Earl with Miss Gordon, which contract was also annulled in June 1820.—The notice of the Earl of Stair in Sept. p. 333, was an accidental insertion of a paragraph written before the memoir in June.

P. 651. *Gen. Sir William Wilkinson* was the fifth son of William Wilkinson, esq. of Newcastle, Sheriff of Northumberland in 1757, by Philadelphia, daughter and sole heiress of Thomas Clennel of Clennel, co. Northumberland, esq. (see the pedigree of the family in Surtees's History of Durham, vol. I. p. 81). He was educated at Newcastle grammar school, where he was a contemporary of Lords Stowell and Eldon. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Maltese order of St. Michael and St. George, and a fuller mention of his military services than ours will be found in the United Service Journal for July 1840.

Vol. XIV. p. 91. The body of the *Earl of Ranfurly*, who died at Paris, was brought over to his native country, and interred in the family vault at Dunganon, on the 18th May.

P. 106. The remains of *Mr. Waldegrave* were deposited in the family vault at Navestock Church near Stapleford, on the 7th May. The procession consisted of 16 of the principal tenants on horseback, the usual funeral attendants, and four mourning coaches, containing Earl Waldegrave, Mr. Braham, and other relatives of the deceased, and his lady. Mr. Waldegrave was only in his 24th year, and formerly held a commission in the Grenadier guards.

P. 320. The will of *Lord Durham* has been proved in the Prerogative Court of York and Canterbury. In the former the personal property has been sworn to under £20,000*l.* and in the latter to a much smaller amount. The will, which is entirely in the Earl's own handwriting, occupies merely the two first pages of a common sheet of letter paper, the attestation standing upon the head of the third page, and it conveys to the Countess of Durham the whole real and personal es-

tate of her husband, without restriction or control.

P. 331. The will of the late *Lord Arden* has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by the Dowager Baroness and the present Lord. Of the personal property was sworn to be under the value of 800,000*l.* The stamp or probate duty alone was 10,000*l.* independent of the legacy duty, which will amount to 70,000*l.* or 80,000*l.* more. The whole of his property, with the exception of a few trifling legacies to servants, has been bequeathed to his widow and children. The will is dated in March, 1826, the first codicil in 1834, and the last codicil in 1840. It is said that in time of war the emoluments arising from his place of Register of the High Court of Admiralty, amounted to between 20,000*l.* and 30,000*l.* a year.

P. 332. The will of *John Banks Jenkinson, D.D. Lord Bishop of St. David's*, has passed, under the seal of the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Frances Augusta Jenkinson, widow of the deceased, the sole executrix. The personal property within the jurisdiction of the Court has been sworn under the value of 70,000*l.* The will of the deceased is dated in May 1840, and the property is given to the wife for life, and after her death to his children.

P. 540. *Bishop Otter*. "Early in the spring of 1799, when Englishmen were excluded from almost every part of the European Continent, by the distracted state of public affairs, four gentlemen of Jesus college, Cambridge, left the University for Yarmouth, intending to sail thence for Cuxhaven and Hamburg. The party consisted of Professor Valilius, the Rev. W. Otter, John Marten Cripps, esq. and the author of these volumes. It was their intention to visit Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Lapland." *Clarke's Travels*, 4to, vol. v. p. 1.

The will of the late *Mr. Hobson*, of the well known firm of Hobson and Poynder, lime merchants, of Earl-street, Blackfriars, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The amount of the personal property has been sworn under 500,000*l.*, which the testator has bequeathed amongst his children and grandchildren, of whom he has left a large number, namely, 11 children, 73 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren. The probate duty amounted to 6,000*l.*

The will of *Hugh McIntosh, esq.* of Bloomsbury-square, the great railway contractor, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his son, David McIntosh, and Timothy Tyrrel, esqrs. the executors. The personal property has been sworn to be under the

value of 300,000*l.*, and a stamp duty of 3,750*l.* has been paid on the probate.

The principal contents of the late Sir John Pakington's will are stated as follow:

—John Somerset Russell, esq. of Powick Court, near Worcester (a nephew of the deceased), has a son about four years of age; to the eldest son that may be born of this child, Sir John has bequeathed his large landed estates; in default of issue the estates to go to the descendants of the second son of Sir William Bryan Cooke, of Wheatley Hall, near Doncaster; and in case of a second default the property goes to a grandson of Mr. Knight, of Lea Castle. Sir John Pakington has, therefore, effectually prevented

any of the present generation from the enjoyment of the property; and the income must accumulate for nearly 40 years. The will in some respects resembles Mr. Thellusson's, of Brodsworth Hall.

The will and five codicils of the late *Lieut.-General Phillips*, of the Bengal army, has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. The personal property sworn under 90,000*l.* independent of valuable freehold and other estates in the county of Salop, which are left to his wife and three sons. The gallant General, who was in his 90th year, served forty years of his life in the Bengal army, and at the time of his death was residing at Shrewsbury.

BILL OF MORTALITY, Oct. 27 to Nov. 24, 1840.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	629	Males	636	Between	2 and 5 144
Females	624	Females	560		5 and 10 56
					10 and 20 50
					20 and 30 71
					30 and 40 103
				40 and 50 119	
				50 and 60 100	
				60 and 70 87	
				70 and 80 84	
				80 and 90 26	
				90 and 100 2	
				100..... 1	

Whereof have died under two years old... 353

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Nov. 20.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
62 7	35 7	22 11	36 7	44 2	43 0

PRICE OF HOPS, Nov. 20.

Sussex Pockets, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 12*l.*—Kent Pockets, 6*l.* to 18*l.* 18*s.*

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW AT SMITHFIELD, Nov. 24.

Hay, 4*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.*—Straw, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 0*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

SMITHFIELD, Nov. 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	3 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Nov. 23.	
Mutton.....	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i>	Beasts.....	3161 Calves 67
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	10 <i>d.</i>	Sheep.....	20,630 Pigs 630
Pork.....	4 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to 5 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i>		

COAL MARKET, Nov. 23.

Walls Ends, from 16*s.* 3*d.* to 24*s.* 3*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 17*s.* 6*d.* to 20*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 51*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia, 46*s.* 6*d.*

CANDLES, 8*s.* 6*d.* per doz. Moulds, 10*s.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 200. — Ellesmere and Chester, 83. — Grand Junction 127½
— Kennet and Avon, 26. — Leeds and Liverpool, 770. — Regent's, 10.
— Rochdale, 86. — London Dock Stock, 66. — St. Katharine's, 97½. — East
and West India, 97½. — London and Birmingham Railway, 167. — Great
Western, 86½. — London and Southwestern, 55. — Grand Junction Water
Works, 65. — West Middlesex, 99½. — Globe Insurance, 121½. — Guardian,
37. — Hope, 5. — Chartered Gas, 58½. — Imperial Gas, 58. — Phoenix Gas,
34½. — London and Westminster Bank, 73½. — Reversionary Interest, 106.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From October 26, to November 25, 1840, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.						Fahrenheit's Therm.							
Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month.	8 o'clock.	Noon.	11 o'clock.	Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Oct.	°	°	°	°	in. pts.		Nov.	°	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	41	49	48	29	85	fair cloudy	11	46	50	45	24	84	fair, rain
27	42	50	42	20		rain, do.	12	42	48	44	54	84	do. cloudy
28	43	49	44	23		do. do. fair	13	51	54	48	28	73	rain, h. wind
29	46	49	43	34		do. fog	14	45	50	42	29	10	wind, fair
30	49	54	47	52		fair clo. rain	15	41	47	46	50	84	fair, cloudy
31	46	55	45	55		do. do.	16	54	60	53	10	84	rain, fair
N. 1.	48	54	51	56		do. do. rain	17	48	50	49	55	84	fair, rain, sn.
2	51	57	48	55		do. do.	18	41	38	40	76	84	rain
3	50	56	52	43		do. do.	19	40	45	37	78	84	cloudy
4	50	55	50	26		rain, do.	20	36	44	39	30	04	fair, cloudy
5	50	55	47	25		fair, do.	21	45	46	45	29	30	rain
6	41	52	52	00		rain, fair, rn.	22	40	43	37	83	84	fair
7	50	54	46	13		do. do. clo.	23	39	44	49	30	02	rain, cloudy
8	43	54	47	30		fair	24	49	54	44	17	84	fair
9	48	51	45	10		do. rain	25	45	47	39	39	84	do. cloudy
10	40	50	43	08		do. cloudy							

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From October 28, to November 26, 1840, both inclusive.

Oct. & Nov.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3 1/2 per Cent. 1818.	3 1/2 per Cent. Reduced.	New 3 1/2 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Old S. Sea Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28	161 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	96	96	97 1/2	12 1/2			241	12 10 dis.	3 1 dis.
29	160 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	97 1/2					16 dis.	5 2 dis.
30		86 1/2	87 1/2	96	96	97 1/2	12 1/2				14 12 dis.	3 1 dis.
31	161 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	96	96	97 1/2	12 1/2			243	16 12 dis.	3 1 dis.
2		86 1/2	87 1/2	96	96	97 1/2	12 1/2	85 1/2		242	15 dis.	2 dis. par.
3	161	87 1/2	88 1/2	96	96 1/2	97 1/2	12 1/2			212	15 12 dis.	3 1 dis.
4	160	87 1/2	88 1/2		96 1/2	97 1/2	12 1/2	85 1/2		243	12 15 dis.	2 dis. par.
5	159	87 1/2	88 1/2		96 1/2	97 1/2	12 1/2	85 1/2		243	13 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
6	159 1/2	87 1/2	88 1/2		96 1/2	97 1/2	12 1/2		98 1/2	243	12 dis.	1 dis. 1 pm.
7		87 1/2	87 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97 1/2	12 1/2			242		1 dis. 1 pm.
9	160	88 1/2	89 1/2	97	9 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			21 1/2	11 12 dis.	par. 2 pm.
10	160	88	89	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2		97	21 1/2		par. 2 pm.
11	159 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2		97 1/2	21 1/2		par. 2 pm.
12	159 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	98	99 1/2	12 1/2		97 1/2	21 1/2	11 10 dis.	par. 3 pm.
13	160	88 1/2	89 1/2		98	99 1/2	12 1/2				10 15 dis.	3 pm. par.
14	159	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	99	12 1/2		99 1/2			2 pm. par.
16	160	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			240		2 pm. par.
17	160	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			239	13 dis.	1 pm. 2 dis.
18	159 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2		27 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				15 20 dis.	2 dis. par.
19		88 1/2	89		97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2				20 15 dis.	2 dis. par.
20	160	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			239	20 16 dis.	2 dis. 1 pm.
21	159 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	12 1/2			241		3 1 dis.
23	159 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	12 1/2		98 1/2	241		3 1 dis.
24	160	89	90		97 1/2	99 1/2	13			242	16 dis.	3 1 dis.
25	160	89 1/2	90		98	99 1/2	13		99 1/2			3 dis. par.
26	160	89 1/2	90	97 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	13			241	20 15 dis.	2 dis. 2 pm.

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